

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2010

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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May 22, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State

Acronym List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Priorities of the Foreign Assistance Budget Request

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Overviews

Africa: The United States remains committed to doubling assistance to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010 to \$8.7 billion. The continued increases in funding for critical programs in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the overall trend of general increases in foreign assistance budget levels for the continent, clearly underscore an important message: Africa matters. The FY 2010 request places a priority on interventions critical to achieving sustainable progress and transformation in key African countries. Under the FY 2010 budget for Africa resources will be concentrated in countries critical to the continent's stability, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan. In addition, the request includes additional funds to address evolving needs in Somalia and Zimbabwe. Together, these key countries account for nearly half of the total request for the region. Recognizing that current investments in the region are heavily concentrated in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other immediate health threats, the FY 2010 request also calls for significant increases in funding for democracy and governance, education, and economic growth. In particular, responding to growing food security concerns on the continent, the proposed budget substantially increases funding for agriculture. These resources complement the major U.S. investments in the health sector and the Millennium Challenge Corporation programs and help to ensure that these collective U.S. efforts lead to balanced and sustained long-term development progress throughout the region.

East Asia and the Pacific: Support for Indonesia, the world's third largest democracy, will continue to be our highest priority in FY 2010 and will constitute over one quarter of the East Asia and Pacific region request. Priority will be given also to supporting peace and development in the Philippines, to the peaceful denuclearization of North Korea, and to seizing opportunities to advance economic and governance reform in Vietnam, with 40 percent of the request dedicated to these three countries. In addition, this year's request will seek to continue the upsurge in assistance to Burma, including the Thailand-Burma border, and includes new resources for assistance inside Burma. Funding requested under the Investing in People Objective constitutes 35 percent of the request for the region, with programs concentrated in basic and higher education, HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health. Economic Growth assistance constitutes 36 percent of the request and will support a full range of activities to achieve rapid, sustained, and broad-based economic growth with a particular focus on combating climate change and promoting clean energy. Peace and Security assistance will support key U.S. partners in efforts to counter terrorism and support stabilization operations, particularly with Indonesia, the Philippines, and

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

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

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

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

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

Budget and Performance

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

President Barack Obama

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

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

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

The Department and USAID look forward to working closely with the Congress to make the best use of taxpayer dollars in support of our shared goal of preserving our national security and promoting our unique responsibility of global leadership.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uses of Funds:

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

USAID Workforce:

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

Development Leadership Initiative

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

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

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

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

FSO Backstops

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

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

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

Overseas Capital Space Expansion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incremental Yearly Lease Costs	7,948
Total	245,000

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

Overseas Operations

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

Field Missions

The request will fund all operations for the four critical priority countries (CPCs) -- Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan – eliminating the need for future supplemental appropriations. This budget line item funds the following activities:

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift savings plan, and social security, health, and life insurance, for approximately 772 FSOs (excluding the new hires under DLI) serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including “difficult-to-staff incentives” for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments.

New Entry Professional/International Development Intern/Junior Officer Support

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

Facility Relocations

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

Foreign Service Pay Modernization

USAID requests \$14.7 million for Foreign Service pay modernization. The request will fund a performance-based pay system and global-pay rate for Foreign Service staff grades FS-01 and below. A global pay rate will attract and retain a labor force for worldwide-availability and addresses the pay disincentive to overseas service.

Washington Operations

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

Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

- Operational and training travel: This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development sites, work with host country officials, participate in training, and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.
- Advisory and assistance services: This category includes manpower contracts and advisory

services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency’s Financial Statements, voucher payment processing, and financial analysis.

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The FY 2010 request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

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

Physical security

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

Personnel security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct required background and periodic update investigations for all U.S. direct-hire personnel. It also covers required pre-employment investigations and security clearances or employment authorizations for contractors who will work in USAID office space.

Information security

Funding will allow USAID to provide security training to new and existing agency employees, including an interactive teleconferencing system for overseas training sessions.

Counter-terrorism

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

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

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

Central Support

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

Information Technology (IT)

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

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

IT Systems

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

IT Infrastructure

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

IT Architecture, Planning and Program Management

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

Technology Modernization

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

Personnel Support

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

Human Resources Reform

Funding will cover activities to reform the human capital function to make it as efficient and effective as possible. Funding will support temporary contracts to provide services until HR hires staff to provide them; improved recruitment activities, advertising, and special support for worldwide recruitment; the design and implementation of reform measures and IT systems. In addition, funding will support the continued implementation of the worldwide Workforce Planning Model (WPM) results, including transforming the WPM into a web-based program usable by all management units, and staff realignment based on the recommendations of the headquarter-to-field alignment study.

Staff Training

The request will ensure staff has the essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. USAID has renewed emphasis on core competencies and training on diversity, private-sector alliances, management, and technical skills for all staff.

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

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

- Continuing the After Hours tuition assistance programs

The staff training request supports enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2010, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area, are estimated at \$41.4 million, approximately 76% of the General Support budget. The remainder of the request is relatively fixed, including costs required for building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, travel management services, and the Continuity of Operation Plan; postal fees; bulk paper supplies; transit subsidies; health and safety; long-term storage for FS household effects; and other general support costs for headquarter personnel.

Other Agency Costs

The request for other Agency spending primarily covers mandatory costs, the largest being payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims relating to job-related injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

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

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

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

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

Program-Funded U.S. Direct Hire Authority

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

The FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act provides USAID with a Non-Career Foreign Service Officer (FSO) hiring authority through September 30, 2010. USAID is requesting the extension of this authority through September 30, 2011 to use up to \$81 million in program funds to convert up to 75 personal services contractors, or other non-U.S. direct hire positions, into limited-term direct-hire appointments, *i.e.* Foreign Service Limited. The primary objective of this initiative is to place responsibility for the conduct of inherently governmental functions in the hands of government employees, not contract staff, and support the human resource requirements of critical priority countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Sudan.

Within the overall \$81million limitation, USAID is requesting continued junior officer placement authority to use up to \$15 million to fund the support costs of junior Foreign Service officers deployed overseas.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

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

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

Information Technology (IT)

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

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

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

Joint Financial Management System (JFMS): JFMS provides the basic financial management systems that DOS and USAID use to produce accurate and timely financial information. As the technical backbone that hosts the Agency's financial system of record, Phoenix is a key component in allowing managers to better direct, analyze, and allocate USAID's limited resources. Additionally, JFMS supports agency cost-sharing, budgeting, overseas staffing, logistics, procurement, fixed assets, and strategic planning in compliance with the Government Performance Results Act and other mandates. JFMS furthers DOS and USAID goals of improving both financial systems' efficiency, furthering strategic planning, and enhancing joint operations. Through JFMS, USAID supports the Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) Center of Excellence (COE), a shared service solution for financial management. JFMS is available to support other foreign affairs agencies on a Fee for Service basis, supporting FMLoB activities. JFMS also supports the generation of auditable financial statements from a common application and helps USAID meet the E-Gov goal by providing users a web-based interface worldwide. Funding will support upgrades to the Phoenix system, hardware replacement, new modules and interfaces, security upgrades, shared technical support, with the DOS, and disaster recovery support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IT Infrastructure

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

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

IT Architecture and Planning

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

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

Facilities Construction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OIG will devote a greater percentage of its personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud in FY 2010, which makes up approximately 90 percent of the entire investigative workload. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This is crucial to OIG's effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

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

Office of Inspector General

Obligations by Object Class
(\$000)

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

Office of Inspector General

Obligations by Object Class
(\$000)

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

Office of Inspector General

Funding and Obligations by Category
(\$000)

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

Obligations by Location

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

Office of Inspector General

Staffing Levels

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

Global Health and Child Survival

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

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival – USAID

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival - State

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

Programs funded under the DA account will contribute to an expanded community of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people and act responsibly within the international system. They will support the self-help efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. Requests for significant increases in individual bilateral DA programs will be focused on countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant, sustainable development results.

Highlights:

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

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

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

- Long-term democratic governance (DG) programs in African countries whose governments are committed to progress and reform, and who are also receiving large increases in U.S. support for the battle against HIV/AIDS. Increased support for DG programs is critical to ensure that U.S. assistance efforts in Africa, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), are sustained and built upon over time.
- Expanding access to quality basic education for all will enable societies to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to grow and prosper. Targeted to countries with the most need, including states weakened by conflict, disease and other sources of fragility, investments in quality basic education will support learning opportunities for a billion disadvantaged children, out-of-school youth and adults, especially girls and women worldwide. Basic education interventions will help facilitate national education plans in targeted countries; improve early learning competencies; support more effective monitoring, evaluation and information systems; improve instructional quality through textbooks and other education resources; and expand literacy, numeracy and basic skills training for all learners. Collectively, these interventions represent the "next generation" in a global effort to strengthen educational quality, build capacity, promote accountability, inclusiveness, and life-long learning in a changing social and economic environment.

International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

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

On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to USAID.¹ USAID is now responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs. Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for IDA².

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

Transition Initiatives

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2008 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2009 ESTIMATE	FY 2010 REQUEST
AFRICA					
Kenya	Increase the capacity of Kenyan state and non-state actors to promote and enable broad-based recovery from election-related violence and address underlying causes of instability.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	5,749	5,000	-
Liberia	Strengthen good governance, community reintegration, and media activities in a post-conflict environment.	Start: 1/2004 Exit: 12/2007	61	-	-
Somalia	Assist U.S. Government efforts to strengthen governance capacity and support reconciliation.	Start: 4/2007 Exit: 1/2008	27	-	-
Sudan	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: TBD	8,985	5,000	-
Uganda	Support the voluntary return of displaced northern Ugandans by increasing confidence in the government and in the ongoing transition process.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	5,337	4,413	-
Zimbabwe	Provide short-term technical support to help prepare for a reform-minded government coming to power.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	290	1,975	-
ASIA / NEAR EAST					
Lebanon	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	4,778	4,500	-
Nepal	Support the peace process and conflict mitigation.	Start: 6/2006 Exit: 8/2009	6,264	3,000	-
Pakistan	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence and trust between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	1,423	657	-
West Bank/Gaza	Support civil society, moderate leaders and independent institutions to promote good governance and a return to the peace process.	Start: 5/2005 Exit: 12/2007	429	-	-
LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 9/2010	4,089	2,000	-
Cuba	Support youth-led independent media initiatives (funded with ESF).	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	33	150	-
Venezuela	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	3,649	2,000	-
New Countries			-	11,292	40,695
Program Support - Worldwide			5,033	7,208	6,500
Adjustment*			(1,511)	2,805	2,805
TOTAL TI FUNDS			44,636	50,000	50,000

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

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

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

Development Credit Authority

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Support Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Programs: \$294.8 million

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

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

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

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

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

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

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

Europe

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

Eurasia

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

Central Asia

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

Regional

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

Highlights:

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

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

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

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

Anti -Terrorism Programs

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

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

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Antiterrorism

Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Antiterrorism

Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Counterterrorism Financing (CTF)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Humanitarian Demining Program (HD)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction (SALW)

(\$ in thousands)

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance** – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the protection and assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate. Funding also promotes orderly and humane means of international migration through regional processes and support for developing countries to improve management of mixed migratory flows.
- **Refugee Admissions** – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an expanding and increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing, transportation, and initial reception and placement costs.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel** – This support will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses** – PRM is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the salary, benefits, and travel costs of a lean PRM staff of 130, in addition to 54 staff overseas who are either eligible family members or locally employed.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

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

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

Primary International Organization Partners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in Africa

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in East Asia

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

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

Assistance Programs in Europe

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

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

Assistance Programs in the Near East

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

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

Assistance Programs in South Asia

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

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

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

Strategic Global Priorities

The FY 2010 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the USG's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that international organizations and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); building technical capacity to combat the major threats to refugee health (infectious diseases); and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance programs.

Migration

The FY 2010 MRA request will continue support for ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems in Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The FY 2010 request provides modest but essential funding for anti-trafficking initiatives through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance to trafficking victims, including those who may need protection and assistance through international return and reintegration programs. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

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

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peace Corps

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

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

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inter-American Foundation

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

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

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

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

African Development Foundation

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

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

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

Department of the Treasury

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

Treasury Technical Assistance

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

Debt Restructuring

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

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

International Military Education and Training

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

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

Highlights:

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

Foreign Military Financing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

International Organizations and Programs

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

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

Highlights:

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

International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

International Financial Institutions

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

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

**Detail may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Export-Import Bank

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

The FY 2010 request is \$2.5 million to support the expenses of the Inspector General. The Export-Import Bank of the United States is a self-sustaining government agency. The FY 2010 budget estimates that the Bank's export credit support will total \$16.1 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Bank's customers. The Bank expects to collect \$194 million in receipts in excess of estimated losses in FY 2010. These receipts will be used to cover both the \$58.0 million for loan programs as well as the \$83.9 million for administrative expenses.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 480 - Title II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(\$000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2010, S/CT's key objective is to continue focusing counter-terrorism (CT) related foreign assistance programs to support regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counter-terrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Mission in the eight Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) regions. S/CT is also focused on expanding successful programs, notably the Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program with biometric capabilities, and Counter-terrorism Engagement (CTE) programs to increase the U.S. ability to engage senior leaders to build political will for U.S. government CT priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

for universal freedoms; strengthen civil society and independent media; increase participation of women, minorities and youth in political and civic life; advance judicial independence; foster democratic political processes and free and fair elections; and promote religious freedom as well as stronger legal protection for minorities and women. In FY 2010, continued support will be provided for the Global Human Rights Defenders Fund, and global labor and corporate social responsibility initiatives, including labor union capacity building and the promotion of labor monitoring standards. In addition, DRL will support programs that strengthen multilateral and regional organizations' efforts to promote human rights. DRL will also continue to be the lead agency that funds democracy and human rights programs in China, and will continue global forensic assistance efforts that promote justice and reconciliation in nations recovering from the devastation of war.

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

State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has responsibility for counter-narcotics, transnational crime, civilian police and criminal justice sector policy and programs worldwide, with significant programs and/or staffing in approximately 70 countries. These programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Achieving Peace & Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, promoting implementation of regional and multilateral regulatory regimens in law enforcement, drug awareness and demand reduction.

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Peace Operations Initiative: Supports training expenses at the Center for Excellence in Stability Policing (COESPU). COESPU is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative, a G-8 project to strengthen the international community's peacekeeping capabilities, and provides a venue for police from throughout the world to share best practices and train in common techniques for international peacekeeping. Funds will also provide continued training and equipment support to Formed Police Units which provide crowd/riot control and other expert capabilities to help fill the security gap between civilian police and the military in peacekeeping missions.

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

International Organizations (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

The United States will continue promoting strengthened oversight, transparency, and accountability in international organizations as a high priority. Another U.S. priority is to find highly qualified individuals for international organizations positions, which includes increasing American citizen employment in those organizations where Americans are currently not equitably represented.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The fund also supports helping victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The number of projects is expected to rise to 200, with the increase mostly in developing countries. The Fund supports programs for the victims, and aims to rebuild communities where human rights violations have occurred.

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

The requested increase in funding for the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) would support pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN Framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, increases cooperation among democratic countries to support new and transitional democracies, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. In addition, this contribution supports the Millennium Development Goals of developing a global partnership for development. One goal of the UN Democracy fund is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of projects funded by UNDEF to promote electoral democracy. *Reporting on the status of projects is reported on a delayed basis, so results showing for FY 2008 represent 2007 data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals.

IDLO's work in the Middle East complements the U.S. transformational diplomacy goal. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Depletion of the ozone layer allows excessive levels of ultraviolet radiation to reach the earth's surface. The U.S. EPA estimates that, if the Montreal Protocol is fully implemented, 6.3 million U.S. lives will be saved from skin cancer over the next 150 years. Because people get most of their life-time exposure to cancer causing ultraviolet radiation before the age of 18, the current generation of American children is most at risk from this skin cancer threat. The United States has been the leader in developing this treaty regime and we have pushed hard for developing countries to take often difficult and costly measures to phase out ozone depleting substances. Under the Protocol, the U.S. and other developed countries have agreed – through the Multilateral Fund – to fund the “incremental costs” of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals. This funding has been successful in helping developing countries meet their obligations to phase out use of the major ozone depleting chemicals. When fully implemented, Fund projects will result in the permanent elimination of over 420,000 tons of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances. Obligations taken on by both developed and developing countries to the Protocol are expected to bring the ozone layer back to its pre-industrial state around 2050.

The \$4.5 million increase above the FY 2009 estimate of \$21 million will provide robust support for initiatives that would seek to provide financial incentives to achieve the maximum amount of climate gain from the HCFC transition by helping transition to low global warming potential substances for up to an additional 11 Gigatons of CO₂ benefit and to fund new efforts to gain ozone and climate benefits from destruction of unwanted refrigerants.

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

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Programs (\$5 million): These Development Assistance contributions are important because the promotion of economic prosperity and sustainable development are essential underpinnings of stable democratic governments and are key U.S. policy objectives in the Western Hemisphere. Contributions will enable the OAS to meet its Summit of the Americas mandates in trade, labor, sustainable development and the environment, education, science and

technology, culture, tourism, natural disaster mitigation and rural development.

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

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

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

CIDI educational programs offer the hemisphere's poorest and most neglected rural areas opportunities for distance learning while demonstrating the benefits of science and technology, thereby preparing these populations for the challenges of globalization. By advancing Summit of the Americas mandates to promote economic growth and trade liberalization and improving the quality of education in the hemisphere, the U.S. is able to demonstrate its commitment to the region and improve overall economic conditions.

Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact, leveraging approximately \$3 from other donors for every \$1 in U.S. contributions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

biodiversity loss, and improving the lives of slum dwellers.

Focus on Performance

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet annual binding commitments under the Economic Assistance Agreement associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. Tuna harvested by U.S. vessels under the Treaty has an annual value of approximately \$100 - \$300 million. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the only U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states. The economic assistance agreement serves as a vital component of U.S. diplomacy by supporting research, public education and health care programs, responsible utilization of natural resources, and general economic and social welfare within the Pacific Islands.

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

Peace and Security: PM manages the Department's bilateral Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs that enhance the ability of friends and allies

to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Military assistance also provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and respect for human rights. Annual security assistance plans reflect the regional and global policy priorities that drive the budget allocation and apportionment process. To determine strategic priorities, PM consults during the planning process with the Department of Defense, as well as with the U.S. Agency for International Development, State Department regional bureaus, and other State offices that manage security sector accounts.

PM also manages the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account which provides international support for voluntary multinational stabilization efforts, including support for international missions that are not supported by the United Nations and conflict resolution activities such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. PKO funding also: 1) enhances the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); 2) enhances the ability of States to address counter-terrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII) programs; and, 3) reforms military forces in the aftermath of conflict, including those in southern Sudan, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law.

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

State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

victims, including those who may need protection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

Investing in People: OGAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, and State, as well as the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and host country governments. In addition, OGAC increasingly links PEPFAR efforts to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the President's Malaria Initiative, the African Education Initiative, and the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative. OGAC also links PEPFAR support for HIV/tuberculosis (TB) programs with other U.S. TB programs.

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

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

This request supports a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Separate from this request, funding within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget also supports a total U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Funding for UNAIDS will support core work in its five focus areas: (1) leadership and advocacy, (2) strategic information and technical support, (3) tracking monitoring and evaluation, (4) civil society engagement, and (5) mobilization of resources.

Additional Funding for Country Programs (\$613.569 million): Additional funding for country programs will be allocated to successful existing Partnership Frameworks or utilized to fund new Partnership Frameworks.

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

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

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

Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (SCRS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

Asia Middle East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

Investing in People: USAID's technical experts continue to provide cutting-edge education programming that emphasizes increased access to quality education and promotes tolerance and moderation in countries with large Muslim populations. USAID will seek to expand the Training Future Leaders (TFL) program, which provides master's level training opportunities in the U.S. to emerging leaders from Asia and the Middle East. TFL works with emerging young leaders and helps to cultivate technical expertise in development topics, develop stronger ties to the U.S., and foster national leadership in the region. Building human capacity and fostering leadership in the region will help to increase the impact and sustainability of USAID investments in development. FY 2010 resources will also provide at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education, training, and constructive civic engagement. This program aims to reduce the vulnerability of youth to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

In the health sector, USAID's technical experts assure that programs have the very latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results. Experts provide epidemiological data and trend analysis to develop sound strategies and make good decisions, as well as assure faster and wider adoption of best practices. One such activity scales up the field's use of best practices to reduce maternal and infant mortality and increase access to voluntary family planning. Thirteen countries have now also assembled problem solving teams and established public-private partnerships. USAID field missions will use the Global Development Commons, which aims to improve collaboration through the use of innovative technologies, to help disseminate information on best practices and lessons learned in these 13 countries and beyond. The Asia and Middle East Regional Program also helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East by supporting people living with HIV/AIDS.

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

Peace and Security: Funding for DCHA in FY 2010 will provide support to national and local efforts to manage and mitigate situations with the potential to lead to conflict; support peace processes; and secure peaceful transitions in high-priority countries such as: Kenya, Lebanon, Colombia, Sri Lanka, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines, and Uganda. DCHA programming will reinforce local, national and international capacity to identify, manage and respond to emerging opportunities for conflict recovery and peaceful transitions, and address the root causes of instability, conflict and terrorist ideology. DCHA will continue to deliver training in conflict management and mitigation and to develop new tools for conflict early warning and best practices in program design.

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

The convergence of destabilizing factors related to economic crisis threatens otherwise stable democracies, and provides opportunity for more autocratic regimes to justify consolidation of power. Even before the current economic crisis, there was ample evidence of reversals in a number of countries where democratic reforms had been made in the past. Stemming reversals is now an important strategic challenge for USAID programming in pursuit of democracy and good governance objectives. Equally, USAID must be better prepared for opportunities of democratic breakthrough, including those of the post-conflict environment. Funding in FY 2010 will support programs that strengthen: 1) open and competitive political and electoral processes; 2) rule of law and respect for human rights; 3) politically active civil societies and independent media; 4) anti-corruption reforms; and 5) transparent and accountable government. Funds will also be used for a consolidated global labor program and rapid-response to unanticipated needs and opportunities in elections and political processes, human rights, media and rule of law.

Focus on Performance

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

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

Investing in People: DCHA funding in FY 2010 will be used for two programs: 1) the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) which includes the Leahy War Victims Fund, the Victims of Torture Fund and a portion of the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund; and 2) the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program (ASHA). SPANS programming responds to the health and related needs of specially disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, exploited youth, and people with disabilities. ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment which leads to improved access to higher education, critical medical services and education for local populations

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

Focus on Performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

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

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

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

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

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

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, ODP will continue to support the activities of the Partnership for Democratic Governance, which encourages political competition and enhances civil society's role in governance. ODP's coordination with multilateral international organizations such as the United Nations and European Commission, as well as major bilateral donors like China and Japan, provides the United States with the opportunity to build coalitions of donors that support key U.S. initiatives, such as health, food security and climate change. ODP's Cooperative Development Program will offer incentives to NGOs and cooperatives to partner with field missions in undertaking development programs at the community level that strengthen civil society, motivate constituencies for reform, and nurture democratic governance.

Investing in People: The Global Development Alliance (GDA) supports innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a variety of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in such sectors as public health and education. ODP will continue to develop partnerships with multi-national corporations using new technologies and market-based approaches that can have a major impact on education and health delivery systems in developing countries.

Economic Growth: Global economic problems require coordinated solutions. ODP maintains relationships with the international donor community to elicit support for U.S. foreign policy and development objectives by leveraging resources and expertise that contribute to the delivery of more effective development assistance meeting both global and country-level development challenges. ODP, through the GDA, supports activities that involve a range of business and philanthropic partners in the design and co-funding of activities to reduce trade barriers and facilitate both greater foreign direct investment as well as outward flows of trade. GDA will further build upon its successful private-sector approaches to value chain development, with an emphasis on the agriculture sector. Through the Development Grants Program, ODP will engage nascent NGO and private voluntary organization (PVO) partners in support of mission priorities that will enhance greater economic growth opportunities. ODP's small grants and cooperative programs provide funding to help cooperatives access agricultural services and develop rural infrastructure that supports micro-enterprise development. The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Secretariat mobilizes a network of U.S. land-grant universities in support of USAID's food security objectives and provides expert advice to the Administrator on priority international agricultural issues.

The Global Development Commons (GDC) promotes innovation in the application of technology to development challenges and strives to connect international development practitioners with each other with the goal of enhancing development outcomes. In FY 2010, the GDC will support pilot initiatives and solicit novel solutions to development challenges from international development practitioners and non-traditional partners in the technology community. ODP will sponsor activities and incubate innovative approaches to designing and implementing USAID's international development activities. Programs will expand USAID's network of organizations that work with the Agency to enhance development outcomes through collaborative problem-solving, strategic partnerships, and improved exchange of development information.

Focus on Performance

Program Unit		ODP – Global Development Alliance				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,425		682		2,545	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Cumulative Number of new GDA mechanisms through which Missions can build alliances				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Focus on Performance

Program Unit		ODP – Global Development Alliance				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	400		0		2,205	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Cumulative Number of new GDA mechanisms through which Missions can build alliances				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In both program areas 4.3 Financial Sector and 4.4 Infrastructure, GDA will use requested FY 2010 funding to increase the number of Global Development Alliance mechanisms through which USAID Missions can build alliances. In each area, two new GDA mechanisms will be catalyzed, yielding an FY 2009-2010 cumulative total of six between the two program areas. Some ODP funding will be provided to serve as seed funding to leverage corporate partners to commit their core funds. The U.S. expects that these funds will bring in new corporate partners who which will provide significant contributions to financial sector and infrastructure development. This indicator was first used in FY 2009. The single biggest challenge to

programming funds in alliances is the lack of a centrally funded mechanism that Missions can buy into. Absent such a central pool, with clearly defined programmatic goals, Missions have to start from square one with each new alliance. This process is both ambiguous and time consuming. The GDA will use these funds to establish the critical core mechanism, which will ultimately facilitate Mission buy-ins and replications. The FY 2010 targets are as follows: 4.3 – 3 GDA mechanisms (cumulative); 4.4 – 3 GDA mechanisms (cumulative).

Humanitarian Assistance: ODP, through the GDA, will promote crisis stabilization and reconstruction operations stemming from conflict or natural disasters. In FY 2010, GDA will continue to support programs that engage local private sector actors to plan and prepare for disasters. It will also assist in developing sustainable networks that match needs of a disaster area to offerings from businesses in such areas as logistics, technical support, and commodities, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of business involvement both during and immediately after disasters.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

ODP supports the Administrator's role as a leading member of the MCC Board and oversees USAID implementation of MCC's Threshold Programs, which help countries meet MCC's eligibility requirements to qualify for a compact. MCC has asked USAID to design and implement 20 of the 21 approved threshold country programs worth roughly \$460 million. New countries are likely to be added to the Threshold Programs in 2010 and others helped to maintain their eligibility status.

USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) promotes a broad development agenda in support of U.S. Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). EGAT technical leadership and field support provide critical back-up to USAID missions and guide implementation of U.S. priorities relating to: economic growth; economic opportunity for the poor; food security; clean energy and global climate change; sustainable management of water, forests and other natural resources; and basic education, workforce development, and higher education. The Development Credit Authority (DCA), managed by EGAT, mobilizes local capital for development at a highly leveraged rate. The Bureau advances gender equality in all foreign assistance objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
Development Assistance	148,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
1 Peace and Security	1,475	1,943	-	1,943	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	1,200	-	1,200	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	775	743	-	743	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,091	2,043	-	2,043	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,763	1,643	-	1,643	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	328	400	-	400	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	31,017	31,144	-	31,144	30,515
3.1 Health	8,215	9,100	-	9,100	6,000
3.2 Education	21,027	20,673	-	20,673	23,515
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,775	1,371	-	1,371	1,000
4 Economic Growth	122,955	151,135	-	151,135	221,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,076	2,700	-	2,700	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,074	3,702	-	3,702	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,467	4,900	-	4,900	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	6,977	6,966	-	6,966	4,750
4.5 Agriculture	59,830	88,407	-	88,407	70,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,675	2,200	-	2,200	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	21,157	14,943	-	14,943	15,000
4.8 Environment	23,699	27,317	-	27,317	110,050
of which: 6 Program Support	2,909	38,365	-	38,365	44,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,909	13,935	-	13,935	23,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	24,430	-	24,430	20,650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	255,515	1,000	3,000	30,515	221,000	-
Development Assistance	255,515	1,000	3,000	30,515	221,000	-

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

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

Peace and Security: In FY 2010, EGAT will provide Agency-wide technical leadership and coordination to address trafficking in persons, including knowledge management to provide missions the information to design and assess sustainable anti-trafficking programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: EGAT will address violence against women, build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services, and strengthen women’s leadership in civil society. Programs are expected to include activities that address child marriage and other forms of gender-based violence. EGAT also plans to broaden knowledge of the nature of these human rights abuses and of approaches to reduce them. Activities additionally are expected to increase women's legal rights protection and achieve greater government transparency, participation and accountability at the local level.

Investing in People: FY 2010 funding will support expansion of education and water sector programs. EGAT also will work to mitigate gender-based violence and abuse. Basic education programs will facilitate national education plans in targeted countries, increase equitable access to quality education, and measure and improve learning outcomes. EGAT also will support expansion of literacy, numeracy and basic skills training for youth and adults and improve USAID's measurement and tracking of results. U.S. assistance, consistent with the commitment to quality, access for all, and accountability for results, will expand efforts to improve measurably early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance, and basic scientific concepts. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials to the world’s neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. In higher education, EGAT will match funds from missions in order to improve the quality of selected post-secondary institutions, teacher training colleges and institutes, and to engage community colleges and other higher education institutions on workforce development challenges. EGAT also will promote the transfer of science and technology tools between researchers and higher education institutions in the United States and those in developing countries, as well as build higher education institutional capacity to promote social and economic development.

EGAT funding in the water sector will bolster USAID's water program, particularly in Africa, through increased technical training and assistance, and through knowledge management initiatives that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. Programs will foster policy and utility reform for infrastructure improvements; strengthen laws and regulations; promote innovative technologies and approaches; build local and national capacity; and mobilize local public and private financing. Efforts will focus geographically on sub-Saharan nations that are reforming, and other high priority countries.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.2 Higher Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,513		5,673		8,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-supported organizational improvements that strengthen the institutional capacity of host-country higher education institutions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	154	290	350	527	530	550
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EGAT will match funds from USAID missions to improve the institutional capacity and quality of selected post-secondary institutions and teacher training colleges and institutes. The Bureau also will engage community colleges and other higher education institutions on capacity building challenges related to workforce development. Capacity building includes providing training and scholarships, revising curricula, improving teaching, creating new academic and community outreach programs, and advising local governments and ministries on policy alternatives. These investments will help higher education institutions contribute more substantively to developing country social and economic development. Funding also will support visa compliance for USAID participant training programs.

Economic Growth: Recent global financial, food and energy crises have jeopardized developing and transition countries' efforts to spur economic growth and reduce poverty. Funding for EGAT in FY 2010 will expand Bureau efforts to strengthen developing countries' economic resilience, promote sustainable growth, encourage private investment in productive infrastructure, raise productivity, expand economic opportunity for the poor, and increase food security. EGAT will continue to provide cross-cutting investment and leadership in science, technology, and innovation in development investments and in related multilateral agreements.

In FY 2010, EGAT will boost programs to respond to the needs of selected countries affected by the world financial crisis. Working closely with USAID field missions, the Bureau will support successful policy interventions and best practices to strengthen developing country economies, fielding policy advisors, coordinating with specialized Federal agencies and private sector partners, and with International Financial Institutions, as needed. Programs will advocate open trade regimes in the face of protectionist pressures. Activities will also lay the groundwork to restore longer-term growth by helping countries maintain sound macroeconomic management; increase private sector productivity and trade, particularly in agriculture; and improve the business and investment climate in partner countries. EGAT will also develop locally sustainable financial markets and improve delivery of financial and business services to low-income families and microenterprises, thereby strengthening property rights for poor households. Infrastructure programs will additionally support improvements in countries recovering from disasters and infrastructure deterioration.

EGAT efforts will focus on the underlying causes of the recent food crisis, tackling the longer term investments necessary to restore international agricultural growth rates which have lagged in recent years and to inform a more targeted international strategy for food security. EGAT will work with field missions to promote food security by stimulating rural economies through broad-based agricultural growth which increases incomes along with food production, reduces poverty, and brings down food prices in local markets for the urban poor. EGAT will expand priority commitments to research and development of improved

technologies and management practices designed to increase agricultural productivity at a time when global food stocks are at historic lows. EGAT will utilize agricultural development as a proven tool for economic growth to help lift the poor within partner countries out of poverty.

In FY 2010, expanded EGAT climate change programs will promote the growth of renewable and other clean energy supplies, more efficient energy consumption, and preservation of forests and other natural carbon sinks. At the same time, the Bureau will work with field missions to help communities and enterprises adapt to changing climate conditions. All of these activities will be coordinated with and support broader U.S. diplomatic and negotiating efforts to achieve reduced greenhouse gas emissions over time. EGAT will develop innovative assistance tools and methods, promote policy reform, launch pilot projects, and provide related technical support, communications, and technical staff.

Globalization of a system of earth observations and visualization hubs will provide information applicable for climate change and development, including land and forest planning and monitoring, greenhouse gas inventories, adaptation analysis, planning and monitoring, disaster response, and eco-tourism. Funding will also help selected countries to develop their own integrated National Plans of Action to address climate change in their development priorities, significantly on adaptation planning. EGAT will promote adoption of clean energy technologies in selected countries through innovative energy sector reform and capacity and institution building activities. Programs will support the sustainable use of clean energy and help cultivate an enabling environment for market-oriented clean energy practices by increasing the use of high quality energy efficient lighting, facilitating increased financing for clean energy through improved energy efficiency procurements, and sharing knowledge to build capacity and replicate best practices.

In other environment areas, EGAT programs will support activities in biodiversity conservation, stopping environmental degradation, improved natural resources management, ecotourism, land tenure and property rights, water for productivity and ecosystem services, marine resources, and geographic information systems based severe weather early warning systems.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	23,699		27,317		110,050	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5,000	40,000

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

FY 2010 funding will: 1) expand adaptation to climate impacts via more resilient development investments; 2) sequester carbon through forest and land management; and 3) support clean and more efficient energy. EGAT will develop tools and methods, promote sound policy, pilot projects in partnership with the field, and provide technical support and communications. Agricultural and natural resources investments will support adaptation to heat and drought stress and efficient water and energy use. Funding also will promote adoption of clean energy through sector reform, capacity building, and policy work. Sustained investments in FY 2010 and beyond will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions over the next 10-20 years.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,076		2,700		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of key personnel trained in macroeconomic foundations with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	65	75	105	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funding will support USAID efforts to strengthen macroeconomic foundations and promote economic growth in partner countries. Funding will support: 1) targeted technical assistance on fiscal and monetary policy, exchange rates, and the external sector; and 2) country analytic tools to assist USAID in designing and implementing economic growth programs in countries hardest hit by the current global economic crisis. EGAT also will also train officials on budget, tax and revenue collections; cost-benefit analysis; and fiscal responsibility in post-conflict environments. These efforts will strengthen macroeconomic policies and institutions in developing countries, enabling them to become more resilient participants in the global economy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,074		3,702		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trade and investment environment diagnostics conducted				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	22	15	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EGAT's trade and investment environment diagnostics lay the groundwork for sounder and more targeted development interventions. Trade diagnostics increase stakeholders' understanding of trade policy development and enable countries to take better advantage of the global trading system. As the recognized technical leader in this area, EGAT will develop and refine tools for USAID field missions to help partner countries meet economic challenges, including those resulting from the current global economic crisis. New EGAT studies will help assess the economic impact of inefficiencies in customs operations and will draw on transport logistic analyses of corridors in East and West Africa. These studies will demonstrate the importance of efficient customs operations and transport corridors to expanding regional and international trade. Results for this indicator were exceptionally high in FY 2008 due to a ramp up in diagnostics carried out in response to international agreements.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,675		2,200		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of business climate reforms implemented with USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	4	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funding will help improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices that strengthen business' ability to compete nationally and internationally, particularly important during the current world economic crisis. With FY 2010 funding, EGAT will assist a larger number of USAID missions, particularly in Africa, to increase local private sector capacity to integrate into domestic and international markets. The Bureau also will support activities that advance gender equality in the private sector. Expected results include: 1) improved business environments in targeted developing countries; 2) better designed and evaluated private sector development projects; and 3) increased understanding and use of enterprise development best practices in different country settings. These results will contribute to a more competitive private sector and reduced regulatory constraints to conducting business in targeted countries. This is a new indicator.

Global Health - Core

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) provides technical and commodity support to improve the health of people in the developing world. GH's work is focused on improving access and quality of services for family planning/reproductive health, maternal and child health, and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve these goals, GH helps USAID country programs to design and implement state-of-art health tools and approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and manages cost-effective mechanisms which provide USAID Missions with economies of scale in program implementation and commodity procurement. To ensure sustainability, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical and other support to develop local capacity and health systems to adopt and scale up proven health interventions within and across developing countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
3 Investing in People	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
3.1 Health	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	306,278	-	-	306,278	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	306,278	-	-	306,278	-	-

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

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

Investing in People: GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. In HIV/AIDS, GH Bureau programs will provide global technical leadership in prevention, monitoring and evaluation, and human resources for health; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV vaccine applied research and development. GH will support bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a mechanism that ensures constant and cost effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to lead in support for public health evaluations, set the research agenda in prevention of sexual transmission, and provide care for orphans and vulnerable children. The Bureau will also assist in developing human capacity and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In FY 2010 GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Lantos-Hyde Reauthorization Act and the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015, by accelerating its partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs. Specifically, GH will improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients. It will support the scale up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, introduction of new diagnostics and improved access to second-line treatment. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, it will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy and TB infection control. GH will also continue to support ongoing research for new anti-TB drugs.

GH funding will be strategically used in support of the key components of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) through technical assistance and cost-effective mechanisms to support scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (LLINs), artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs), and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The GH Bureau will support multi-donor LLIN campaigns and public-private partnerships as well a range of health system strengthening activities that directly facilitate the delivery of infectious disease programs (e.g., pharmaceutical management, health management information systems; training/quality assurance; and other health system strengthening programs). In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships.

For other public health threats, GH funds will be used for global programs to strengthen laboratory and international networks essential to respond to major public health threats, particularly emerging infections and possible new pandemics. GH will improve public health surveillance systems and build capacity to help detect emerging infectious diseases, and will develop new approaches to address the ongoing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

For maternal and child health (MCH), GH will provide technical assistance, global leadership, and support to the field, including the research, development, and deployment of low cost, high impact interventions. To reduce mortality, GH-supported programs will work to identify and expand the use of interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia and newborn infections; increased breastfeeding; improved nutrition, including Vitamin A and zinc as micronutrients; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Key programs to reduce morbidity will include fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio eradication. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to strengthen health systems and the health workforce, to support and sustain these improvements.

GH will provide global leadership and mission support in family planning and reproductive health programs by expanding access to high quality family planning and reproductive health services and information directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and reducing abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically GH funding will support the development of new or improved contraceptives, and the management of cost-effective, agency-wide contraceptive procurement. The Bureau will also provide technical leadership, identify, advance and share best practices for community-based family planning services, promote the integration of family planning assistance with MCH and HIV programs, and expand the mix of method contraceptives available.

Performance Measurement

As a functional bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted in health by USAID but cannot attribute that performance directly to GH efforts. GH measures its performance in relation to the functional bureau roles of providing technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promoting research and innovation, and managing implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations.

To strengthen field operations, GH offers central programs that Missions can access to provide technical leadership, reduce management burden, and benefit from economies of scale. In FY 2008, 71 countries accessed GH mechanisms and GH staff spent 3,127 days providing in-country expert support, not including travel funded through the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account. In FY 2008, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 128 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 55 new technologies are under development.

GH also tracks outcomes and output indicators that capture the intended results of GH-funded programs and USAID's health programs overall. GH both supports, and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcome and impact indicators globally.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	30,104		30,500		34,444	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of priority countries with increased number of MDR patients diagnosed and on treatment				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	3	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 budget request for TB funds for GH directly supports the US Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act which aims to diagnose and treat 90,000 new multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases. GH will use this increase to scale up activities to combat multi-drug MDR-TB in six priority countries.

Adequate capacity to expand MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment does not exist in many TB priority countries. Intensive training and technical assistance is needed now to create a solid foundation of services on which to scale-up. With these additional funds, GH will partner with UNITAID, the Global Laboratory Initiative, the Green Light Committee, and the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics to provide targeted technical assistance to increase laboratory capacity to diagnose drug resistant TB, accelerate enrollment of MDR TB patients on treatment, improve the case management of TB, and introduce and scale-up effective infection control practices.

The targets provided are based on the likely expansion of MDR-TB treatment in U.S. priority countries as a result of USAID joining this existing partnership. In FY 2009, GH will provide targeted support to increase the treatment of MDR-TB in three countries and will expand to six countries in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	44,635		49,790		60,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) (millions)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	3.7	22.3	25	25	29	33
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

GH works in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) to reach the goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent in 15 countries. A major emphasis of the PMI and GH is the scale-up of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly, are highly effective in preventing malaria. The FY 2010 budget request of \$60 million for GH, is an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2009 estimate and FY 2008 actual. This additional funding will enable GH to support the goal to protect an additional 4 million people in FY 2010. With increased funding, GH will continue to support the PMI's efforts to scale-up the ownership and use of ITN by supporting policy changes, innovative distribution methods and approaches, and communication strategies to change behavior and encourage regular use of ITN. In the area of IRS, GH supports the scale-up of IRS by providing technical assistance to improve the implementation of spraying programs, ensure that environmental best practices are followed and to provide appropriate entomological monitoring. GH also provides funding for a commodity fund that can be accessed by countries to fill urgent and unanticipated gaps in life-saving commodities, such as long lasting ITNs. The indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (insecticide-treated mosquito net, indoor residual spraying, or both) supported by PMI funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		850		2,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Additional countries that have launched or established field epidemiology training programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Field epidemiology is an essential component of effective public health practice, allowing countries to collect, analyze, interpret, and act on public health information. The collection of, and response to, epidemiologic data is an inherently governmental function and historically, developing countries have lacked strong capacity in this area. As a result, they have remained highly vulnerable to diseases of public health

importance. Since many countries lack the ability to train local staff in these critical skills, the establishment of long term field epidemiology training programs has been demonstrated to be a very effective approach to building local epidemiological capacity. With these funds, GH would be able to work with partners and USAID missions to fully launch and/or establish full-scale field epidemiology training programs in at least three countries.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) manages international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world, by addressing HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), other public health threats (OPHT), maternal and child health (MCH), and avian influenza (AI). These activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
3 Investing in People	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
3.1 Health	211,746	267,335	-	267,335	275,878
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,835	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,835	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	275,878	-	-	275,878	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	275,878	-	-	275,878	-	-

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

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

Investing in People: In FY 2010, GH funding for international partnerships will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the TB Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the avian influenza (AI) program for USAID, also providing AI technical assistance and other support to missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted early in the budget cycle. GH also manages the Commodity Fund (CF), a mechanism that consolidates funding for USAID purchases of male and female condoms to support USAID and other bilateral HIV/AIDS prevention programs in coordination with national programs and international partners.

Funding for microbicides (\$45 million) will continue to support ongoing clinical trials of two promising candidates to assess safety and effectiveness in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV along with preclinical characterization of several promising leads for new agents and/or formulations. Funding for IAVI (\$24.231 million) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and early phase human trials of HIV vaccine candidates, upgrade laboratories, and build human capacity to conduct trials under current good clinical practices (GCP) with special emphasis on informed consent. IAVI will promote gender equity, and access to treatment and care in its efforts to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

GH will fund the targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes (\$70 million). GH will fund GAVI (\$58.494 million), a broad public-private partnership, to support country immunization programs, and dramatically scale up immunization coverage. GH will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility (\$15 million) to procure TB drugs for low-income countries. The Commodity Fund (\$20.878 million) will ensure the availability of adequate buffer stock to support on-time and emergency shipments to field programs and will provide male and female condoms to prevention programs at the request of USAID Missions. Having buffer stock of these products in the right quantities improves on-time shipments to non-governmental organizations, Ministries of Health, and Social Security Institutes.

GH will fund programs that address avian influenza and other diseases of animal origin that pose significant health threats that cut across national borders to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and strengthen pandemic readiness (\$125 million). Pandemic prevention efforts will focus on preparedness planning, animal and human surveillance, rapid response to animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity supplies, and extensive communication. Pandemic preparedness efforts focus on national development planning, simulations, nongovernmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols.

Performance Measurement

Performance measurement is generally unique to the specific partnership or program.

GH provided \$28 million to IAVI, which has eight vaccine and epidemiological trials on-going in 11 countries including India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the UK, and the US in 2008. IAVI's Public Policy activities remain focused on accelerating and facilitating AIDS vaccine Research and Development globally through relevant policy analysis and the promotion of necessary policy changes in several new regions including China and Brazil. They continue to analyze policies and address issues related to future global access to an AIDS vaccine. FY 2010 funds will enable IAVI to continue the most promising clinical trials and capacity building, their seminal policy work, and to focus on the basic science of vaccine discovery required to inform vaccine design. FY 2008 microbicide funding in the amount of \$45 million was used to continue or complete the evaluation of four advanced microbicide leads and one new barrier device at 18 sites; each clinical trial has involved several thousand participants and extensive capacity building for investigators, clinic staff, and laboratories in developing countries. GH FY 2010 funds will continue ongoing and new clinical trials, in coordination with the significant funds leveraged from other donors.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$15 million for approximately 57 million treatments which were delivered to more than 27 million people in twelve countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 210,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat NTDs. The FY 2010 funds will support treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$72 million to GAVI which supported 70 of the poorest countries in the world with high quality vaccines, and strengthening routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over \$1 billion in support of GAVI's goals of reaching more children with life-saving vaccines. The FY 2010 request will allow GAVI to continue to make such critical contributions.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$14.8 million to the Global Drug Facility to support the improvement of TB prevention and treatment activities through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. The FY 2010 request will allow the GDF to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs.

In FY 2008, AI funding in the amount of \$115 million successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in 54 countries. The FY 2010 request will be used to contain the H5N1 virus, support country preparedness to respond to a pandemic, and begin adapting the surveillance and response platforms built to address H5N1 to meet the challenge posed by other emerging diseases of animal origin that pose significant public health threats.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	14,878		25,000		70,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	36,000,000	50,000,000	57,000,000	75,000,000	164,000,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide, predominantly poor and rural populations lacking access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. Seven highly prevalent NTDs (lymphatic filariasis, schistosomias, trachoma, onchocerciasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes) can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. The NTD Control Initiative supports an integrated mass drug administration to control these seven priority NTDs. This indicator reflects the annual total number of treatments that have been delivered to control the seven priority NTDs in target countries. This indicator helps measure the reach of the NTD Initiative and progress toward the goal of providing 950 million treatments by 2010. In FY 2008, the target of 50 million NTD treatments delivered was exceeded, with 57 million treatments being delivered. The FY 2009 target is 75 million treatments delivered and the FY 2010 target is 164 million treatments delivered.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID ensures policy and program coordination through four functions: 1) collecting and disseminating the most up-to-date knowledge for development; 2) shaping the global policy debate on development assistance and humanitarian relief; 3) applying strategic budgeting and performance monitoring; and 4) coordinating with other donor governments and other U.S. agencies. The FY 2010 request includes funds for these purposes. The funds will be used to improve the efficiency and quality of USAID program management and will contribute to proper program management through the provision of technical support, program monitoring and evaluation, and the performance of audits.

The FY 2010 request will be used for knowledge management activities to provide research and development services, including library and support services to assemble, organize, and distribute data on developing countries. These knowledge management activities are critical tools widely used by staff, partners, and host-country institutions for program activities, from design to execution to evaluation. Funding will be provided for the Knowledge Service Center that assists development professionals to determine where to target program activities, which programs are the most effective, and previous best practices.

The Economic Analysis and Data Services specialized websites give USAID's virtual partners data and information on developing country education systems, economic and social data on countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, U.S. Government foreign assistance spending levels, and international trade capacity building activities of all USG departments and agencies.

Funding will also be provided for the Defense Contract Audit Agency and other contract closeout costs that support annual audits as required by the Federal Acquisitions Regulations.

Funding will be provided for the Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) under which USG excess property is transferred to private entities. Similarly, funding is requested for USAID's costs of managing the Denton Program under which the Secretary of Defense may transport supplies furnished by a nongovernmental source to any country, for humanitarian assistance. USAID is responsible for the application process, including managing and funding the inspections of the commodities for each application by a private company.

The Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) program allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The OFR Program provides small, competitive grants to approximately 50 U.S. PVOs each year. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment, to developing countries.

Evaluation of USAID program-funded activities is essential to the delivery of the Agency's mission. Evaluating programs and projects is an inherent part of managing for results, learning from experiences, and applying knowledge to improve our program designs, implementation, and, ultimately, outcomes. USAID will re-establish the intellectual leadership in evaluation by disseminating evaluation findings widely to implementing partners and engaging in international evaluation forums and institutions

As part of its policy and planning agenda USAID will collect data, conduct research and perform analysis on a range of topics that benefit our program recipients, beneficiaries and development partners worldwide.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
Development Assistance	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
6 Program Support	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,934	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	11,060
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	11,060

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

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

Key Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Lower-level Key Areas include Basic Education within the Education Program Area, and Avian Influenza, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Other Public Health Threats, Polio and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.
2. Cross-cutting Key Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or even multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Clean Energy, Global Climate Change, Microenterprise, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Areas, the FY 2010 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2010 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted in FY 2010 for operating units in each appropriation account. **Note, however, that this section does not include information on sectors of priority concern such as Democracy and Economic Growth, which are described at the Program Objective or Program Area level of detail elsewhere in this volume.**

Avian Influenza

Summary

Avian Influenza programs focus on continuing efforts to contain and control H5N1 and other emerging diseases of animal origin that pose significant public health threats. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training; strengthen laboratory ability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus, such as H1N1.

Avian Influenza Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	125,000	125,000
International Partnerships	125,000	125,000
International Partnerships	125,000	125,000

Basic Education

Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for basic education is defined broadly to include all program efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings to children, youth, or adults), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels. . There is great latitude for support to meet country priorities and complement other donor support in country and U.S. programs stress the importance of aligning behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. This focus on country-driven plans reflects the ongoing concerns and interests of the White House to expand global education to focus on the quality and relevance of basic education, serve the education needs of out-of-school youth and measure learning outcomes and results. For countries in crisis that may not have a national education plan, the FY 2010 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills. These programs will all be monitored and reported on using the basic education indicators in the FACTS Info system managed by the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
TOTAL	1,001,332	980,648	363,723	604,947	11,978	20,684
Africa	288,500	270,371	192,727	77,644	-	18,129
Angola	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Benin	2,724	2,724	2,724	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	7,629	-	-	-	-	7,629
Burundi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,500	13,000	-	13,000	-	3,500
Djibouti	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Ethiopia	36,800	36,800	36,800	-	-	-
Ghana	23,400	23,400	23,400	-	-	-
Guinea	1,028	1,028	1,028	-	-	-
Kenya	6,295	6,295	6,295	-	-	-
Liberia	36,544	36,544	-	36,544	-	-
Madagascar	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-
Niger	1,105	1,105	1,105	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Senegal	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Somalia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-
Sudan	32,550	25,550	-	25,550	-	7,000
Tanzania	9,127	9,127	9,127	-	-	-
Uganda	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Zambia	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	41,363	41,363	41,363	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
East Asia and Pacific	61,762	61,762	57,862	3,900	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-
China	800	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	43,406	43,406	43,406	-	-	-
Philippines	12,900	12,900	12,900	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,700	7,700	-	-	7,700	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Kosovo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Near East	155,985	155,985	18,500	137,485	-	-
Egypt	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	16,985	16,985	-	16,985	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	382,196	382,196	5,000	372,918	4,278	-
Afghanistan	74,844	74,844	-	74,844	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	296,574	296,574	-	296,574	-	-
Tajikistan	1,878	1,878	-	-	1,878	-
Turkmenistan	500	500	-	-	500	-
Uzbekistan	100	100	-	-	100	-
Western Hemisphere	61,224	58,669	45,669	13,000	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,555
Honduras	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	650	650	650	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	650	650	650	-	-	-

Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Environment.” Biodiversity activities have biodiversity conservation as an explicit objective, are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity, have associated indicators for biodiversity conservation, and have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in biologically significant areas. Efforts to stop illegal logging also contributes to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be adjusted based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final operational plans following enacted appropriations.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
TOTAL	184,431	183,431	168,181	15,250	1,000
Africa	71,895	70,895	61,645	9,250	1,000
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Ethiopia	1,450	1,450	1,450	-	-
Ghana	600	600	600	-	-
Guinea	700	700	700	-	-
Kenya	5,795	5,795	5,795	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Madagascar	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Rwanda	1,400	1,400	1,400	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	250	250	-	250	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	18,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	43,831	43,831	43,831	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-
Indonesia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-
Philippines	8,581	8,581	8,581	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	12,750	12,750	12,750	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	43,555	43,555	37,555	6,000	-

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	5,070	5,070	5,070	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guyana	225	225	225	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Honduras	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-
Mexico	2,260	2,260	2,260	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,150	15,150	15,150	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,150	15,150	15,150	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy is a cross-cutting issue that is part of the larger FY10 Global Climate Change cross-cutting issue. It is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Areas “Infrastructure” and “Environment.” U.S. assistance for Clean Energy activities support achieving significant reductions in greenhouse gas trajectories over time. Included in this area are projects which have as a primary objective to reduce, mitigate and/or sequester emissions of greenhouse gases. This includes policy, institutional and technology programs that: establish mechanisms for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions in these sectors; that build capacity within countries to assume effective and efficient climate change mitigation programs; enable countries to assume programmatic or sectoral policies designed to achieve measurable and reportable reductions; and to develop and implement efficient and effective low-carbon development strategies. Clean Energy activities also promote energy efficiency or low- or zero-emissions technologies (including renewable energy alternatives to conventional power generation), reduce primary energy demand, improve energy efficiency, reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution, promote power generation from waste heat, reduce energy use in buildings and appliances, including programs that promote standards and labeling, result in methane capture and use, enhance air quality controls, sequester, capture and store carbon, transfer advanced, low carbon technology, support mass transit and more efficient transportation and transportation systems. Projects that address barriers to increase the wide-scale uptake of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, develop, promote and enhance markets for these technologies and provide financing for clean energy technology implementation are also considered Clean Energy. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be adjusted based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final operational plans following enacted appropriations.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	216,800	59,500	95,100	26,200	36,000
Africa	25,300	21,000	4,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,700	5,700	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	16,500	16,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	19,400	-	-	19,400	-

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Near East	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	20,300	6,000	7,500	6,800	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,000	5,000	7,000	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	36,000	-	-	-	36,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	23,500	-	-	-	23,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	70,300	-	70,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	70,300	-	70,300	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) programs improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care. USAID will expand access to family planning information, services, and contraceptive commodities. Such access will reduce unintended pregnancies, pregnancy-related illness and death, and reliance on abortion. It will also reduce infant and child mortality and contribute to sustainable population growth rates. Family planning and reproductive health services are often integrated with other health programs.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	593,457	475,000	58,849	9,608	50,000
Africa	234,600	234,600	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
Ghana	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	19,800	19,800	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,700	8,700	-	-	-
Mali	7,300	7,300	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Uganda	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	24,800	24,800	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	17,500	17,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,838	-	-	7,838	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Armenia	700	-	-	700	-
Azerbaijan	900	-	-	900	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	1,550	-	-	1,550	-
Eurasia Regional	93	-	-	93	-
Europe Regional	65	-	-	65	-
Near East	20,500	2,500	18,000	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Yemen	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	131,095	88,476	40,849	1,770	-
Afghanistan	35,663	28,476	7,187	-	-
Bangladesh	19,500	19,500	-	-	-
India	21,500	21,500	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	300	-	-	300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	200	-
Nepal	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	43,662	10,000	33,662	-	-
Tajikistan	950	-	-	950	-
Turkmenistan	175	-	-	175	-
Uzbekistan	145	-	-	145	-
Western Hemisphere	42,300	42,300	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	-	-	-
Peru	5,400	5,400	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health	80,024	80,024	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	80,024	80,024	-	-	-
International Organizations	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
UNFPA UN Population Fund	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

Food Security

Summary

Food Security is a cross-cutting issue, found in two program objectives – Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance. The bulk of the funding to respond to food insecurity is in P.L. 480 Title II “Food for Peace,” with additional funding set aside in the International Disaster Assistance account for local and regional procurement of food. Programs to address root causes of food insecurity and to establish food security are primarily in Economic Growth / Agriculture, with smaller amounts requested in Trade and Investment, Infrastructure, and Private Sector Competitiveness. Target countries in West Africa were identified for FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental food security funding in Economic Growth, including Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. In FY 2010 the list of targets was expanded to East and Southern Africa, the Western Hemisphere, and some countries in Asia. These target countries were chosen on the basis of a combination of a high prevalence of hungry people in need, reasonable prospects for expanded agricultural productivity; and the potential for that country to have a role, consistent with market principles, as a regional breadbasket. The FY 2010 President’s Budget request provides approximately \$1.36 billion in agricultural development assistance, more than double the FY 2009 Request level. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, the FY 2010 Request provides over \$1 billion in U.S. assistance for agricultural development in poor countries. A portion of these resources will support multilateral efforts to provide rapid assistance for farmers and the rural poor.

Food Security Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
TOTAL	3,352,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	300,000	1,690,000
Addressing Food Insecurity	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
Agriculture and related programming to Establish Food Security	1,362,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	-	*

Addressing Food Insecurity

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L.480
TOTAL	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
P.L. 480 Title II (Total)	1,690,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,690,000
International Disaster Assistance for Emergency Food Security	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-

Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries (excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
TOTAL	812,858	727,965	53,766	31,127	-	-	*
Africa	462,582	434,516	28,066	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	33,134	33,134	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	40,222	40,222	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	28,066	-	28,066	-	-	-	-

Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010						P.L. 480
	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	
Malawi	14,430	14,430	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	29,000	29,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,700	29,700	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	36,750	36,750	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	33,747	33,747	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	22,646	22,646	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	38,473	38,473	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	16,602	16,602	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	29,812	29,812	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	61,486	30,359	-	31,127	-	-	-
Bangladesh	20,359	20,359	-	-	-	-	-
India	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	14,607	-	-	14,607	-	-	-
Tajikistan	16,520	-	-	16,520	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	1,675	1,675	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	113,150	87,450	25,700	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	29,750	29,750	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	25,700	-	25,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,300	24,300	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	70,200	70,200	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs							

Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010						P.L. 480
	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	
	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	4,165	4,165	-	-	-	-	-

* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)

	2010						P.L. 480
	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	
TOTAL	549,907	51,967	455,738	29,154	13,000	-	-
Afghanistan	230,000	-	230,000	-	-	-	*
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Angola	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-
Bolivia	6,166	6,166	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,300	-	-	2,300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	5,636	5,636	-	-	-	-	*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	6,550	-	-	6,550	-	-	-
Guyana	1,005	1,005	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,390	4,390	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,785	1,785	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,520	-	-	2,520	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,268	-	6,268	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	870	-	-	870	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	123,550	-	123,550	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	6,771	-	-	6,771	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,290	-	6,290	-	-	-	*
Sri Lanka	3,440	3,440	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	19,780	-	19,780	-	-	-	*
Tanzania	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,745	1,745	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	900	-	-	900	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,750	-	-	2,750	-	-	-

Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
Uzbekistan	930	-	-	930	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	19,850	-	19,850	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	48	-	-	48	-	-	-
Europe Regional	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	-

* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

Global Climate Change

Summary

The Administration is requesting a significant increase in FY10 climate change foreign assistance funding for efforts to combat global climate change and help the most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change. In FY 10, \$309 million dollars of additional programs will be added to an FY09 base of \$270 million, for a total of \$579 million. The request addresses three core areas: 1) adaptation; 2) clean energy; and 3) forests and land use. This increased funding reflects expanded U.S. commitment to engaging in international climate negotiations and combating climate change.

On adaptation, the FY10 request includes a \$200M increase to launch a major effort for developing countries most vulnerable to climate change. These countries are already suffering adverse impacts and their situation will likely worsen. The majority of adaptation funds would continue to be programmed by USAID missions while OES funding will go to a combination of contributions to multilateral funds and to National Adaptation Plans of Action for developing countries. Additional funding will integrate climate considerations into related USAID programs to improve the host country's capacity to adapt to climate change and increase the long-term effectiveness of USAID activities. Increased funding for adaptation in FY10 will augment the U.S. government's ability to engage major donors on adaptation programs.

FY10 climate change funding will address clean energy through practical cooperative technology activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support countries' efforts to develop and implement ambitious action plans on climate change. In collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, State will work bilaterally and multilaterally to launch collaborative partnerships to advance clean technologies or policies, as well as to build on existing successful partnerships. Potential areas for collaboration include renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, and energy efficiency. USAID mission funding will focus on a limited number of countries that are willing and able to undertake energy reforms while USAID's Office of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) will support developing countries in creating robust and comprehensive national plans of action on climate change.

FY10 funds will also focus on those countries in which land use, including deforestation (which accounts for roughly 17% of global greenhouse gas emissions), pose significant challenges to combating climate change. Efforts will focus on programs that develop sustainable landscapes, address key drivers of deforestation, and build institutional capacity to measure and monitor greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	579,000	320,700	189,100	26,200	43,000
Africa	79,300	74,000	5,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-

Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Rwanda	500	500	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	16,200	16,200	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,300	8,300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	53,800	53,800	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,500	5,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	37,600	37,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	19,400	-	-	19,400	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Near East	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,300	9,000	7,500	6,800	-
Bangladesh	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	89,000	69,000	20,000	-	-
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Brazil	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Honduras	1,500	1,500	-	-	-

Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-
Mexico	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	-	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	8,200	8,200	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	12,300	12,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	400	400	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	400	400	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
International Organizations	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
International Organizations (IO)	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150,300	-	150,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150,300	-	150,300	-	-

Note: This table does not include \$ 2 million of State Operations funding that supports global climate change activities.

Higher Education

Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for higher education supports the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stresses the importance of aligning behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) higher education investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

Higher education support in 2010 will also focus on solidifying gains made in 2008 and previous years. In 2008, USAID initiated the Higher Education Summits for Global Development in Washington, D.C., Bangladesh, and Rwanda and has planned Summits in Jordan and Mexico in 2009. These Summits expand partnerships and share best practices in development among higher education, private sector, and foundations in the United States and developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on emerging and innovative technologies that can help overcome the obstacles to higher education and on improved strategies that promote enduring higher education relationships for international development. More specifically USAID is funding 20 partnerships between US and host country universities designed to build institutional capacity in African higher education institutions and expanding its cooperation with the National Science Foundation to apply science and technology to development through partnerships and researchers in the United States and those in developing countries in promoting economic growth, food security, global climate change, and appropriate water use.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	188,044	45,413	137,102	5,529
Africa	2,243	-	2,243	-
Liberia	2,243	-	2,243	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,360	5,110	1,250	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
Indonesia	4,110	4,110	-	-
Vietnam	1,000	1,000	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	800	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,807	-	-	2,807
Belarus	600	-	-	600
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	176	-	-	176
Europe Regional	116	-	-	116
Near East	46,615	2,000	44,615	-
Egypt	17,900	-	17,900	-
Lebanon	19,715	-	19,715	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	-	7,000	-
South and Central Asia	90,716	-	87,994	2,722

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Afghanistan	20,156	-	20,156	-
Kazakhstan	50	-	-	50
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	67,088	-	67,088	-
Tajikistan	622	-	-	622
Turkmenistan	550	-	-	550
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200
Central Asia Regional	800	-	-	800
State South and Central Asia Regional	750	-	750	-
Western Hemisphere	16,803	15,803	1,000	-
Bolivia	903	903	-	-
Mexico	2,700	2,700	-	-
Nicaragua	200	200	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,200	1,200	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,200	1,200	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,400	12,400	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	12,400	12,400	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	8,000	8,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,000	8,000	-	-
Office of Development Partners	900	900	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	900	900	-	-

HIV/AIDS

Summary

HIV/AIDS programs reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care, and treatment. Prevention activities support prevention of mother-to-child transmission. Prevention activities also reduce sexual transmission of HIV by behavior change towards abstinence/be faithful, condom use and male circumcision. In addition, comprehensive programs for populations at increased risk include medication assisted therapy for intravenous drug users and programs to mitigate the spread of HIV to sex partners. Positive prevention programs protect the health of infected individuals. Counseling and testing and blood and injection safety are also prevention programs. Care activities support orphans and vulnerable children, tuberculosis care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, and basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and laboratory infrastructure. In addition, there are cross-cutting program activities for increasing human resources for health, policy analysis, systems strengthening, strategic information capacity-building, program design and learning, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) implements these HIV/AIDS programs.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
TOTAL	5,609,000	5,259,000	350,000
Africa	3,349,825	3,255,415	94,410
Angola	5,452	1,052	4,400
Benin	2,000	-	2,000
Botswana	78,475	78,475	-
Burundi	3,500	-	3,500
Cameroon	2,000	500	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	101,260	101,260	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,314	18,114	9,200
Djibouti	150	150	-
Ethiopia	333,687	333,687	-
Ghana	17,000	11,500	5,500
Guinea	2,000	-	2,000
Kenya	500,850	500,850	-
Lesotho	25,550	19,150	6,400
Liberia	3,500	800	2,700
Madagascar	2,000	500	1,500
Malawi	40,148	24,648	15,500
Mali	4,450	1,450	3,000
Mozambique	212,304	212,304	-
Namibia	102,364	102,364	-
Nigeria	417,173	417,173	-
Rwanda	108,922	108,922	-
Senegal	4,535	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	500	-

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
South Africa	519,994	519,994	-
Sudan	9,046	7,036	2,010
Swaziland	26,600	19,700	6,900
Tanzania	279,921	279,921	-
Uganda	257,550	257,550	-
Zambia	232,950	232,950	-
Zimbabwe	19,830	3,330	16,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	2,800	-	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	-	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	126,376	92,026	34,350
Burma	2,100	-	2,100
Cambodia	15,000	2,500	12,500
China	7,308	3,308	4,000
Indonesia	8,000	250	7,750
Laos	1,000	-	1,000
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500
Philippines	1,000	-	1,000
Thailand	1,500	500	1,000
Vietnam	85,228	85,228	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,740	240	2,500
Europe and Eurasia	11,478	6,028	5,450
Georgia	850	850	-
Russia	3,500	1,000	2,500
Ukraine	6,678	4,178	2,500
Eurasia Regional	450	-	450
South and Central Asia	42,164	9,964	32,200
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	-	2,700
India	27,000	6,000	21,000
Kazakhstan	800	600	200
Kyrgyz Republic	675	475	200
Nepal	5,000	-	5,000
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
Tajikistan	724	524	200
Turkmenistan	275	75	200
Uzbekistan	790	590	200
Central Asia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
Western Hemisphere	175,069	143,948	31,121
Belize	20	20	-
Brazil	1,000	1,000	-
Dominican Republic	16,750	11,000	5,750

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
El Salvador	1,110	20	1,090
Guatemala	2,000	-	2,000
Guyana	17,759	17,759	-
Haiti	91,473	91,473	-
Honduras	6,000	1,000	5,000
Jamaica	1,500	300	1,200
Mexico	2,200	-	2,200
Nicaragua	1,897	897	1,000
Peru	1,260	20	1,240
USAID Caribbean Regional	23,950	18,200	5,750
USAID Central America Regional	6,562	1,171	5,391
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	1,088	500
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Global Health	61,710	-	61,710
Global Health - Core	61,710	-	61,710
International Partnerships	90,109	-	90,109
Commodity Fund	20,878	-	20,878
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	24,231	-	24,231
Microbicides	45,000	-	45,000
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,750,969	1,750,969	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	613,569	613,569	-
International Partnerships	635,000	635,000	-
Oversight/Management	131,439	131,439	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	370,961	370,961	-

Malaria

Summary

Malaria programs support the implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and related malaria control programs, operations research activities to reduce malaria-related mortality, and the development effective malaria vaccines and new malaria treatment drugs. In June 2005, former President Bush launched PMI to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. In 2010, these funds will also substantially scale up use of proven interventions in four Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria. PMI uses a comprehensive approach to prevent and treat malaria, supporting four key areas – indoor spraying of homes with insecticides, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, lifesaving antimalarial drugs, and treatment to prevent malaria in pregnant women.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	585,000	585,000
Africa	514,000	514,000
Angola	32,500	32,500
Benin	21,000	21,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	16,000
Ethiopia	31,000	31,000
Ghana	34,000	34,000
Kenya	40,000	40,000
Liberia	18,000	18,000
Madagascar	33,900	33,900
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	38,000	38,000
Nigeria	16,000	16,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,000	4,000
Tanzania	52,000	52,000
Uganda	45,000	45,000
Zambia	25,600	25,600
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	6,000	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
Global Health	60,000	60,000
Global Health - Core	60,000	60,000

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition status. MCH activities include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care (including detection and treatment of neonatal infections, immediate care of the newborn at delivery, and home-based essential newborn care), routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene, and micronutrients; improved maternal, infant and young child feeding; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
TOTAL	953,572	794,348	525,000	127,409	13,939	128,000	159,224
Africa	300,153	211,020	211,020	-	-	-	89,133
Angola	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Benin	5,600	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,743	-	-	-	-	-	2,743
Burundi	14,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	4,500
Djibouti	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,800	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,750	7,450	7,450	-	-	-	4,300
Madagascar	16,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	7,000
Malawi	13,900	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	14,500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Mozambique	17,190	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	6,690
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Somalia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	25,120	17,120	17,120	-	-	-	8,000
Tanzania	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	20,000	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	11,500
Zambia	15,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	5,000
Zimbabwe	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	11,800	11,800	11,800	-	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	29,500	29,500	29,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	10,770	10,770	750	-	10,020	-	-
Albania	1,270	1,270	-	-	1,270	-	-
Armenia	1,900	1,900	-	-	1,900	-	-
Azerbaijan	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Georgia	4,225	4,225	-	-	4,225	-	-
Kosovo	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Eurasia Regional	151	151	-	-	151	-	-
Europe Regional	74	74	-	-	74	-	-
Near East	28,300	28,300	2,300	26,000	-	-	-
Egypt	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Yemen	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	255,764	223,264	117,936	101,409	3,919	-	32,500
Afghanistan	64,351	56,351	56,351	-	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	37,900	17,400	17,400	-	-	-	20,500
India	26,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	300	300	-	-	300	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,150	1,150	-	-	1,150	-	-
Nepal	10,400	10,400	10,400	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	112,444	112,444	11,035	101,409	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,354	2,354	750	-	1,604	-	-
Turkmenistan	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Uzbekistan	465	465	-	-	465	-	-
Western Hemisphere	73,391	35,800	35,800	-	-	-	37,591
Bolivia	6,600	6,600	6,600	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,700	5,700	5,700	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	29,591	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	19,591
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-

Microenterprise and Microfinance

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor families derive part of their income from microenterprises: tiny, informal business activities like vending on the street and in market stalls, handicraft production, and low-tech food processing. U.S. assistance acts in three broad areas to help these families gain access to economic opportunity: (1) microfinance, to improve access to financial services including credit, deposit services, insurance, remittances and payment services tailored to the needs of poor households; (2) enterprise development, to improve productivity and market potential for microenterprises; and (3) reducing regulatory and policy barriers to registering and operating micro- and small firms. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Microenterprise – Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
TOTAL	167,593	165,593	68,983	100	70,370	26,140	2,000
Africa	52,067	50,067	37,217	100	12,750	-	2,000
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	1,630	1,630	1,630	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
South Africa	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,750	3,750	-	-	3,750	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,552	5,552	5,552	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

Microenterprise – Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
Europe and Eurasia	12,990	12,990	-	-	-	12,990	-
Albania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Armenia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Azerbaijan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Belarus	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	2,900	-
Georgia	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-
Macedonia	140	140	-	-	-	140	-
Moldova	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-
Montenegro	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Russia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Near East	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	25,850	25,850	1,500	-	11,200	13,150	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-
Pakistan	11,200	11,200	-	-	11,200	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Turkmenistan	350	350	-	-	-	350	-
Uzbekistan	300	300	-	-	-	300	-
Western Hemisphere	50,594	50,594	8,174	-	42,420	-	-
Bolivia	3,639	3,639	3,639	-	-	-	-
Colombia	39,920	39,920	-	-	39,920	-	-
Ecuador	3,585	3,585	3,585	-	-	-	-
Guyana	200	200	200	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Panama	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-

Other Public Health Threats

Summary

Other Public Health Threats programs address public health threats posed by infectious diseases not targeted elsewhere, such as neglected tropical diseases, as well as significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance. In addition, these programs address the containment of anti-microbial resistance and cross-cutting work on surveillance that builds capacity for outbreak preparedness and response.

As part of this program, GH Bureau will manage the Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative (\$70 million), which funds targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes.

Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	128,420	10,400	88,000	19,975	10,045
Africa	9,396	-	8,250	1,146	-
Angola	250	-	250	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	700	-	700	-	-
Ethiopia	100	-	100	-	-
Ghana	400	-	400	-	-
Guinea	250	-	250	-	-
Kenya	400	-	400	-	-
Liberia	250	-	250	-	-
Madagascar	200	-	200	-	-
Malawi	250	-	250	-	-
Mali	500	-	500	-	-
Mozambique	500	-	500	-	-
Nigeria	400	-	400	-	-
Rwanda	200	-	200	-	-
Senegal	250	-	250	-	-
Sudan	2,146	-	1,000	1,146	-
Tanzania	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	500	-	500	-	-
Zambia	500	-	500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	-	1,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	-	100	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,900	-	2,900	-	-
Cambodia	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	400	-	400	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,700	-	1,700	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,160	-	-	-	5,160
Albania	700	-	-	-	700

Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Armenia	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	1,302	-	-	-	1,302
Russia	280	-	-	-	280
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	275	-	-	-	275
Europe Regional	103	-	-	-	103
Near East	15,000	-	-	15,000	-
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	10,614	-	1,900	3,829	4,885
Afghanistan	3,500	-	1,500	2,000	-
India	400	-	400	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Pakistan	1,829	-	-	1,829	-
Tajikistan	2,200	-	-	-	2,200
Turkmenistan	600	-	-	-	600
Uzbekistan	435	-	-	-	435
Central Asia Regional	450	-	-	-	450
Western Hemisphere	2,150	-	2,150	-	-
Bolivia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
El Salvador	450	-	450	-	-
Haiti	300	-	300	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	400	-	400	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
Global Health	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
International Partnerships	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Office of Development Partners	800	800	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	800	800	-	-	-

Polio

Summary

Polio programs, which are a sub-set of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs, support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis, and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	31,517	29,000	3,000
Africa	13,617	13,617	-
Angola	1,000	1,000	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	-
Guinea	250	250	-
Liberia	198	198	-
Mali	50	50	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Sudan	1,489	1,489	-
Zambia	80	80	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	1,300	-
East Asia and Pacific	500	500	-
Indonesia	500	500	-
South and Central Asia	11,400	8,400	3,000
Afghanistan	1,400	1,400	-
Bangladesh	500	500	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	3,000	-	3,000
Global Health	6,000	6,483	-
Global Health - Core	6,000	6,483	-

Trade Capacity Building

Summary

The United States provides a wide range of Trade Capacity Building (TCB) assistance to developing countries in order to support trade as a part of developing countries' overall development programs. This assistance helps recipient countries participate effectively in international trade negotiations, implement their international trade commitments including related worker rights and environmental provisions, and allow their citizens to take full advantage of the new economic opportunities created by expanding international trade and investment.

The table below represents the FY 2010 request for the portion of total U.S. TCB assistance that contributes directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. Examples of "direct TCB" include support for business development services that help potential exporters get information on international market opportunities, and support for public-private partnerships that work to streamline customs and other administrative procedures in order to lower trade transactions costs. U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as improving access to trade finance, modernizing transport and other trade infrastructure services, meeting agricultural and food safety standards, and complying with international labor and environment standards. Funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (online at <http://gesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html>). FY 2010 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in November 2010. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
TOTAL	315,649	315,149	210,854	75,900	13,815	14,580	500
Africa	138,582	138,082	136,082	2,000	-	-	500
Burkina Faso	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	900	900	900	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,259	1,259	1,259	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	74,246	74,246	74,246	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	9,300	9,300	9,300	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	13,777	13,777	13,777	-	-	-	-

Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
East Asia and Pacific	9,849	9,849	9,849	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,989	5,989	5,989	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,860	2,860	2,860	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	20,015	20,015	-	-	10,175	9,840	-
Albania	1,200	1,200	-	-	550	650	-
Armenia	1,150	1,150	-	-	400	750	-
Azerbaijan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,865	2,865	-	-	2,165	700	-
Croatia	450	450	-	-	-	450	-
Georgia	2,800	2,800	-	-	1,700	1,100	-
Kosovo	1,670	1,670	-	-	1,000	670	-
Macedonia	555	555	-	-	35	520	-
Moldova	1,010	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-
Montenegro	500	500	-	-	-	500	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	650	650	-	-	-	650	-
Turkey	850	850	-	-	-	850	-
Ukraine	4,115	4,115	-	-	3,115	1,000	-
Eurasia Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Europe Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Near East	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Morocco	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	13,580	13,580	800	4,400	3,640	4,740	-
Kazakhstan	1,500	1,500	-	-	100	1,400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,940	1,940	-	-	1,000	940	-
Nepal	2,400	2,400	-	2,400	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,375	2,375	-	-	1,400	975	-
Turkmenistan	1,125	1,125	-	-	300	825	-
Uzbekistan	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Central Asia Regional	840	840	-	-	840	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	800	800	800	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	120,083	120,083	60,583	59,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	520	520	520	-	-	-	-
Colombia	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,770	8,770	8,770	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-

Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
Nicaragua	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,443	5,443	5,443	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,200	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims and it is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. Every year approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders, which does not include millions trafficked within their own countries. Approximately 80 percent of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors. The US Government's anti-trafficking approach – prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration – is comprehensive and effective but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. With U.S. assistance, increasing numbers of traffickers are being prosecuted, convicted and sentenced around the world.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
TOTAL	31,514	3,718	8,533	8,362	10,901
Africa	435	-	200	-	235
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	235	-	-	-	235
East Asia and Pacific	2,618	2,318	300	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	300	-	300	-	-
Philippines	900	900	-	-	-
Vietnam	418	418	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,412	-	-	5,412	-
Albania	500	-	-	500	-
Armenia	388	-	-	388	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	240	-	-	240	-
Georgia	50	-	-	50	-
Kosovo	500	-	-	500	-
Macedonia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	1,080	-	-	1,080	-
Russia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	1,134	-	-	1,134	-
Europe Regional	120	-	-	120	-
South and Central Asia	5,454	1,100	-	2,950	1,404

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
Afghanistan	1,404	-	-	-	1,404
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	750	-	-	750	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	1,150	300	850	-	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-
Haiti	850	-	850	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	-	7,183	-	9,262
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	-	7,183	-	9,262

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral military ties with the United States. The overall goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and our Maghreb partners (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and further, to target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by working to support youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	80,315	27,025	11,000	4,500	17,790	20,000
Africa	44,815	27,025	5,000	2,500	10,290	-
Mali	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	50	-	-	-	50	-
State Africa Regional	17,740	-	5,000	2,500	10,240	-
USAID Africa Regional	325	325	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,700	22,700	-	-	-	-
Near East	15,500	-	6,000	2,000	7,500	-
Algeria	800	-	-	-	800	-
Morocco	900	-	-	-	900	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	-	200	-
NEA Regional - TSCTP	13,600	-	6,000	2,000	5,600	-
Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Country level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's tuberculosis program. The accelerated scale-up of the strategy in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmissions and save millions of lives by detecting and treating infectious TB cases. In addition, critical interventions to improve prevention, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug and extensively drug resistant (M/XDR) TB and reduce TB-HIV/AIDS co-infection will be priority areas. USAID's TB program will invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB including the development of new drugs and diagnostics. USAID collaborates with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy and TB infection control.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	191,412	173,000	4,150	14,262
Africa	53,460	53,460	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,770	4,770	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	3,150	3,150	-	-
Liberia	400	400	-	-
Malawi	1,400	1,400	-	-
Mozambique	4,250	4,250	-	-
Namibia	1,950	1,950	-	-
Nigeria	5,800	5,800	-	-
Senegal	850	850	-	-
South Africa	8,500	8,500	-	-
Sudan	600	600	-	-
Tanzania	3,700	3,700	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,670	2,670	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,770	1,770	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	23,590	23,590	-	-
Cambodia	3,860	3,860	-	-
Indonesia	7,080	7,080	-	-
Philippines	6,900	6,900	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,750	5,750	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	14,901	6,400	-	8,501
Armenia	500	400	-	100

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Azerbaijan	500	500	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	200
Georgia	900	-	-	900
Russia	7,500	4,000	-	3,500
Ukraine	5,233	1,500	-	3,733
Eurasia Regional	68	-	-	68
South and Central Asia	38,817	28,906	4,150	5,761
Afghanistan	4,986	4,986	-	-
Bangladesh	4,400	4,400	-	-
India	11,000	11,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,100	1,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,425	600	-	825
Pakistan	8,970	4,820	4,150	-
Tajikistan	2,596	500	-	2,096
Turkmenistan	1,300	400	-	900
Uzbekistan	2,040	1,200	-	840
Western Hemisphere	11,200	11,200	-	-
Bolivia	2,300	2,300	-	-
Brazil	3,700	3,700	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,300	-	-
Haiti	1,300	1,300	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	700	700	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-
Global Health	34,444	34,444	-	-
Global Health - Core	34,444	34,444	-	-
International Partnerships	15,000	15,000	-	-
International Partnerships	15,000	15,000	-	-

Water

Summary

Water is a cross-cutting issue in foreign assistance, with activities in all five program objectives. These include: improved drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene, improved watershed/water resources management, maintenance of vital ecosystem functions, increased water productivity, improved water security, and promoting cooperation on managing trans-boundary water resources. These activities contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises; promoting sound economic growth; enhancing environmental and national security; and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods. The FY09 earmark focuses on water and sanitation activities with a priority given to those that directly contribute to, or support, improved access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
TOTAL	176,307	172,807	40,561	700	16,815	111,481	3,250	3,500
Africa	52,025	48,525	23,310	400	10,815	14,000	-	3,500
Angola	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Ethiopia	2,450	2,450	750	-	1,700	-	-	-
Ghana	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Liberia	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	300	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,150	1,150	1,000	-	150	-	-	-
Rwanda	800	800	100	400	300	-	-	-
Senegal	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,100	3,100	2,000	-	1,100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,025	6,025	5,760	-	265	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,250	13,250	13,250	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,250	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
Kosovo	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Moldova	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
Near East	82,000	82,000	2,000	-	-	80,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	11,650	11,650	-	-	1,000	10,500	150	-
India	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Western Hemisphere	7,782	7,782	2,001	300	500	4,981	-	-
Colombia	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-
Ecuador	1,001	1,001	1,001	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,081	5,081	-	300	500	4,281	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
Global Health	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

Fiscal Year 2008 Foreign Assistance Performance Report & Fiscal Year 2010 Performance Plan

For Fiscal Year 2008, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) once again elected to participate in a pilot performance reporting program launched by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This initiative, the *Pilot Program for Alternative Approaches to Performance and Accountability Reporting*, seeks to streamline federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. Agencies participating in the pilot program are using an alternative to the traditional Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) by producing four separate reports: an Agency Financial Report; an Agency Performance Report, a Snapshot and a Citizen's Report summarizing financial, budget and performance information for FY 2008.

Due to regulatory requirements, the Department of State and USAID issued separate Annual Financial Reports on November 17, 2008. However, in keeping with last year's practice, as well as the intent of foreign assistance reform, the two agencies have jointly produced this FY 2008 Foreign Assistance Annual Performance Report and FY 2010 Performance Plan.

To ensure the integration of budget and performance information, the two agencies chose to directly incorporate the Performance Report and Plan into the FY 2010 Foreign Assistance Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), highlighting 48 representative performance indicators linked to resource requests. These indicators support the Foreign Assistance Framework, and are organized accordingly, falling under one of the five foreign assistance objectives: Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Economic Growth; and Humanitarian Assistance. Within each objective there are also key priorities, known as program areas, and the performance measures link directly to these areas. The indicators are part of the data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance to inform resource requests and allocation decisions. Where appropriate, due to changes in initiatives or focus of foreign assistance efforts, a small number of the indicators used in FY 2008 are being replaced. Results for FY 2008 are recorded, but targets for out-year results have been set against the new indicators that the technical experts determined were better representations of overall efforts against these program areas and objectives.

The performance indicators were selected in 2007 by a Department of State/USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. They reflect U.S. Government foreign policy priorities and major areas of U.S. Government investment, including increases in the FY 2010 budget request. The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. Government activities, and longer-term ones which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, host governments, etc., and to which the annual measures contribute. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of performance data is a critical component of the overall effort of the foreign assistance program to carry out a robust performance management portfolio.

Evaluations play a significant role in improving foreign assistance programs; in FY 2008 over 400 analytical studies of foreign assistance were conducted, addressing programs in all five strategic objective areas. Of these studies, approximately 72 percent were formal evaluations -- the systematic collection and analysis of information about ongoing or completed U.S. Government-funded activities, which informs program management and resource decisions. The remaining analyses were sector and needs

assessments, feasibility studies, management reviews, and other studies that provide critical data to inform and guide decisions on the best use of foreign assistance resources.

Important process changes to achieve the complete integration of USAID and Department of State foreign assistance program planning and implementation are still underway. For example, beginning with the FY 2010 budget cycle, the Department of State and USAID incorporated a new process called Budget Performance Analysis (BPA). A BPA is conducted for every Operating Unit that is requesting an increase at the program area or Investing in People element level that exceeds the FY 2009 estimate by at least 10 percent and \$1 million. A BPA consists of: 1) selecting a representative performance indicator; 2) setting out-year targets that reflect the change in budget levels; and 3) a short narrative explaining what the impact of the change in funds will be. These BPAs have been incorporated into the Operating Unit narratives in the main body of the CBJ. The data and analysis for the approximately 400 BPAs submitted contributed significantly to the information found in this chapter.

Finally, efforts are underway to develop a consistent strategic planning framework designed for the country level, within which the field can plan and headquarters can guide. One element of this is the Country Assistance Strategy, a new tool that was piloted in FY 2009. The results of this pilot are being evaluated to determine if this is the best way forward for incorporating country-level objectives with broader foreign assistance strategies.

In summary, the foreign assistance coordination effort, including the complete integration of Department of State and USAID budget and performance management processes, is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are tested. The process is now maturing and is beginning to show results as noted in this report.

Overview of FY 2008 Foreign Assistance Performance Results

In FY 2008, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$26 billion to achieve the U.S. Government's foreign assistance goals across five strategic objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall, U.S. foreign assistance programs performed exceedingly well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on all indicators for which there were results data in FY 2008.

In FY 2008, the number of people trained in counter-terrorism increased 37 percent to 2,651. The United States also provided HIV/AIDS treatment to more than 2 million people in 15 African countries and protected more than 32 million people from malaria through the President's Malaria Initiative; the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance surpassed by its goal of providing 75 percent of disaster-affected households with basic resources for survival and recovery; and in key areas where the U.S. Government provided counter-narcotics assistance, 258,597 hectares of drug crops were eradicated, a 45 percent increase from 2007. The breadth of these successes in terms of development impact worldwide is encouraging; the results serve both as benchmarks of achievement and important reference points for future programs. While these are examples where program performance exceeded expectations, there were also a number of challenges in program implementation. These challenges included serious unrest, natural disasters and the economy. In each section, the reasons for shortfalls are examined and these programs are being carefully reviewed to learn why targets were not met as a basis for making adjustments to increase performance.

The following chart summarizes the foreign assistance budgets for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010. Details on each performance measure, and corresponding budget information, are found in the strategic objective sections which follow.

Foreign Assistance

By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
Peace and Security	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Counter-Terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	253,677	364,060	314,137
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
Investing in People	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
Economic Growth	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	244,813
Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	697,884
Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	158,924
Environment	324,236	368,236	743,393
Humanitarian Assistance	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
Disaster Readiness	125,606	101,939	129,419
Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764
Program Support	985,602	1,350,034	1,717,960
Program Design and Learning	967,588	1,312,804	12,198
Administration and Oversight	18,014	37,230	1,705,762

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE

PEACE AND SECURITY

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that security is a necessary precursor to these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that the security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities, called program areas, include countering terrorism, combating weapons of mass destruction, supporting counter-narcotics activities, strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform, combating transnational crime, and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2008, the U.S. Government committed approximately \$7.5 billion, 28 percent of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) foreign assistance for the strategic objective of Peace and Security. Overall performance for this objective is reflected by a set of indicators selected because they are representative of our broad efforts toward Peace and Security. Of these eleven indicators, U.S. programs were at or above target for seven of these indicators, and four were below target for three indicators.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. In developing the FY 2010 request for this Objective, prior year results were analyzed to help determine what impact an increase in funds might have. Results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. The requested FY 2010 budget level is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

Peace and Security			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area and Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate ¹	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
PEACE AND SECURITY	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Counter-terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
<i>Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Program*</i>			
<i>Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism by U.S. Government Programs</i>			
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	253,677	364,060	314,137
<i>Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards*</i>			
<i>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
<i>Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i>			
<i>Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
Counter-narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
<i>Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation</i>			
Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
<i>Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<i>Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
<i>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
¹ FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
Notes: *Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			

Program Area: Counter-terrorism

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Counter-terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to our national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multi-faceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. Among the approaches used include improving the perception of the United States internationally, strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries and providing state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land or sea ports of entry. The U.S. also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that deradicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2008 showed a mix of success and some frustration, but also opportunities to shift strategy to achieve better results and more efficient use of resources.

Foreign public perceptions of the United States and its values directly affect the U.S. Government's ability to achieve foreign policy and assistance objectives. To complement other U.S. Government activities that build local capacity to combat terrorism, the U.S. uses, among other strategies, public information campaigns to prevent the recruitment of individuals into terrorist organizations. These campaigns include radio, public service announcements, print media, and Internet postings that provide information to delegitimize terrorist activities. Promoting messages that provide an alternative to those spread by terrorist organizations contributes to counter-terrorism foreign policy priorities.

More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in seven countries found that television is a key source of information for 67 percent of them and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the U.S. Government's strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series will go into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.

This change in strategy meant that the goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the U.S across the Middle East.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Counter-terrorism						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		14	29	1	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*
Note: *No targets were set for FY 2009 and 2010 as this indicator will not be reported against due to shift in programming focus.							

In addition to implementing programs to improve public perception, the United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host countries, as well as to strengthen the commitments of these countries to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way that the U.S. monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counter-terrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in this effort. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders and ensure that terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the U.S., while at the same time strengthening U.S. Government partnerships.

Overall, the U.S. exceeded its target for training people to assist in counter-terrorism efforts. This is a positive trend toward establishing the necessary capacity and commitment from partner nations to assist in these efforts. A specific example is the work that the U.S. and Philippines are undertaking to combat terrorist elements, including Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Jema'ah Islamiyah (JI), and the New People's Army (NPA). In 2008, the U.S. increased the number of people it trained in the Philippines by almost 50 percent to 746. Proposed increases in funding levels for the Philippines for FY 2009 and 2010 will continue to increase the number of people trained to 838 and 863, a further increase of 15 percent over 2008 levels in two years. This type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Counterterrorism						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism By U.S. Government Programs^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		1,925	2,600	2,651	Met or Exceeded Target	5,988	6,381

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	253,677	364,060	314,137

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to U.S. and international security. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMDs – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern or terrorists. Foreign assistance programs are vital to this effort and therefore the area of Combating WMDs funding has increased from FY 2009 to FY 2010. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to: deny access to WMDs and related materials, expertise, equipment, and technologies; destroy WMDs and security related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the front line of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMDs. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments to improve their legal/regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to deal with trade and trafficking related to WMDs and advanced conventional weapons. The program contributes to “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the international community’s capacity to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. In FY 2008, the EXBS program continued to provide assistance to 45 partner countries to improve their strategic trade control and related border security capabilities. With FY 2009 funds, EXBS programs will expand to Lebanon and Mongolia and further expansion is planned for FY 2010.

Previously the indicator, Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards, which related to the EXBS “graduated countries,” was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2008 are provided below using this indicator, but starting in FY 2009 EXBS country advancement will be measured through individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool. EXBS strives for a four percent collective advancement in overall border security and export controls per annum and the funding requests for FY 2009 and 2010 should allow achievement of this objective. Due to the lag between appropriation, obligation, and project execution, the proposed FY 2010 increase in funding would not be objectively measurable in the ‘graduation’ indicator until FY 2012.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Combating WMDs						
Performance Indicator¹	Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards^{4,5}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
5	8	12	12	12	Met or Exceeded Target	N/A*	N/A*
* No targets were set for FY 2009 and 2010 as this indicator is not being reported against due to development of a more accurate indicator.							

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In addition to preventing the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the U.S. is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. A core objective of the program is to conduct training and provide grants to increase pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. The BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2008 included more than 600 scientists from over 19 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America participating in 89 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance. Other efforts established strong country engagement in Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines, including establishing field offices in Islamabad and Jakarta. The U.S. also initiated engagement with Afghanistan, deepened activities in the Middle East and North Africa, held a successful training event for Iraqi bio-scientists, and began initial, targeted activities in other parts of Africa and Latin America.

Much more work needs to be done to reduce the global biological threat, especially given the growing demand for bio-expertise and laboratory capacity in countries and regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and proliferation are high. A significant amount of the requested FY 2010 funds would be devoted to the BEP program to increase assistance in priority countries and isolated, under-engaged areas, engage scientists in new geographic regions, initiate biosecurity regulatory assistance, and enhance disease surveillance, response and control programs for priority countries.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Combating WMDs						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety^{6,7}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		60	60	89	Met or Exceeded Target	90	100

Finally, in developing the FY 2010 budget request for combating WMDs, analysts review past performance to determine how a change in funding levels may affect future achievements. An example of this analysis can be seen in the new indicator being developed to monitor the progress of the EXBS programs discussed above. In FY 2008, the result was a four percent increase based on the assessment rating tool. A similar increase can be expected annually provided funding levels keep pace with inflation. Should funding levels exceed inflation, performance impact would be roughly proportional. For example, program managers estimate that a \$1 million increase in funding above inflation will achieve approximately an additional three percent increase in results. Therefore, a \$1 million increase above inflation for FY 2008 funding levels should result in an overall annual improvement rate of seven percent. Note that this rate will fluctuate depending on which countries have graduated from the program and which countries are targeted, but this serves as a general model for analysis of the impact on changes of budget and expected results.

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843

Responsible governments deal with threats within their own borders and address international problems in partnership with the U.S. Government and other international and regional actors. Foreign assistance activities in this area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the U.S. Government has supported non-armed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict and facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, the U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct for setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2010 and beyond.

Examples of where U.S. efforts have started to achieve a foothold through non-armed interventions include many of the assistance programs being implemented in Iraqi provinces. For example, in Iraq, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) serve as the primary vehicle for delivery of U.S. and international foreign assistance. These are joint civilian-military operations that undertake high priority security activities that contribute to local stability so that more traditional forms of assistance, which build local capacity and respond to long-term development needs, can be implemented. As of August 2008, the United States was leading 28 of the 31 PRTs in Iraq. U.S. field staff were involved in assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring U.S. reconstruction and development efforts. In addition to addressing the destabilizing impact of insurgent activities in Iraq, the U.S., through the Community Stabilization Program (CSP), worked at the community level to reduce incentives for young men to participate in sectarian violence and insurgent activities. U.S. foreign assistance implementers collaborate with PRTs, brigade commanders, and community leaders to determine which neighborhoods and districts can benefit from participation. The CSP selects short-term projects that generate significant employment and provide essential services and public works. In FY 2008, the program contributed to stabilization efforts by providing over 4.6 million days of employment to Iraqi nationals. The program also generates long-term employment through business development, including in-kind grants to Iraqi small businesses and business skills training. In partnership with the Iraqi Ministry of Youth and Sports, the CSP involves Iraqi youth in soccer leagues, arts, and life skills programs that bring together young people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in 18 cities. To date, the CSP has engaged some 162,500 young men and women in youth-oriented activities.

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the U.S. supports capacity building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform funding has increased each year. With these additional resources, the U.S. government will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the U.S. by expanding relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and throughout the Western Hemisphere. Increased funding in this area is also focused on establishing stability and reductions in violence in Afghanistan. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel. Another large increase in this area goes toward supporting the stabilization of Lebanon.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity and skills in host countries and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S. trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S. led or sponsored peacekeeping missions and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

Overall results for FY 2008 were not as strong as expected. The majority of this shortfall occurred because of a suspension of programs in Mauritania following a coup and therefore their target of 500 people trained went unmet. Several other U.S. Missions were unable to meet their targets because host government personnel were not available. The impact of these shortfalls revealed issues in the understanding of the indicator by several countries which will be addressed through increased dialogue and coordination with the host governments and better incorporated into planning for the next reporting cycle.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Foreign Military Personnel Trained in the United States Who Are at National Leadership Levels^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		958	1,297	497	Target Not Met	792	772

In addition to short-term activities like training, the U.S. also focuses on longer term measures of political stability to gauge if countries receiving U.S. assistance are on the right trajectory for reform. One such measure that is tracked is the Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator which represents perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan continues to support reconstruction and stabilization activities, with particular emphasis placed on enabling the Government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the U.S. Government. Clearly, efforts toward this are trending in

the wrong direction with Afghanistan showing a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005. U.S. efforts have taken note of this and are making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, one of its core tenets being a focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic and social reform can advance.

Program Area: Counter-narcotics

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Counter-narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063

The U.S. Government’s activities in this program area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, prevent resurgence of drug production, and limit the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects. There is no doubt that the war on drugs continues and is far from being won. Nevertheless, U.S. programs saw some significant successes in FY 2008 and also made progress in countries and regions where drug production and trade is more entrenched.

One way that the U.S. has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the U.S. Government provides interdiction assistance. Such assistance includes efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training and operational support, improving controls at ports and airports, and programs to increase coordination of host government counter-narcotics activities. It is clear, based on this indicator, that the FY 2008 result fell far short of its target. This was in part due to Bolivia and Mexico, two key countries in the war against drugs, no longer reporting on this standard Foreign Assistance indicator. In order to get an accurate picture of U.S. interdiction efforts, in 2009 the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement will work with relevant Operating Units to standardize results reporting.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Counter-narcotics						
Performance Indicator¹	Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		1,392,252	2,113,097	582,186	Target Not Met	615,293	624,009

Seizure of illicit narcotics coupled with eradication efforts are critical activities and have a direct and demonstrable impact on the U.S. Government's ability to fight the war on drugs. Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures and are also an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. Every successful eradication operation keeps drugs out of the United States. U.S. Government crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water/electricity schemes.

Two operating units in particular, Peru and Colombia, exceeded their FY 2008 targets. In Colombia, the eradication program has become more efficient and the number of hectares sprayed with glyphosate has increased by over 30 percent, using essentially the same resources since FY 2002. For FY 2009 and

2010, Colombia has set a target of eradicating 200,000 hectares of drug crops. One operating unit, however, Bolivia, saw a 21 percent decrease in eradication for FY 2008 due to the current lack of political will to support broader scale eradication efforts. Nonetheless, the U.S. government remains committed to the eradication of drug crops.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Counter-narcotics						
Performance Indicator¹	Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	207,293	177,452	252,212	258,597	Met or Exceeded Target	220,550	220,800

A key element of U.S. support for counter-narcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. Counter-narcotics programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. U.S. assistance generates sustainable, licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

In Colombia, for example, the U.S. Government supports comprehensive training, technical assistance, and co-financing of municipal infrastructure projects. The program also provides assistance to build small businesses, including agribusinesses, to enhance their competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. In FY 2008, the Alternative Development and Livelihoods program assisted 217,214 families, created or supported 128,674 jobs, and supported the production of 155,219 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia. The program exceeded FY 2008 targets and made up for lower than expected performance in the previous year. In Bolivia in FY 2008, the U.S. directly supported 12,800 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee, and new land under forest management plans; 5,459 new jobs were generated; and U.S.-promoted exports from Bolivia reached almost \$35 million. In Peru, some 30,000 families received technical assistance and other support for cultivating long-term crops with strong international markets including coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and hearts of palm. In 2008, program participants saw their incomes increase by 19 percent.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Counter-narcotics						
Performance Indicator ¹	Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation ^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results (baseline)	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	201,955	85,110	125,417	229,996	Met or Exceeded Target	110,615	109,457

The expected FY 2010 target of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation decreases very slightly from the projected 2009 target because funding increases are spread across other elements in this program area. More substantial target increases can be seen in the area of sales of licit farm and non-farm products.

Portions of the FY 2010 request of \$1.5 billion for the counter-narcotics program area will continue to fund programs that provide licit income alternatives, including alternative crops. Programs will aim to develop sustainable farm-level production and marketing systems to increase licit employment opportunities and incomes in coca or poppy growing areas where eradication is taking place.

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. U.S. government programs focus on building strategies and programs that will impede the principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but pose a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the U.S., they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Transnational crime program funding increased significantly from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The vast majority of this increase will be used in the Western Hemisphere to help combat criminal gangs, strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction, and to diminish the power and impunity of criminal organizations.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiatives to combat trafficking in persons. Specifically, the U.S. will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to provide technical assistance and training for law enforcement and judicial officials to help governments prosecute and convict criminals who engage in trafficking in persons. Complementary U.S. Government programs will also provide shelters and comprehensive assistance services for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat, depriving people of their human rights and freedoms, increasing global health risks, and fueling the growth of organized crime. The trafficking of persons, fueled by demand for cheap labor and by commercial sexual exploitation, is exacerbated by porous national borders. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

The U.S. Government supports activities to prevent trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling by increasing awareness of the dangers of human trafficking and providing services to trafficking survivors. For example, in Uzbekistan in FY 2008 the U.S. continued to raise public awareness among youth and religious communities. Public information campaigns were carried out through newspaper, television and radio spots, as well as in theaters through plays and public service announcements. Services provided included training 25,166 people about trafficking dangers, assisting 331 trafficking survivors, and fielding 16,696 hotline phone calls.

To build long-term capacity in Europe and Eurasia, the U.S. funds a regional program implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) that helps reduce trafficking in persons by fostering cross-border cooperation. The purpose of the ICMPD program is to establish comprehensive, effective and institutionalized transnational referral mechanisms (TRM) for victims of trafficking in Southeastern Europe. In FY 2008, the program operated in 10 countries in the region where most trafficked persons originate (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia). Using TRM guidelines, cross-border standard operating procedures are being designed, piloted, and endorsed by participating countries based on best practices, as well as on victims' needs.

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. Government support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the U.S. Government assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Possible explanations for the increase in the number of convictions are that more foreign governments have enacted new or amended legislation on trafficking in persons and the U.S. has provided more technical assistance to foreign judicial officials. On the other hand, there are three possible explanations for the shortfall in prosecutions: 1) results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data and some foreign government officials refuse to provide data; 2) trafficking cases may be prosecuted under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration or other relevant statutes where it would be difficult to disaggregate for trafficking in persons; and, 3) some foreign governments may not have the resources/capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Transnational Crime						
Performance Indicator ¹	Number of People Prosecuted and Convicted for Trafficking in Persons ^{8,9}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
6,885 prosecutions	6,618 prosecutions	5,808 prosecutions	6,098 prosecutions	5,682 prosecutions	Target Not Met	6,403 prosecutions	6,723 prosecutions
3,025 convictions	4,766 convictions	3,150 convictions	3,308 convictions	3,427 convictions	Met or Exceeded Target	3,473 convictions	3,647 convictions

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to meet the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace, to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations.

Many of these efforts are inherently long-term in nature, and short-term progress can prove fragile. The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the U.S. Government in FY 2008 which will continue forward with the funds requested in upcoming years. In FY 2008, the data show that steps forward were made toward resolving some of the most intractable issues the world faces; sustaining and building upon these successes is the objective of U.S. efforts moving forward.

For example, in Afghanistan, U.S. Government-supported emergency and conflict mitigation management activities provide rapid responses in unstable situations and pave the way for Government of Afghanistan-led reconstruction and development activities. The flagship program of the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan is the Local Governance and Community Development Program which is active in 30 of the 34 provinces. The four objectives of the program are to extend the reach of government to unstable areas; engage at-risk populations; build trust between citizens and their government; and encourage local populations to take an active role in their communities' development. In FY 2008, 722 projects were implemented in 209 remote and insecure communities, including 102 priority districts that receive only very limited development assistance. Development programs are identified by the communities, vetted by the Government of Afghanistan and, where possible, implemented as a joint government and community effort. This year these efforts resulted in 17,446 Afghan laborers being hired through cash-for-work projects, and 31,320 Afghans trained through vocational programs in literacy, hygiene, and professional skills development. Fifty provincial governors are now reporting publicly on service delivery improvements throughout the year by holding interviews

with the local press and issuing press releases.

U.S. programs also support peace and reconciliation processes by promoting the emergence of an empowered and active civil society that prepares communities to monitor the progress of peace accords and advocate for change. U.S. programs also improve access to independent information on transition issues, and build the capacity of government authorities. For example, the U.S. works with partners along Sudan’s contested North-South border, providing skills and support to address the root causes of the ongoing conflict. Illustrative results in FY 2008 include the strengthening of 38 formal and informal peace-building and community-strengthening networks in Darfur, including neighborhood youth associations; the engagement of 102,407 people in community-based reconciliation projects throughout northern Sudan; and the construction of six early warning posts in volatile areas of the Greater Upper Nile.

In addition to looking at these efforts in specific countries or regions, the U.S. also looks at improving the capacity of people to manage conflict both within their group and between groups, and to effectively implement and guide successful and lasting peace processes as gauge of its overall efforts.

The following training indicator summarizes U.S. Government-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens, both to better mitigate conflicts, and to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in tolerance, peace, and reconciliation programs. This indicator measures activities in seven countries that increase a population’s abilities to resolve and mitigate their own conflicts. In FY 2008, the U.S. exceeded the year’s target of 5,449 by training 12,578 people—with Uganda, Haiti, and Kosovo significantly exceeding their FY 2008 targets. Furthermore, five countries that were not part of the original target group submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the number of people benefiting from these programs by another 4,307.

The broad, long-term objectives of the U.S. Government in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. Yet in order to meet these overall goals, achieving the short and intermediate term objectives and steps is necessary to realizing the longer-term goals. In FY 2008, the U.S. succeeded in many of these efforts, paving the way for a long-awaited, and long needed reconciliation to many of these conflicts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area	Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Data not available		17,965	5,449	12,578	Met or Exceeded Target	30,734	19,074

With increased funding in FY 2009, the U.S. will likely be able to expand programming in the conflict mitigation and reconciliation area that is not currently captured in the FY 2010 target of 19,074 people trained. Furthermore, changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions are likely to significantly impact the FY 2010 target as missions plan new conflict and reconciliation training

activities. The FY 2010 request will allow the U.S. to continue funding activities, such as training in conflict resolution/mitigation skills, which are essential to achieving the broader goal of peace and security. Such training increases the ability of members of a population to resolve/mitigate their own conflicts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Just and democratic governance is important to the U.S. Government for three interrelated reasons: as a matter of principle; as a contribution to U.S. national security; and as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Governments that respect human rights, respond to the needs of their people, and govern by rule of law, are more likely to conduct themselves responsibly toward other nations. Effective and accountable democratic states are also best able to promote broad-based and sustainable prosperity. The goal of the U.S. Government is therefore to promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

Within this objective, there are four strategic foreign assistance program areas: rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. The State Department's and the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) budget offices are trying to support fuller implementations of performance based budgeting, including consolidating information sources and improving analytical capacities. Resources are scarce and the way in which they are allocated is crucial to an organization's overall effectiveness. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward assisting partner nations to govern justly and democratically.

In FY 2008, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Strategic Objective totaled \$2.3 billion or approximately 8 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. In formulating its request for FY 2010 funds for this Objective, the Department of State and USAID reviewed past performance as it related to prior funding levels and was able to assess the additional impact that could be achieved with an increase in funds for FY 2010. However, it is important to remember that results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. Therefore, FY 2010 performance results will be influenced by funds from FY 2009 or before. The FY 2010 request for this Objective is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond with proportionate changes to performance similar to the fluctuations seen as a result of the changes in funding levels in prior years. Of the eleven illustrative indicators selected to measure program performance for this objective, seven reported results in FY 2008, of which four met or exceeded the performance targets, two improved on FY 2007 results but did not meet the FY 2008 targets, and one target was not met and showed no improvement from FY 2007.

Governing Justly and Democratically			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate ¹	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
<i>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</i>			
<i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i>			
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia*</i>			
Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness*</i>			
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
<i>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process*</i>			
<i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women</i>			
Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media*</i>			
<i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i>			
<i>Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			
<i>Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			
¹ FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
Notes: *These indicators are long-term (FY 2015) and thus will not have annual targets.			

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international human rights law. Activities in this program area advance and protect human and individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and

international conventions to which states are signatories, and promote societies in which the state and its citizens are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, consistent with norms and standards.

A well-functioning justice system is a key component of a country that abides by the rule of law, and well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff—in a target group of 32 countries. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. Training conducted in FY 2008 covered a range of topics from commercial law in Indonesia to a new trafficking in persons (TIP) law in Mexico. U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2008 target of training 50,309 personnel, largely due to efforts in Mexico to increase awareness of the TIP law that was passed in October 2007. Against a projection of training 16,000 Mexican legal personnel, more than 24,000 were trained. The 2008 target appears to be a significant departure from the 2007 results of 110,041 individuals trained. What is not evident is that the 2007 results were nearly double the targeted 56,169 individuals to be trained, due to much greater participation in training programs than expected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico, and Cambodia. The 2008 target was set slightly lower than 2007 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

Nine additional USAID operating units that were not part of the original group of target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator. These results add 3,605 justice sector personnel to the total that received U.S. Government training, raising the total result to 59,606 personnel trained.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Rule of Law and Human Rights						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		110,041	50,309	56,001	Met or Exceeded Target	54,835	48,346

The U.S. Government supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Examples of the type of support United States offers include: the U.S. Government equipped Jordan’s entire national court system in 2008, comprised of 74 courts throughout the Kingdom, with information technology infrastructure and a state-of-the-art case management software linking all the courts together, thus providing a tool for the Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice to promote efficient court and case flow management. Assistance for all 74 courts will continue in FY 2009. Assistance will also include continuous training on the system, enhancement to the software, and implementation of a centralized data center for all 74 courts. The U.S. is also funding and developing sustainable training programs for court personnel that will enable them to implement court administration and case management systems. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, a long-term training and mentoring program is focusing on the transfer of skills and knowledge, and the development of practices that will lead to sustained improvements in the administration of justice.

Overall program targets were not met because multiple operating units are no longer reporting against this indicator due to changes in programming. In particular, the Department of State Africa Regional Bureau faced significant reductions in funding and elected to focus its resources on other strategic priorities, it did not report results against a target of 100 assisted courts with improved case management. However, those operating units that did report against this measure had significant success in FY 2008. Colombia almost tripled its FY 2007 number of 30, with 83 courts improving case management in FY 2008. Egypt, Guatemala, and Jordan also saw significant improvements; only Haiti fell short of its target.

Eight additional operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not part of the original group of target countries, increasing the total number of U.S. Government-assisted courts with improved case management to 563 courts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Rule of Law and Human Rights						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of USG Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		350	477	351	Improved, but Target Not Met	375	269

In addition to monitoring shorter term activities for more immediate impact, the U.S. also tracks longer term trends in rule of law in a subset of countries to assist us to plan and design future efforts, as well as to adjust ongoing programs.

Using Freedom House’s Rule of Law Index to monitor broad improvements in the rule of law across South and Central Asia, the U.S. is able to track the extent to which its programs are contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data available are for 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008. The quality of the rule of law in the subset of countries the U.S. monitors¹ is generally poor, and most nations experienced few significant changes over the previous year. Turkmenistan improved its rule of law by one point but Pakistan declined by one point, resulting in a net change of zero countries that improved the rule of law in 2007. Pakistan’s rating was lowered to reflect the imposition of martial law, under which restrictions were placed on freedom of assembly and the media, politicians and human rights activists were held under house arrest, the constitution was suspended, and the Supreme Court was disbanded.

FY 2009 funding for the rule of law and human rights program area increased from FY 2008. In FY 2010, approximately 6,500 fewer justice sector personnel are expected to be trained than targeted for FY 2009, and 106 fewer courts with improved case management will result.

¹ The subset of countries tracked are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354

Assistance in the good governance program area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the area of good governance support avenues for public participation and oversight and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

One of the ways the U.S. Government monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. These indicators measures the quality of a country's public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the quality of the government's commitment to such policies. The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; thus, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a "significant improvement" in government effectiveness by 2015. A significant improvement is defined as an improvement of at least 0.20 for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon; 0.25 for Iraq; and 0.35 for West Bank/Gaza. The most recent data available are for 2007, published by the World Bank in June 2008. Egypt declined slightly (-0.03) from the previous year, West Bank and Gaza more so (-0.13), and Lebanon the most (-0.16). However, Jordan and Iraq showed a slight improvement in effectiveness over the prior year: +0.08 in Jordan and +0.02 in Iraq. For more information and complete data for the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, please refer to <http://www.govindicators.org>.

In FY 2008, progress in Iraq was achieved through U.S. Government programs that bolstered central and provincial government institutions' ability to deliver essential services such as water, health care and electricity to the people through reform of ministerial-level systems and policies as well as training to staff at the central and provincial levels. These programs include focused activities with respect to anti-corruption for Iraqi Inspectors General, the Board of Supreme Audit and the Commission on Public Integrity. In Jordan, U.S. Government assistance for the Jordanian Government's National Agenda of political and economic reform resulted in the Parliament engaging in a more in-depth review of the national budget, improved administration of justice, and support for critical policy reforms on local government and economic issues. U.S. assistance in FY 2009 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in Jordan and Iraq and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Egypt, West Bank & Gaza, and Lebanon should political conditions permit.

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975

Programs in this area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The U.S. Government seeks to promote consensus-building among government, political parties, and civil society to advance a common

democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections are crucial because open and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. Government programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. Government assistance as one component of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year. U.S. assistance programs did not meet the 2008 target of 27,536 election observers trained in the original group of target countries. Certain country-specific targets were not met because some elections that were to be monitored were postponed. In Russia, the target of 6,000 was missed by almost 25 percent due to what has been reported as a much more difficult environment for election monitors to work. In the future, programming plans in Russia are expected to shift from training short-term observers to a longer-term focus on monitoring, which will be more conducive to the environment in which they operate. The primary reason for missing the target, however, was that the program emphasis in the Philippines shifted from training domestic election observers to monitoring the number of electoral administration procedures and systems that were strengthened with U.S. Government assistance and did not report against its target of 3,000 observers trained.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Political Competition and Consensus-Building						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		53,258	27,536	24,629	Target Not Met	24,733	16,587

Beyond ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and equitably, activities in the political competition and consensus program area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this program area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. Government assistance to increase the number of women candidates and members. Increased access of women and other marginalized groups to the political system is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society. This is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. Government foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

In 2008, 130 political parties receiving U.S. assistance were implementing programs to increase women's participation in politics in the targeted 13 countries, which is an improvement over the 2007 result, but short of the target of 152 parties. The target could possibly have been reached, but Nigeria reported no results against its initial target of 45 parties. With the exception of Haiti, all other units met or exceeded

their targets. In fact, Indonesia was able to significantly exceed its target of assisting eight political parties due to a change in the election law that permitted assistance to 32 parties. This expansion of parties working to increase women’s participation is expected to lead to an expansion of opportunities for women to take political and governance leadership roles.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Political Competition and Consensus-Building						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		127	152	130	Improved, but Target Not Met	143	119

In addition to monitoring short-term activities like training election observers, and intermediate term indicators like increasing the number of political candidates who are women, the U.S. also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by *Freedom House*. While not an exclusive indicator of democracy, an open and competitive electoral system is a general barometer of the health of democratic institutions and values since transparent and credible elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions.

Because country-specific trends in electoral processes often fluctuate from year to year, the U.S. is working to help achieve a net gain of countries with improved electoral process scores among a select group of countries receiving elections assistance. In tracking this indicator, the U.S. monitors ten countries² with the objective that by 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least one point since 2007. For FY 2008, there were mixed results with two countries showing an increase from their 2007 baseline, three showing a decrease, and two holding steady.

Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during elections, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year, and will not necessarily increase or decrease in parallel with funding. Although the FY 2009 budget increases will likely lead to expanded programming in the political competition and consensus-building area, results of this expansion may not be captured in the FY 2010 target to enhance women’s ability to compete in upcoming legislative elections and strengthen their capacity as legislators once elected, due to changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions.

² The ten countries are: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, and Egypt

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864

The U.S. Government seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and civil society by supporting the means through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with fellow citizens, members of their own and other governments, international bodies and other elements of civil society. This includes supporting civic participation, the legal enabling environment and access to information – including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent media sector and Internet.

In general, results for FY 2008 related to U.S. efforts to promote civil society saw many successes. There are still concerns and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may only be fragile, and there are still places in the world where much progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the U.S. tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built upon which greater gains can be made.

One crucial area that the U.S. follows is the overall freedom of the media. The U.S. Government uses the Freedom House *Freedom of the Press Index*, which assesses countries with a known history of media repression, to track the number of countries showing progress in freedom of media. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this information, the most recent data available are for 2007, published by Freedom House in May 2008. In 2007, five of the 14 target countries³ showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and three remained the same as in the previous year. In countries whose scores deteriorated, journalists and media outlets experienced increasing government restriction and rising threats, including intimidation, physical attacks, and in a few cases kidnapping. Improvements in other nations were modest, mainly related to fewer detentions and threats by the government and less regulation of the media.

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points since 2007. Additional information on the Freedom of the Press Index is available on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

In addition to freedom of media, a vibrant civil society presence also helps assure that government and citizens comply with the rule of law. Civil society organizations (CSOs) champion women's rights, ferret out government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. The FY 2008 indicators below highlight results with training U.S. Government-assisted CSOs in 20 countries. In Nigeria, the U.S. support strengthened the capacity of CSOs for effective advocacy for key policy reforms such as budget transparency, access to information, and judicial oversight. One specific example involves the Aids Alliance, a local partner organization in Nigeria, which successfully led a CSO/legislative forum on the Lagos State 2008 budget in September, 2008. In addition, the U.S. supported public-private CSO partnerships that resulted in increased capacity to fight

³ The target countries are: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.

corruption through public oversight agencies and initiatives. Similar activities under this project will continue in 2010. In 2008, the U.S. exceeded its target.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Civil Society						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		1,039	1,223	1,315	Met or Exceeded Target	1,469	1,076

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. Civil society provides an important check on the exercise of excessive authority by governments and elites. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in U.S. Government-assisted countries in these regions. In FY 2008, the U.S., through several regional and country-specific projects, provided legal technical assistance to counter host government efforts to restrict legislation and regulation governing civil society organizations – the so-called democracy backlash - and to assist host governments open to reform. As the data shows, these efforts were generally successful as there were not significant declines in the NGO sustainability indices.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Civil Society						
Performance Indicator¹	Europe NGO Sustainability Index^{4,5}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	Met or Exceeded Target	3.6	3.5
Note: NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area	Civil Society						
Performance Indicator¹	Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index^{4,5}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	Met or Exceeded Target	4.5	4.4
Note: NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress.							

FY 2009 funds for civil society programs are less than FY 2008 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for CSOs, improve their organizational capacity and financial viability, and allow CSOs to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE INVESTING IN PEOPLE

The lack of education and training, poor health and disease, high levels of unintended pregnancy, and the lack of services, particularly for vulnerable populations are important root causes of the problems faced by the United States' partners in development assistance. These problems in turn both destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach for the Investing in People strategic objective is to help recipient nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet the people's needs in three priority program areas: health, education, and social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by: 1) increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democratic decision-making; and 2) mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the **Health** area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, avian and pandemic influenza, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these program areas, mothers and children are two special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen local capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on **Education** activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, high-quality educational services and systems, from the primary education and literacy program level, to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the area of **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations** seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities which enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. work in this area therefore mitigates the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and non-governmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

Fifteen performance indicators are tracked under the Investing in People Strategic goal. In addition to the 12 FY 2008 indicators, two more indicators have been included to allow for more complete reporting of performance. The U.S. Government also tracks HIV/AIDS prevention, but given the two-year lag in data collection, it does not report annually on results. Five of the FY 2008 indicators were revised to better capture the results of U.S. Government programs. Background information regarding these modifications is presented in this chapter. Over the next year, these indicators may be evaluated and updated to be more outcome-based.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. In formulating its request for FY 2010 funds for Investing in People efforts, the Department of State and USAID reviewed

past performance as it related to prior funding levels and was able to assess the additional impact that could be achieved with an increase in funds for FY 2010. Since results produced by funds for a given fiscal year generally occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided, FY 2010 performance results will be influenced by funds from FY 2009 or before. These measures illustrate U.S. Government progress toward meeting its Investing in People targets. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State and Health and Human Services jointly achieved the HIV/AIDS results.

Investing in People			
By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area			
	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate ¹	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
INVESTING IN PEOPLE	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
HIV/AIDS	5,033,853	5,509,000	5,609,000
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
<i>Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
Tuberculosis	163,109	176,583	191,412
<i>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85 percent or Greater*</i>			
<i>Treatment Success Rate in Priority Countries†</i>			
<i>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70 percent or Greater*</i>			
<i>Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate in Priority Countries†</i>			
Malaria	349,645	385,000	585,000
<i>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative Countries</i>			
Avian Influenza	115,200	140,000	125,000
Other Public Health Threats	42,263	87,850	128,420
<i>Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases[€]</i>			
Maternal and Child Health	823,143	895,360	953,572
<i>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</i>			
<i>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</i>			
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	470,625	547,601	593,457
<i>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*</i>			
<i>Percentage of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart*</i>			
<i>Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18[€]</i>			

Water Supply and Sanitation <i>Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</i>	245,178	291,717	171,159
Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
Basic Education <i>Number of Learners Enrolled*</i> <i>Primary Net Enrollment Rate†</i>	764,649	785,980	1,001,332
Higher Education	164,217	166,476	188,044
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
Policies, Regulations, and Systems	6,137	9,914	5,162
Social Services	129,936	138,884	107,460
Social Assistance <i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance</i>	265,350	972,579	326,164
¹ FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
Notes: <i>*Beginning in FY 2010, this indicator and the corresponding targets have been replaced and revised to better reflect program progress.</i> <i>†Beginning in FY 2010, this indicator and the corresponding targets will be used to report program performance.</i> [€] This is a new indicator for FY 2010.			

Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
HIV/AIDS	5,033,853	5,509,000	5,609,000

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries. This program works in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. In the first five years of PEPFAR, U.S. efforts focused on 15 countries, while sustaining efforts in other bilateral programs around the world. The 15 focus countries were: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Performance indicators on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care and support of vulnerable populations track progress for the 15 focus countries only. These results are linked directly and indirectly to U.S. Government foreign assistance and the Department of Health and Human Services funds. The following table reflects U.S. Government funding for each indicator by fiscal year.

Funding for Emergency Plan in Treatment, Prevention and Care and Support (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)*	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2010 Request*
<i>Treatment</i>	1,896,000	TBD	TBD
<i>Prevention</i>	903,000	TBD	TBD
<i>Care</i>	1,192,000	TBD	TBD

* Includes Department of Health and Human Services funding

In years past, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator has used the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment in the 15 focus countries to measure the reach of the PEPFAR program and to determine which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which countries may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives, as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS. In 2009, this indicator will be expanded to include the results of all PEPFAR country programs. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the host nations, the U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target, supporting over two million people with life-saving antiretroviral therapy. This achievement represents a 54 percent increase over FY 2007 results.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	HIV/AIDS						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries^{2,3}						
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Results	Results	Results	Target	Results	Rating	Target	Target
201,233	822,000	1.3M	1.7M	2.0M	Met or Exceeded Target	2.2M	TBD

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The indicator on the estimated number of HIV infections prevented in the 15 focus countries measures the impact of prevention and other programs that mitigate HIV transmission, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission and behavior change programs. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections prevented, using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) surveys compiled by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other demographic data. Given the data requirements for calculation, prevention results will be available with an approximately one to two year data lag. Therefore, a comparison for the FY 2007 target of 2.8 million infections prevented will not be available until FY 2009. To ensure reliability of the data, country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates will be triangulated with population surveys of HIV testing results, UNAIDS country bi-annual reporting prevalence rates, and United Nations country reports indicating status of human and social development indicators.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area		HIV/AIDS						
Performance Indicator¹		Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Focus Countries^{4,5}						
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target	2010 Target
TBD Baseline	TBD	TBD	2.8 million	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 million

The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target for the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS care and support services in the 15 focus countries by reaching nearly 9.7 million people, including nearly four million orphans and vulnerable children. These results were achieved through rapid scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, and represent a 47 percent increase over the 2007 results.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		HIV/AIDS					
Performance Indicator¹		Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries²⁻⁶					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
2.9M	4.4M	6.6M	8.2M	9.7M	Met or Exceeded Target	10M	TBD

The requested increase in funding for HIV/AIDS will assist the U.S. Government to achieve ambitious goals of preventing HIV infection, supporting treatment, and providing care and support services. For FY 2010 and beyond, the Administration will undertake a strategic review of PEPFAR to determine future targets for these and other global HIV/AIDS indicators.

Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis (TB)

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Tuberculosis	163,109	176,583	191,412

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases; the disease kills more than 1.2 million people each year in those countries. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build desperately needed national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are measured at the national level by strategically leveraging U.S. Government resources with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,

TB, and Malaria (GF). Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and USAID, are promoting accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR/TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure treatment success rate (TBS) and case detection rate (TBD).

To date, the U.S. has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. For example, Indonesia and Kenya reached or exceeded the TBD target in FY 2008 but the Democratic Republic of Congo fell below 70 percent due to the ongoing conflict's negative impact on the provision of health services. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. For this reason, beginning in FY 2010 revised indicators reporting on average TBS and average TBD will be tracked to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.

TBS is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupting the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBS target of 85 percent is a key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting this disease. TBS has improved steadily in high-burden countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and several countries receiving U.S. Government support are close to reaching the threshold for this indicator (for example, Zambia is at 84 percent). Progress will be slower in countries like Brazil due to high rates of HIV infection, drug resistance, and inadequate health services.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Tuberculosis (TB)						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85 percent or Greater^{7,8}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
4	6	7	8	7	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							***Revised Indicator***
Program Area	Tuberculosis (TB)						
Performance Indicator¹	Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries^{7,8}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	80 percent	81 percent	82 percent	

TBD is measured by dividing annual new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). TBD efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those whose tests are positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through the

DOTS strategy. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBD Rate target of 70 percent is another key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting the disease.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Tuberculosis (TB)						
Performance Indicator ¹	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70 percent or Greater ^{7,8}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
1	3	3	5	4	Target Not Met	N/A**	N/A**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							***Revised Indicator***
Program Area	Tuberculosis (TB)						
Performance Indicator ¹	Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) in Priority Countries ^{7,8}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	55 percent	57 percent	59 percent	

The FY 2010 budget request for TB directly supports the United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act. The increase in funding for TB in FY 2009 will assist the U.S. Government to achieve its goal of increasing the percentage of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) cases detected and treated in priority countries. The average treatment success rate (TBS) is expected to increase from 81 percent in FY 2009 to 82 percent in FY 2010. Likewise, the average tuberculosis case detection rate (TBD) is expected to increase from 57 percent in FY 2009 to 59 percent in FY 2010. Furthermore, the increase will support the scale-up of activities to combat multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). Building on the U.S. Government's existing comprehensive approach to help countries identify and successfully treat an increasing proportion of TB patients, these resources will be used to expand efforts to detect and treat cases of MDR and XDR TB in line with country level plans for expansion of MDR TB treatment.

It should be noted that H.R. 5501 (The Hyde Lantos Act) calls for the U.S. Government to successfully treat 4.5 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and to diagnose and treat 90,000 new MDR TB cases by 2013. The funding increase is necessary to build the momentum needed to achieve these targets. Adequate country level capacity to expand MDR TB treatment does not currently exist in many priority countries.

Program Area: Health/Malaria

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Malaria	349,645	385,000	585,000

In June 2005, the malaria initiative was launched, pledging to increase U.S. Government funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths from malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. The increased funding enables the U.S. Government to accelerate expansion of the malaria initiative program to achieve the target. The two critical emphases of the malaria initiative are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly are highly effective in controlling malaria.

The malaria initiative continues to see evidence that the program is having a considerable impact on the burden of malaria. In Zambia and Rwanda, there were significant declines in malaria parasite prevalence nationwide, a 53 percent decline in Zambia from 22 percent to 10 percent and prevalence falling below 4 percent in Rwanda. Recent surveys in Zambia and Rwanda also show a reduction in all-cause child mortality of 29 percent (168/1000 to 119/1000) and 32 percent (152/1000 to 103/1000), respectively. In Zanzibar, the low percentage of children testing positive for malaria (less than one percent) has been sustained during FY 2008. In Tanzania, continued IRS support in Muleba district has resulted in a decline of 55 percent in patients testing positive for malaria during FY 2008, resulting in an overall reduction of 73 percent since 2006. In Mozambique in 2008, the malaria initiative helped expand and strengthen the government's IRS program in Zambezia province which helped to reduce parasite prevalence by 38 percent from the previous year.

The indicator below measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by malaria initiative funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending the prevention measures that are necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50 percent.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Malaria						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative) Countries^{9,10}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	25.0M	Met or Exceeded Target	29.0M	33.0M

The requested increase in funding for malaria will enable the U.S. Government to protect approximately an additional 4 million people in FY 2009 and an estimated 4 million more in FY 2010.

Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Other Public Health Threats	42,263	87,850	128,420

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, who lack access to safe water, sanitation and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise

children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. The impact on economic development is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm), can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. Research has shown that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate at which they no longer pose a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases has yielded an integrated approach that is safe for communities, more efficient for governments to manage, and enables scaling-up of the delivery of preventive chemotherapy for the seven targeted NTDs.

On February 20, 2008, the NTD Control Initiative was launched, increasing the U.S. commitment to NTDs from \$15 million in 2008 to \$350 million over five years to aggressively control these seven NTDs. Following this initiative and expansion of funding, the U.S. Government is adding the indicator below in order to highlight its performance in achieving progress in controlling NTDs. The increased funding will enable the U.S. Government to continue progress towards the ambitious aims of the Initiative: the provision of 950 million treatments and reaching over 300 million people by 2013.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								**New Indicator**
Program Area	Other Public Health Threats/Neglected Tropical Diseases							
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases							
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
N/A	N/A	36.0M	50.0M	57.0M	Met or Exceed Target	75.0M	164.0M	
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION								
Data Source: Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during MDA campaigns with support from USAID-supported projects. The planned scale-up under the Initiative calls for expanded coverage within existing countries and an expansion from 12 countries in FY2008 to 13 countries in FY2009 and to 18 countries in FY2010. The 12 initial countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. The remaining countries are to be determined.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each MDA campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

Program Area: Health/Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Maternal and Child Health	823,143	895,360	953,572

The Administration is currently reviewing the longer term U.S. strategy for maternal and child health (MCH) aimed to achieve reductions of under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden

countries, including reductions of child malnutrition. New ambitious goals will be achieved through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. Interventions include: effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications, prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene, and micronutrients; improved maternal, infant and young child feeding; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia.

This approach to improving maternal and child health has contributed substantially to the reduction of infant and child deaths from an estimated 13-15 million each year in the 1980s to an estimated 9.2 million in 2008, with a reduction of maternal mortality by 20-50 percent in at least 10 countries. Two-thirds of the remaining child deaths and many of the remaining maternal deaths are estimated to be preventable with available interventions. Further expansion of these life-saving services, and the addition of new interventions, such as those for newborn care and treatment, will be needed to achieve further gains.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures for performance of maternal and child health programs. They are good indications of a working health system, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all contributing to reduction in morbidity and mortality.

The indicator on DPT3 coverage rate refers to the percentage of children in developing countries ages 12-23 months who received three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, and is a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services. Progress in this area contributed to an increase in global coverage for DTP3 from 73 percent to 81 percent between 2000 and 2007, translating into protection for 33.0 million additional children. Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative, nearly 3.4 million premature deaths were averted from 2000 to 2008. This was an increase of 600,000 deaths when compared to the previous estimate.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Maternal and Child Health						
Performance Indicator¹	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage^{4,11}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
58.50 percent	59.00 percent	59.60 percent	60.10 percent	60.20 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	60.70 percent	61.30 percent

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of attendance of skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. The use of skilled birth attendants has increased considerably, more than doubling in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Maternal and Child Health						
Performance Indicator¹	Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants^{7,12}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
44.10 percent	44.90 percent	45.70 percent	46.20 percent	46.70 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	47.20 percent	47.70 percent

The requested increase in funding for MCH directly supports the instructions from Congress in FY 2008 to report on “how its child survival programs are working toward the goal of reducing child mortality by two thirds,” and “how the funding supports country efforts to reduce child mortality as well as how U.S. funding complements the work of other private and public donors.” With the increase in funding for FY 2009 and proposed increases in FY 2010 (and additional increases to be requested in the out years), the U.S. will implement a strategic approach aimed to save millions of lives of children under-five and their mothers. This approach focuses on: scaling up evidence-based maternal, newborn, and child health interventions most relevant to each country’s situation; using the most appropriate delivery approaches to reach families and communities with greatest need; and strengthening key elements of country health systems needed to expand coverage and use of these interventions.

Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	470,625	547,601	593,457

The U.S. Government’s family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and early childbearing. Increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when: a) people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; b) such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; c) a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and d) family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. Government support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits for the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring basic access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by a third and child deaths by nearly 10 percent.

Progress against the three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary family planning programs. Increased use of modern contraception, the first indicator, translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer

abortions. Spacing births at least three years apart, the second indicator, significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals. The baseline for the first two indicators was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For these two indicators, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator.

STRATEGIC GOAL: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate^{18, 13}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Preliminary Target
36.90 percent	37.90 percent	38.60 percent	39.90 percent	39.20 percent	Improved, but Did Not Meet Target	N/A	N/A

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Revised Indicator							
Program Area	Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator¹	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate^{8,14}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	26.40 percent	N/A	27.40 percent	28.40 percent

STRATEGIC GOAL: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator	Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart^{8,15}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
46.80 percent	47.60 percent	48.80 percent	48.60 percent	49.00 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	N/A	N/A

¹ Please see USAID's FY 2008 Annual Performance Report chapter on Investing in People for past trends (http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/apr08/apr08_iip.pdf).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Revised Indicator							
Program Area:	Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator¹	Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart^{8,14}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	44.80 percent	N/A	45.20 percent	45.60 percent

A third indicator has been added to those representing U.S. Government efforts in the area of family planning. This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The sample includes countries with a recorded MCPR of less than 50 percent, more than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY08, and at least two survey data points.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
New Indicator							
Program Area:	Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator¹	Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who had a First Birth Before Age 18⁸						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	23.80 percent	N/A	23.50 percent	23.20 percent
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for MCPR were set using an expected progress of 1 percentage point annually as of 2004.							

Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Water Supply and Sanitation	245,178	291,717	171,159

Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's ability to attain health, security and prosperity for its population. Access is achieved through diverse approaches,

including both direct support for small and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for water supply is to reduce, by half, the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by 2015. The U.S. Government is committed to supporting the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (P.A. 121-109) (WfP).

This indicator measures the number of new people who gain access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. The FY 2008 results improved over the prior year, but did not meet the target. This stems primarily from a delay in the start-up of the program in India, and the suspension of all planned water and sanitation activities in Bangladesh because partners in that country focused on emergency responses to Cyclone Sidr. Beyond the original group of countries that set targets for this indicator, an additional 15 countries reported FY 2008 results, providing access to improved drinking water supply to another 1.57 million people in targeted areas.

It is important to note that the significant increases in funding for water supply and sanitation activities from FY 2007 to FY 2008 should be reflected in expanded program outputs in the FY 2009 performance report, since FY 2008 funds were made available for programming very late in the fiscal year. Increased funds will allow the scale-up of innovative models such as the U.S. Government's work in Indonesia to connect poor households to a piped water supply through community-managed systems connected to a metered utility-provided supply.

The FY 2010 target for increasing access to improved drinking water is based on the FY 2009 estimated funding levels. The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target are based on the original group of countries that were included in the FY 2009 budget request. The number of countries that will be included in the FY 2009 performance report will be larger, because actual implementation in FY 2008 and FY 2009 is taking place in more countries than were included in the original request.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Water Supply and Sanitation						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance^{10,16}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	N/A	2.1M	3.4M	3.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	4.9M	4.0M

Program Area: Education/Basic Education

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
Basic Education	764,649	785,980	1,001,332

The U.S. Government supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

To date, USAID has reported on the number of learners enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings, disaggregated by sex. For example in India in FY 2008, there was success in scaling up education interventions as a result of cooperation between state governments and private entities. However, in FY 2008, countries such as Indonesia and Uganda shifted focus to a limited number of schools to ensure sustainability of their initiatives. As such, the number of learners enrolled varies from year to year based on factors outside the control of the U.S. Government.

This indicator has been replaced with one that measures the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High net enrollment rates lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since 2002, NER have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help ministries of education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Basic Education						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex^{10,16}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		27.1M (Girls 48 percent)	31.8M (Girls 48 percent)	28.3M (Girls 47 percent)	Target Not Met	N/A	N/A

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								***Revised Indicator**
Program Area	Basic Education							
Performance Indicator¹	Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds							
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
66 percent (2003 data)	72 percent (2004 data)	76 percent (2005 data)	77 percent	78 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	79 percent	80 percent	
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION								
Data Source: The data source is the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting and ‘cleaning’ global education data.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. There are problems with reliability with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.								
Notes: There is a two year lag in reporting data from UIS since it takes time to receive and ‘clean’ data (this happens even in the U.S.).								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Investing in People (\$ thousands)	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
Policies, Regulations, and Systems	6,137	9,914	5,162
Social Services	129,936	138,884	107,460
Social Assistance	265,350	972,579	326,164

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. When populations are helped to manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society, they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Activities include disability services and provision of wheelchairs, support for war victims, and services for displaced children and orphans.

In FY 2008, the War Victims Fund greatly expanded access to affordable prosthetic and other orthopedic and rehabilitation services. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supported a variety of programs designed to ensure that vulnerable families were able to remain intact and provide the necessary care and protection of their children. The DCOF also supported reunification of unaccompanied children with their own or alternative family care units and initiated new approaches to strengthen livelihoods through small and intermediate enterprise development and other market-based interventions. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacities of 16 torture treatment centers to treat and rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering the physical and psychological effects of torture. In FY 2008, the Fund initiated assistance for torture survivors in Iraq. The Disability Fund supported 30 programs in 23 countries that increased the participation of people with disabilities in

the programs. Finally, in 2008, the Wheelchair Fund supported provision of thousands of wheelchairs to those most in need and in collaboration with the WHO, issued the first-ever Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings.

The following representative indicator tracks improvement in the coverage of a nation’s social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people and is also a proxy indicator of a government’s commitment to poverty reduction. The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target because an additional 2.5 million people benefited from its social services and assistance as countries like Armenia and West Bank/Gaza saw a sharp increase in their recipient population. Furthermore, an additional 14 countries that were not part of the original FY 2008 target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the number of people benefiting from U.S. Government social services and assistance by another 1.36 million.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance^{10,16}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A**		1.8M	2.7M	5.3M	Met or Exceeded Target	5.4M	3.7M

The Congressionally-earmarked War Victims Fund (WVF), Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), and Victims of Torture Fund (VOT) have received a consistent funding level for the past 6 years. With these resources, the funds have provided critical support services to victims of poverty, conflict and war throughout the developing world. For example, through the Sport for Social Change Network, a collaborative effort between CARE and Nike, sports based programming will foster economic empowerment and educational success to over 90,000 youth in Egypt, Tanzania, Bangladesh, and Kenya.

FY 09 and 10 budget allocations will allow the Funds to provide much needed programs for especially vulnerable populations in several countries, including Kenya, Liberia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Colombia, Tibet, and Ethiopia. Programs in these countries include: documentation and tracking of children separated from their families due to the conflicts in Kenya and Sudan; physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance to those injured in Sudan, Liberia, Afghanistan, and Colombia; and medical and psychological treatment for survivors in countries such as Zimbabwe and Tibet.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Economic growth is vital to transforming the developing world and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and a wide range of other long-term development objectives. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace and security, and thus to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States derives great benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based Economic Growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and non-government partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance the Government's assistance efforts. This comprehensive, cutting-edge approach helps developing country partners create more jobs, raise productivity and wages, improve working conditions, protect labor rights, open up more opportunities for the poor, women, and other historically disadvantaged groups, and preserve natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

There are eight program areas within this strategic objective that are discussed in more detail throughout the chapter: macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment.

In FY 2008, the U.S. Government committed approximately \$3.3 billion, 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the strategic objective of Economic Growth and Prosperity. However, results from funds requested for a given year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. The FY 2010 request for this Objective can be expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area.

Economic Growth			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate ¹	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
ECONOMIC GROWTH	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	244,813
<i>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
<i>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods*</i>			
Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
<i>Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
<i>Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People with Access to Cellular Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance[†]</i>			
<i>Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
<i>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	697,884
<i>Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</i>			
Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	158,924
<i>Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
Environment	324,236	368,236	743,393
<i>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
Notes: ¹ FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
*Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator and the corresponding targets have been replaced and revised to better reflect program progress.			
[†] Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	244,813

A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of stable fiscal and monetary policies and institutions and the ability of the government to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen the foundations for growth by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity and growth-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to, on average, experience more rapid growth, and do so without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those members of society whose voice is under-represented, most frequently the poor. The U.S. Government lends technical assistance to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including: money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade/exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement and analysis.

To maintain a healthy macroeconomic environment and foundation for growth, countries must establish a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and growth without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. A country's deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures of assessing a nation's debt and fiscal policy. Countries with higher fiscal deficits and hence greater debt burdens are often forced into episodes of budget cuts which damage programs that provide important public goods – such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. To monitor performance in this area, the U.S. Government uses an indicator from the World Bank that assesses a country's debt and fiscal policy. The World Bank's indicator is a three-year average of the fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP of the Bank's Low Income Countries Group. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

Actual fiscal deficits are only available with a substantial time lag, so that the three-year moving average recorded as the fiscal 2008 deficit indicator is based on the measured deficit for FY 2004-2006. In the near term, it is likely that the fiscal deficit, calculated this way, will decline. Given the data lag, commodity price increases occurring during FY 07 and FY 08 will temporarily shore up calculated deficits in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Because, however, the actual fiscal deficit should rise in a recession, as net government spending increases temporarily replace private spending, it is expected that the actual deficits in many countries will rise in 2009 and 2010. Such increases would be evident in the indicator targets for FYs 2011 and 2012.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH						
Program Area	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth					
Performance Indicator ¹	Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)^{2,3}					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
3.7	3.2	3.4	N/A	3	2.7	2.6

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795

The U.S. Government promotes increased trade and investment, powerful engines for growth, both on a multilateral and bilateral level. Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which the global market forces of competition, human resource development, technology transfer, and technological innovation generate growth. U.S. Government assistance includes critical support in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs will also assist the citizens of developing countries participate in and benefit fully from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

The indicator below from the World Bank is one measure of how a U.S.-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. Developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy in the 1990s enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation saw their economies decline. When procedures allowing the export and import of goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient and increase their integration into the global economy. Research has shown that countries can boost the ability of companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Thus, decreasing the amount of time needed to export and import goods leads to greater and more efficient participation in the global economy.

The following data represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in number of days) for seven countries receiving U.S. assistance in this area. In FY 2008, the U.S. Government missed the target of 33 days for this indicator by one day. The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan, one of the countries receiving U.S. assistance, increased its average time to export and import from 69 to 75.5 days. This had a disproportionate impact on the seven country average. If Afghanistan's contributing score had stayed constant, improvements in other countries (specifically Morocco, Egypt, and the Philippines) would have been sufficient to meet this indicator's target. The indicator has been revised to minimize future distortions by expanding the number of countries from seven to thirteen.

The amount of time to trade has gone down steadily in the target countries over the past several years indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Area. With FY 2009 funds for this sector, the United States hopes to further decrease the time to trade in the countries targeted for U.S. technical assistance to 74 days in FY 2010, a two-day decrease from the FY 2009 target.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH						
Program Area	Trade and Investment					
Performance Indicator	Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries)^{3,4}					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target
89.9 days	36.6 days	34 days	33 days	34 days	Target Not Met	28 days

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Revised Indicator							
Program Area	Trade and Investment						
Performance Indicator¹	Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for thirteen targeted countries)^{3,5}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target (Baseline)	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	80 days	78 days	Met or Exceeded Target	76 days	74 days

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It provides the resources needed to fund essential government services, such as education and health care, while at the same time providing capital for productive private sector investment. The U.S. Government is committed to improving corporate governance, accounting, and financial transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve financial sector governance, the quality of financial services, and access to financial services for entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Research shows that not only is credit for the private sector one of the keys to financial growth, but also that the poor get a bigger income boost from growth where private credit accounts for a bigger share of GDP. Meanwhile, poor people living in countries with the same growth rate, but in which private credit accounts for a smaller share of GDP, stay poor. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced reduced levels of poverty more rapidly. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes among the poor. As consumers and businesses utilize private credit more regularly, the level of credit as a percent of GDP increases thereby spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

The FY 2008 result for the indicator illustrating the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in this area fell short of its target. The impact of the world-wide credit crisis and the ensuing global recession may account for the lack of progress evidenced by this credit sensitive indicator. As such, there was a reduction in lending to the private sector as the aggregate financial system became more risk averse, increasing the risk premiums for lending to the private sector. However, donors, monetary and fiscal authorities, and multi-lateral government bodies are exploring ways to reduce lending risk premiums and restore confidence to financial sector counterparty lending.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Financial Sector						
Performance Indicator ¹	Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ^{3,6}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
54.90 percent	54.40 percent	57.70 percent	58.50 percent	55.30 percent	Target Not Met	54.00 percent	54.00 percent

Financing to the private sector in these countries is likely to decline significantly in 2009 and 2010 below initial pre-crisis levels. The causes of this expected decline are the decrease in demand for developing/transitional country exports by industrialized economies. Those developed economies themselves are suffering from the financial crisis. Second, the severe contraction of credit available to finance exports from developing/transitional economies will also likely cause this indicator to decrease.

These two factors (export producing firms reducing production due to the lack of export financing and the lack of demand for products) results in a magnified shrinkage in credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP.

These declines in credit to exporting companies are mirrored by declines in demand for goods and services from firms and the public because unemployment levels have increased sharply, reducing demand for credit to fund housing construction, household consumption, private infrastructure, etc.

Taking into account the deterioration of global economic conditions, the FY 2009 request is expected to achieve a target level of credit to the private sector of 54.00 percent in FY 2010. This target is ambitious, and subject to the international community's ability to stabilize global economic conditions in Calendar Year 2009. With the FY 2010 request, U.S. programs will be able to continue to focus on improvements in financial sector governance as well as the quality of and access to financial services in targeted countries.

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125

Access to competitively-priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements to economic growth. The U.S. Government supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services, in both urban and rural areas, to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity, including for women. The U.S. Government promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data which shows that countries that are rich in energy resources but also have efficient markets are more likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure that subsequent benefits are enjoyed widely. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called "paradox of plenty," where

dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The main infrastructure important to development include energy, telecom, and transport, including roads, airports, railways, and ports. Unfortunately, rural telecommunications and internet services have not penetrated much of the developing world, limiting access to information on markets, costs and prices, technology innovation and resources, health advice, and political awareness. Thus, access to modern technology and infrastructure services is critical to increasing economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicators illustrate program performance in targeted U.S.-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, cellular, and internet services, as well as transportation infrastructure projects.

The U.S. Government supports a comprehensive approach to economic infrastructure development by helping to ensure that institutions are viable; the legal and regulatory environment is sound; market-based financial flows contribute to investment; cutting edge technologies are available; and maintenance is prioritized. The United States has expanded and accelerated broadband internet connectivity and communications technology primarily to the underserved in Africa. In support of the energy sector, the U.S. has large programs in selected countries, such as Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investments, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to ensure that the infrastructure is sustainable. Within the transportation sector, the United States has contributed to road construction, primarily for the purposes of reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural economic development.

In Afghanistan, following the successful completion of the ring road, the United States has most recently focused on feeder and connector roads in the rural areas to promote the movement of people and commercial goods and services. All of the United States' infrastructure programs are designed and implemented to achieve enhanced economic growth in areas where foreign assistance objectives range from Peace and Security to Investing in People. In FY 2008, the United States did not meet its targets due to delays in program start-ups and significant spikes in the prices of oil and other energy products that put pressure on developing countries' budgets. These results compound a situation in which many developing countries lack basic physical infrastructure for energy generation and distribution systems, transport, and information and communications technologies.

Results from FY 2009 funds occur in FY 2010 and beyond. With FY 2009 and prior year funds, expected results in FY 2010 include increasing access so that more people can return to their homes, facilitating local and regional trade links, and developing public and private sector services. The FY 2009 budget for infrastructure will rebuild roads and bridges in post-conflict and natural disaster recovery situations. The FY 2009 funds (together with prior year funds) will continue to fund direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities, and is expected to provide 2.47 million more people with access to modern energy services.

Much of the proposed increase in infrastructure funding for 2010 is focused on: Afghanistan (roads and energy), Sudan (roads), Pakistan (roads and energy), and Lebanon (energy). Expected results include lower cost and more reliable power supplies, increased employment opportunities, development of the agricultural sector, light manufacturing recovery, and improved effective governance. These infrastructure investments will also improve trade and economic growth opportunities while promoting food security and related enabling business and market sector policy reforms. These indicators are representative of U.S. performance across a wide range of sectors (energy, transportation, internet and cellular services) which impact the livelihoods and overall well-being for a significant number of people.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Infrastructure						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance^{7,8}						
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2006 (Baseline)	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Modern Energy Services	922,815	1.87M	809,985	803,277	Target Not Met	2.47M	3.83M
Cellular Service	2.15M	4.8M	3.6M	1.89M	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*
Internet Service	5.54M	6.56M	6.68M	1.51M	Target Not Met	2.04M	1.78M
Transportation Infrastructure Projects	1.08M	2.4M	979,810	864,799	Target Not Met	832,900	2.39M

Note: *This target will not be reported on after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, the market is expanding cellular services without intervention, and the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and m-banking.

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture and floraculture) and its relationship to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), and trade. In this sector, the U.S. Government promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology and sustainable natural resource management. Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the U.S. Government provides assistance.

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through the new opportunities provided by globalization. But to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to be integrated into the chain of production—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, the U.S. is working to develop products standards and quality control, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. The indicator below tracks access to services in such targeted areas. In FY 2008, the U.S. significantly exceeded its target of 2.15 million rural household benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture through activities, which included promoting best practices and innovation, cutting-edge biotechnology, and technology

uptake by farmers. For example, by promoting technology and policy adoption through the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the sustainability of Central Asian small and medium-sized agribusinesses in the dairy, beef, poultry, swine, horticulture, and field crop sectors was increased. One small highlight, in what was a tough economic year, comes from Kyrgyzstan where more than 2,500 fruit and vegetable growers and greenhouse operators increased their average sales by 10 percent and reduced post-harvest losses from 15 percent to 8 percent.

Nine USAID operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not part of the original FY 2008 target universe. These results show that an additional 105,000 rural households benefited directly from U.S. interventions in agriculture.

Due to a one-to-two-year lag from allocation of funding resources to results in FY 2009, fewer rural households will benefit as compared to FY 2008. The U.S. Government will use new and increased funding in focus countries to sustainably increase yields and net incomes per hectare by 40 to 100 percent (depending upon the region); double the area under conservation agriculture in Asia, and expand trade of targeted commodities by 50 to 100 percent (depending on the region targeted). The increase in the FY 2010 request over FY 2009 funding will increase the number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. interventions by 1.5 million people, to 4 million, over the FY 2009 target. This representative indicator tracks equitable access to services in such targeted areas.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Agriculture						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture^{8,9}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		1.88M	2.15M	3.42M	Met or Exceeded Target	2.53M	4.05M

In addition to working with farmers and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance helps to reduce trade barriers within and between countries. The following indicator measures progress toward a key program objective: linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets. In FY 2008, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by 63.3 percent, exceeding the target of 37.8 percent. Increased agricultural trade is one result of more efficient and better integrated markets. In normal years, this measure provides insight into programs impacts; the wild volatility of 2008 prices is likely to have skewed results upward. FY 2009 results can be expected to reflect market corrections.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Agriculture						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Government Assistance^{8,9}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		41.10 percent	37.80 percent	63.30 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	27.23 percent	43.57 percent

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	697,884

U.S. assistance to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of economic opportunity and promotes effective public-private partnerships. This cutting-edge blend of diplomacy and development aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of the firm – from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the U.S. Government seeks to remove unnecessary regulation as an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment and encourage private sector led growth. In addition, support to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of economic opportunities.

The requested increase will target programs in Africa and countries critical to U.S. security objectives. In Africa, the world’s poorest continent (approximately 42 percent of its 700 million people live in extreme poverty) additional resources will be used to build on the accomplishments of the previous efforts to foster much needed economic growth. In Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, a significant additional investment in U.S. private sector competitiveness efforts will contribute to achieving long-term stability and U.S. security objectives. In Iraq, programs will facilitate a shift to a market-based economy by encouraging key economic policies and legal reforms and building the capacity of government agencies and private sector economic institutions, including the Central Bank, ministries, private banks, and business associations.

The representative indicator chosen reflects U.S. efforts to put in place commercial laws that address the 11 core legal areas necessary for a healthy business climate. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2008, U.S. assistance programs did not meet their targets for this indicator. However, because the U.S. Government’s private sector competitiveness efforts cover a large number of projects and activities across a variety of regions and countries, a single indicator does not adequately cover the breadth of programming. In addition to

commercial law reform, the U.S. Government supports the implementation of enhanced customs operations, tax administration, and business licensing practices.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Private Sector Competitiveness						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment^{8,10}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		41	40	30	Target Not Met	22	16

With the FY 2009 request, the U.S. Government expects a portion of its planned private sector competitiveness efforts to lead to a more business-enabling environment that helps put laws in place that streamline business regulation and contribute to other steps to improve commercial governance. A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates that systemic changes are underway to build up the private sector. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The U.S. Government's activities in this area include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices; reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses; and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights that is fair to both men and women.

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	158,924

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights. U.S. activities in this program area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly female-headed households as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have access. The performance indicator below reflects the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs, which includes personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses. Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The indicator captures the average among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions as they progress toward operational sustainability. Operational sustainability occurs within three to four years of initial

U.S. assistance, while eventual financial sustainability occurs within seven years. The FY 2008 result, 74 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeded the target.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Economic Opportunity						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent of U.S. Government-Assisted Microfinance Institutions That Have Reached Operational Sustainability^{8, 11}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		69 percent	70 percent	74 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	70 percent	70 percent

FY 2009 funding will continue to support programs designed to enhance economic opportunity by helping people gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, and strengthen microfinance institutions. Efforts will also target legal and regulatory reform geared at small and medium business development. Because programming in this area includes activities with gradual and long-term effects, an increase or decrease in budget levels from one year to another will not impact performance immediately. Moreover, because the set of reporting MFIs changes from one year to another, the representative indicator's results for this program area are not expected to show a significant upward trend.

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
Environment	324,236	368,236	743,393

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and trans-boundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The U.S. Government remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other co-benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation/biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources.

U.S. assistance has funded environmental programs that have reduced growth in greenhouse gas emissions, while promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals since 1991, when the U.S. began systematically collecting results from the Global Climate Change program. As field programs demonstrated cumulative impacts over time, emissions reductions increased regularly, from an estimated 32 million tons of CO2-equivalent in 2002 to an estimated 150 million tons of CO2-equivalent in 2004, 2005 and 2006. In recent years, the U.S. has ended several major clean energy programs (Brazil, Mexico, and India, for example) which reduced reported emissions reductions from clean energy funding. At the same time, U.S. activities are focused on policy reform, outreach, and training, which indirectly and over time affect program targets (not always in the same year these activities are conducted).

The indicators below were chosen to represent the U.S. Government's performance in this area. The first is the standard indicator for climate change mitigation efforts. It allows for a comparison between

different sectors and different greenhouse gases, and accounts for the realities of actions that can reduce, avoid, or store carbon to reduce atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries in a number of sectors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Environment						
Performance Indicator¹	Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance^{12,13}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
117M metric tons	129M metric tons	180M metric tons	149M metric tons	142M metric tons	Target Not Met	138M metric tons	133M metric tons

The next indicator is the number of hectares of natural resources under improved management. The U.S. uses a spatial indicator as an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of 'improved' management is defined as implementation of best practices and approaches, and demonstration of progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.

Ecosystems are becoming impoverished at an alarming rate worldwide, threatening to undermine development by reducing soil productivity, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. In FY 2008, 126 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, exceeding the target of 113 million hectares. For example, USAID's Regional Development Mission in Asia significantly exceeded its target primarily due to greater than expected participation of timber concessions in response to an improved enabling environment and supportive international policy changes. Additionally, Indonesia's Environmental Services Program exceeded its target due to increased level of concern amongst government agencies, NGOs, community groups, and the private sector for improved natural resources management, especially through critical land rehabilitation activities.

An additional five operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not included in the original group of target countries. Including these results increases the number of hectares under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance by 500,000 hectares.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area	Environment						
Performance Indicator¹	Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance^{8,14}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		121.6M	113M	126M	Met or Exceeded Target	113.2M	113.5M

With funding in FY 2009, the U.S. Government will continue to contribute to emissions reduced or avoided and better account for these reductions in its development programs using new carbon accounting and reporting tools. Funding in FY 2010 will produce greater emissions reductions over the FY 2010

target after program initiation in FY 2011 and broader implementation in FY 2012. The FY 2010 request will more than double climate change support with increased funding in adaptation, clean energy, and climate-related land and forest management.

Additionally, funding for the environment sector will allow the U.S. Government to continue funding programs that will increase levels of concern for habitat protection and improve the enabling environment, leading to a target in FY 2010 of 113.5 million hectares of biological significance and natural resources under improved management.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are the lead U.S. Government agencies in responding to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. It requires urgent responses to emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. It is often organized by sectors, but requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective emergency operations will foster the transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The U.S. Government has three primary program areas: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management.

The U.S. Government's emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to all other foreign assistance goals, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance through international and nongovernmental organizations for worldwide humanitarian programs, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

The FY 2010 foreign assistance request for humanitarian assistance programs totals approximately \$4.1 billion, or 15 percent of the foreign assistance budget. Seven representative indicators presented below illustrate U.S. Government program performance for this objective. These measures demonstrate U.S. Government effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies.

Humanitarian Assistance			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
Protection, Assistance, and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
<p><i>Percent of Monitored Sites with Controlled Populations (Refugee Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Vulnerable Migrants, and Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i></p>			
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	125,606	101,939	129,419
Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764

Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
Protection, Assistance, and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916

The purpose of U.S. Government assistance in this program area is to provide life-saving disaster relief, including protection, food aid, and other humanitarian assistance, to people affected by natural disasters and complex human-made crises. U.S. Government assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution,

exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

In most crisis situations, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provides funding for assistance to refugees and conflict victims, and USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other populations affected by natural and human-made disasters. The majority of PRM funding is provided multilaterally to international organizations, whereas most of the OFDA assistance is provided bilaterally. USAID's Office of Food for Peace is the primary source of U.S. Government food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, IDPs, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and OFDA coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health services, including feeding centers; and providing clean water and shelter materials. If the scope of the disaster merits, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee provision of commodities and services. In situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. Government humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts to make populations as self-supporting as possible. The U.S. Government also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees and IDPs affected by crises, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, reintegration among local communities or resettlement to the United States.

Nutritional Status Indicators

Nutritional status is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determining the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations affected not only by food aid, but also by non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the U.S. Government is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The following performance measures highlight GAM for refugee sites, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide. There are hundreds of locations worldwide in which the United States is providing direct assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met, thus achieving the established targets is an important accomplishment. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations, the results and targets for the second indicator below are slightly below target.

In 2008, results for the indicator tracking GAM in vulnerable populations fell short of the target, but the 91 percent result was the same level as in 2007. The rising cost of food and fuel has resulted in a global food crisis. According to an analysis conducted by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, the average cost of minimum food rations has increased by 91 percent from 2006 to 2008. Overall, the shortfall may be attributed to the rising costs of food and fuel, which impact the quantity and quality of food available for refugee populations.

As noted, PRM measures the impact of its overseas assistance programs by monitoring global acute malnutrition (GAM) in refugee camps – a measure which is indicative of overall performance. PRM

recently disaggregated its GAM indicator into emergency and protracted refugee settings. In emergency refugee situations, results based on available data are slightly below target with 91 percent (target: 92 percent) of monitored refugee sites in emergency settings having fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed above target. In 94 percent (target: 90 percent) of protracted settings, less than five percent of children under five suffer from GAM. Since this is the first time PRM has disaggregated protracted situations from this indicator, the 2008 result for protracted situations will serve as a baseline in future reporting.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate^{2,3}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
94 percent	98 percent	91 percent	92 percent	91 percent	Target Not Met	92 percent	93 percent

In 2008, 34 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, which as result fell well short of the 40 percent target. However, at all sites monitored in 2007 and in 2008, the GAM rate improved or remained stable. A major contributor to the shortfall was an increase in the number of sites monitored in 2008 (in countries such as Sudan, Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Niger), most of which had GAM rates over 10 percent. Also, from 2000 through 2006 Sudan's average GAM rate across the country was 16 percent, according to the UNICEF statistics. Therefore, achieving a GAM rate of below 10 percent at monitored sites in Sudan would require doing better than the country GAM average in its most vulnerable communities, which would be highly improbable. In the Sahel, increased malnutrition coincided with local drought conditions exacerbated by an increase in food prices also contributing to the shortfall.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent of Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate^{4,5}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
20 percent	23 percent	41 percent	40 percent	34 percent	Target Not Met	44 percent	48 percent

Given the immense numbers of children under five years of age who are malnourished among refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict, performance improvement requires increased resources and capacities from international and local partners. Improvement requires better security for humanitarian workers and for beneficiaries to increase access to assistance, particularly in Pakistan, Somalia, and Sudan. Moreover, improved household income and livelihoods and greater reach of nutrition programs can be achieved only through the active involvement of local authorities.

Protection and Solution Indicators

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally-agreed definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law.”¹ Efforts to protect vulnerable populations derived from international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws include activities to help IDPs and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation. Solutions activities can include promoting self-reliance among displaced populations, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance, and integrating voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement, whenever feasible, into one comprehensive approach for resolving refugee or other displacement situations.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2008, PRM funded protection efforts and the provision of food and non-food items, health assistance, psycho-social counseling, education and livelihoods support to Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and other countries in the region. Inside Iraq, PRM contributions to major international organization (IO) partners funded protection and assistance programs for conflict victims, internally displaced Iraqis and returnees that included the distribution of food and non-food items, mobile legal aid teams, water and sanitation programs, and support for emergency shelter, rental subsidies and livelihoods. The FY 2010 request also includes continuing strong support to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.6 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. This funding is critical to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would not be met or, more likely, would be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. PRM’s request also includes increased funds to address emerging needs of conflict victims in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In FY 2008, the U.S. improved its performance over FY 2007, assisting 77 percent of targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities, although falling short of the 80 percent target. The major reason for the shortfall was a lack of humanitarian access for protection and solutions programming, particularly in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. Plans to improve performance include increasing cooperation with international partners to encourage government authorities to give better access for humanitarian assistance.

The first indicator below highlights the performance of USAID’s OFDA in supporting protection and solution activities. It reflects the gross number of beneficiaries who have benefited from USAID protection activities.

¹ *Strengthening protection in war: a search for professional standards*. ICRC, 2001.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator ¹	Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance ^{6,7}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A**		70 percent	80 percent	77 percent	Target Not Met	83 percent	86 percent

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a PRM priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV also increases the protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs. This indicator measures the extent to which PRM programs combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.

In FY 2008, the percent of projects the PRM funded that included activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) remained constant at 27.5 percent. While results were slightly below target, PRM overseas assistance funding dedicated to GBV programs increased to over \$6.3 million in FY 2008 from \$5.3 million in FY 2007; however, overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multi-sectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than we are currently able to calculate.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator ¹	Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence ^{8,9}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
23 percent	23 percent	27.50 percent	33 percent	27.50 percent	Target Not Met	33 percent	35 percent

Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households

The final set of three indicators demonstrates the impact of U.S. Government humanitarian assistance on the individuals and households that comprise the millions of victims of conflict, disaster, and displacement worldwide.

By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, USAID is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods. The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries they reach. Emergency food aid provided by FFP reached 43 million people in FY 2008, 92 percent of planned beneficiaries. Although this result is below the 93 percent target, FFP improved its performance over FY 2007 when it reached 86 percent. Most countries receiving assistance are beset by natural or human-made disasters or complex emergencies, or a combination of these, which exacerbate already acute or chronic food insecurity.

The reason for FFP’s slight shortfall in performance is that the cost to purchase and transport food has increased dramatically over the past several years as commodity and fuel prices rose. The effect of the increase in costs has been fewer commodities and cash resources with which to meet needs. To counter the increased costs, which have drastically driven up the cost per ton of food assistance, FFP is making several improvements to enhance performance, including:

- Being more selective in the commodities it chooses to purchase, such as switching to acceptable alternatives at a lower price;
- Pre-positioning stocks more effectively to decrease transportation costs;
- Improving beneficiary targeting by concentrating resources for greater impact. This is achieved through better emergency needs assessments, new early warning tools, and a refined emergency needs allocation process; and
- Expanding the Layers monitoring system, which uses hand-held computers to collect and analyze food aid program information from a random sample of program sites. Once the data are collected, Layers generates a report on the performance of grantees in implementing Title II programs. A wide variety of issues are evaluated, ranging from the conditions of storage in commodity warehouses and record keeping for commodity losses, to the quality of services delivered by Title II grantees. Layers is currently utilized in Ethiopia, Haiti and Madagascar, and will be expanded to other countries that receive Title II non-emergency assistance, including Guatemala, Mali and Uganda

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace Programs^{10,11}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
85 percent	84 percent	86 percent	93 percent	92 percent	Improved, but Target Not Met	93 percent	93 percent

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID maintains stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, USAID’s OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these warehoused commodities and also provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and NGOs. One major impediment to achieving 100 percent distribution is lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

The indicator below illustrates OFDA’s achievements in providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. OFDA’s primary objective during a humanitarian crisis is to alleviate human suffering and reduce the social and economic impact of these emergencies. Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a solid indicator of how effective OFDA’s efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. FY 2008 performance slightly exceeded the target. Plans to improve performance include increasing cooperation with international humanitarian partners to obtain from government authorities better access for humanitarian assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator¹	Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity^{12,13}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	N/A	85 percent	80 percent	84 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	85 percent	86 percent

This program area also focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking whether the numbers of refugees eligible for entry to the U.S. are actually arriving. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM’s performance in managing the program.

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

Deviation from the target was largely due to two factors: delays in the start-up of a major new resettlement program for Bhutanese in Nepal due to political and security issues in the country and the discovery of major fraud in the refugee admissions family reunification program which required a suspension of reunification processing in Africa. Bhutanese resettlement start-up is now complete, eliminating this delay. PRM continues to work with the Department of Homeland Security to address problems of fraud in the African family reunification caseload.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions						
Performance Indicator ¹	Percentage of refugees admitted to the U.S. as a percentage of the allocated regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination ^{8,14}						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
108 percent of 50,000	69 percent of 60,000	97 percent of 50,000	100 percent of allocation	86 percent of allocation	Target Not Met	100 percent	100 percent

An increase in humanitarian assistance funding should increase the number of emergency beneficiaries receiving food assistance; lives saved, and percent of targeted disaster-affected households receiving basic inputs for survival. Since performance indicators under this program area measure the proportion of aid being provided to those most in need, they inherently measure the efficiency of operations. Since it is impossible to forecast the number of disaster victims ahead of time, these indicators are less reflective of budget magnitude than of program performance and efficiency.

The FY 2010 funding request incorporates ongoing Iraq-related protection and assistance programs previously funded with supplemental resources, and is based on an assumed environment of continued substantial needs for Iraqi refugees in host countries and IDPs and conflict victims in Iraq, the improvement of security in an increasing number of areas in Iraq, and the consequent gradual increase in returns of both refugees and IDPs. In FY 2008, PRM funding supported the return home of nearly 280,000 Afghans. FY 2010 funds will sustain Afghan refugee repatriation operations, which helps foster stability in the region and provide life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2010 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist over 500,000 refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes and Sri Lankans fleeing conflict and violence. It supports new needs in Georgia resulting from the August 2008 conflict in that country as well as ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted situations in the Caucasus region. The request also incorporates some funding for the rapidly growing Colombian IDP population, one of the largest displacement crises in the world. The funds will enable USAID and PRM to continue to invest in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
Disaster Readiness (total)	125,606	101,939	129,419
Child Survival and Health	0	0	0
Development Assistance	18,616	24,276	41,435
Economic Support Fund	47,731	31,600	1,660
FREEDOM Support Act²	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	42,974	35,000	50,000
International Organizations and Programs	992	1,000	1,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,293	10,063	35,324

U.S. Government assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected population's ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. It is estimated that 90 percent of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by the U.S. Government in programs that have been in operation for more than 30 years.

Several accounts fund disaster readiness. The amount of funding anticipated to be used for disaster readiness out of the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) budget may not be the amount actually spent, particularly in years with significant disaster levels, when funding may be shifted toward disaster response. Missions in the field frequently fund disaster mitigation activities as a means to advance development by reducing the risks that disasters pose to the country's economy. More than a dozen missions are investing their own development budgets in mitigation activities and programs. In FY 2010, 98 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of three accounts: IDA (39 percent), Development Assistance (32 percent), and P.L. 480 (27 percent), with the remainder from Economic Support Fund and International Organizations and Programs.

Program Area: Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, avoiding natural disasters and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The U.S. remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law. The FY 2010 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds for anti-trafficking initiatives, primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance to trafficking victims, including those who may need protection.

² Beginning in the FY 2010 Congressional Budget Justification, the authorities and appropriations for the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account (which includes the FREEDOM Support Act) was merged with the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and renamed to form the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account.

Performance Erratum

USAID has become aware of the following errors in the 2008 Annual Performance Report and Citizens' Report issued in January 2009. This erratum shall correct them.

Annual Performance Report, page 41

Citizens' Report, page 15

Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth program area narrative: the deficit-to-GDP ratio should have been reported as **3.1 percent** for the 2004-2006 period.

Annual Performance Report, page 53

Citizens' Report, page 18

The 2008 target for the indicator Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate was incorrectly stated as 50 percent. The target should have been reported as 40 percent. This change does not impact the rating of the indicator as "Did Not Meet Target."

Annual Performance Report, pages 54-55:

The performance results data and ratings in the indicator tables for Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs (p. 54, bottom) and Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity (p. 55, top) were accidentally reversed.

End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators (Peace & Security)

¹ Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

² Data Source: 2008 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

³ Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

⁴ Data Source: Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting, include: 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland; 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria; 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia.

⁵ Data Quality: Data is compiled and tracked by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, based on feedback from their program managers and Contracting Officer's Representatives and is maintained on their intranet. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm>).

⁶ Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Trainings and other activities that took place in over 19 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

⁷ 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>).

⁸ Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>.

⁹ Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators (Governing Justly & Democratically)

¹ Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

² Data Source: 2008 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

³ Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

⁴ Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers the countries where USAID is working - Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries will closeout in 2008, USAID will continue to monitor activity for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector along with comparative information regarding prior years' dimension scores encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. 2007 was the 10th anniversary of use of this rating system. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/.

⁵ Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies throughout the past 10 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee consisting of USAID and country experts.

End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators (Investing in People)

¹ Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

² Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. The 15 focus countries are Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.

³ Data Quality: The data is verified through triangulation with annual reports by United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO), identifying numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and United Nations Development Program, indicating status of human and social indicators such as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.

⁴ Data Source: The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections prevented, using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) surveys compiled by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other demographic data. Given the data requirements for calculation, results will be available approximately 1-2 years after the reported year, meaning initial data for this indicator will be available in 2009. Due to time associated with data analysis, infections averted estimates through FY 2010, will be released in 2012. Prior and current year results will be reported as the Census Bureau completes its calculations. The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

⁵ Data Quality: Country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates are triangulated with population surveys of HIV testing results, UNAIDS country bi-annual reporting prevalence rates and United Nations country reports indicating status of human and social development indicators.

⁶ Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management, facility, and program management systems.

⁷ Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries included are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from the Ukraine are expected to become available for the first time in FY 2009. Note that targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is three years old. This indicator tracks 19 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time less Ukraine, which does not have validated data for this indicator. Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.

⁸ Data Quality: USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

⁹ Data Source: USAID program information. The 15 malaria initiative focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries.

¹⁰ Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>, p. 20–23).

¹¹ Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys; Census Bureau (for population weights) for Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru,

Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Targets for DPT3 coverage through 2006 were based on the rate of change observed during the 1990s and assumed a 1 percent annual increase as of 2004. The 0.5 percent annual increase for FY 2007 and beyond reflects slower growth for the indicator since 2000.

¹² Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Targets for skilled birth attendants were set by using the estimate for 2004 and adding a 0.5 percent increment increase every year.

¹³ Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for MCPHR were set using an expected progress of 1 percentage point annually as of 2004.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for birth spacing were set using expected annual progress of 0.7 percentage points as of 2004.

¹⁶ Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank and Gaza, Africa Regional, East Africa Regional, Asia Regional, and West Africa Regional Bureaus, as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators **(Economic Growth)**

¹ Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

² Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. The value is the three year average of expense (as a percent of GDP) less revenue, excluding grants (as a percent of GDP). The country target set is the World Bank's Low Income Countries group.

³ Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank

technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.

⁴ Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, and the Philippines. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005. Countries selected for this indicator receive over \$1 million in funds and have a specific Trade Facilitation focus.

⁵ Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti, Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005. Countries selected for this indicator receive over \$1 million in funds and have a specific Trade Facilitation focus.

⁶ Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. The 2007 World Bank results are based on FY 2006 data. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries.

⁷ Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS): Modern energy services – Armenia; Bangladesh, Brazil; Dominican Republic; Georgia; Liberia; Philippines; South Africa; Sudan, EGAT, and South Asia Regional. Access to cellular service – Africa Regional; EGAT. Access to internet services – Armenia; Philippines; Africa Regional; EGAT. Transportation infrastructure projects – Madagascar; Philippines. FY 2009 and 2010 Targets: Modern Energy Services—Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Philippines, USAID’s Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID South Asia Regional. Access to cellular service—USAID Africa Regional (AFR). Access to internet services—Philippines, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), EGAT, USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP). Transportation Infrastructure Projects—Afghanistan, Sudan.

⁸ Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

⁹ Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

¹⁰ FY 2008 Performance Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, and Caribbean Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

¹¹ USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, FY 2007 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of MFIs reporting either operational or financial sustainability, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs, expressed in percent. The FY 2007 value represents 143 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 206 U.S. Government-supported MFIs. Of this total, 202 MFIs operated in 46 countries, two on a regional basis in Asia, and two on a worldwide basis. The indicator value shown for FY 2008 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2007. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID operating units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.

¹² Data Source: USAID/EGAT Global Climate Change (GCC) team. Data are collected through USAID’s annual Online GCC reporting process and represent a best estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reductions or avoidance.

Over the next year USAID is rolling out web-based calculators that will improve the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator.

¹³ Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent is the standard measure of climate mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO₂ equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector. More disaggregated estimation tools will be available in FY 2009.

¹⁴ Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Africa Regional, Caribbean Regional, Central Africa Regional, Central America Regional, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), Latin America and Caribbean Regional, Regional Development Mission – Asia, and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

¹ *Note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

² Data Source: Reports from the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³ Data Quality: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting nutritional status data. Because humanitarian agencies have not yet adopted a common, standard methodology for collecting data on nutritional status, the reliability of these data varies. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.

⁴ Data Source: Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of the sites monitored in FY 2008, 80 percent were in Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. These countries also suffer from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity.

⁵ Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Médecins sans Frontières). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.

⁶ Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, and implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings.

⁷ Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group. The result was determined by polling individual Cognizant Technical Officers on their portfolios and averaging the results across all OFDA-funded programs.

⁸ Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).

⁹ Data Quality: Data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. The accuracy of the data depends on the quality of the information that is entered into its project tracking database, which PRM plans to address through increased staff training. A Data Quality Assessment of this indicator was completed in November 2007. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Results depend on funding availability.

¹⁰ Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.

¹¹ Data Quality: FFP regularly assesses the quality of data from implementing partners. The last data quality assessment was conducted in July 2007.

¹² Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

¹³ Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group.

¹⁴ Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	25,207,133	20,545,203	1,836,095	4,661,930	1,623,622	2,989,838	690,050	878,733	483,055	261,381	85,181	4,548,002	1,023,178	1,210,864	4,915,204
Africa	6,221,521	2,925,971	746,073	3,295,550	678,352	183,249	-	21,642	27,512	130,222	13,779	6,757	-	1,118,385	-
Angola	42,203	41,151	27,946	1,052	5,500	-	-	-	7,483	-	222	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,033	29,033	22,587	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,555	1,055	-	78,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	12,775	12,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	12,623	-
Burundi	21,132	21,132	6,031	-	6,530	-	-	-	170	-	220	-	-	8,181	-
Cameroon	2,300	1,800	1,488	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	178	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	4,526	4,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	4,410	-
Chad	62,982	62,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	62,797	-
Comoros	136	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100,800	-	-	100,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	161,000	142,689	42,918	18,311	23,918	18,846	-	1,488	-	5,455	504	397	-	49,163	-
Djibouti	5,104	4,954	496	150	1,500	-	-	298	-	-	360	1,983	-	317	-
Ethiopia	659,198	322,198	55,979	337,000	37,067	-	-	-	1,000	-	586	843	-	226,723	-
Gabon	199	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
Ghana	80,889	68,889	35,074	12,000	25,412	-	-	496	75	-	588	298	-	6,946	-
Guinea	14,206	14,206	8,458	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	246	109	-	2,993	-
Guinea-Bissau	957	957	-	-	-	-	-	600	244	-	113	-	-	-	-
Kenya	634,413	132,534	39,384	501,879	32,125	-	-	-	6,211	-	606	198	-	54,010	-
Lesotho	28,557	8,907	8,828	19,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-
Liberia	161,199	160,399	23,235	800	29,863	43,192	-	4,096	-	51,664	379	298	-	7,672	-
Madagascar	57,668	57,168	33,445	500	11,669	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	11,751	-
Malawi	105,989	81,241	47,560	24,748	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	-	17,874	-
Mali	59,960	58,510	31,198	1,450	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	3,627	-
Mauritania	17,839	17,839	-	-	500	-	-	-	700	-	125	-	-	16,514	-
Mauritius	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	284,346	70,646	36,349	213,700	11,356	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	22,659	-
Namibia	108,017	5,517	1,934	102,500	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Niger	29,202	29,202	300	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	25,881	-
Nigeria	496,460	76,460	44,009	420,000	29,710	-	-	590	-	-	812	1,339	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	830	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	-	155	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	157,824	47,824	29,272	110,000	3,820	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	-	14,341	-
Sao Tome and Principe	621	621	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-
Senegal	57,859	56,324	29,279	1,535	21,798	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	-	-	4,070	-
Seychelles	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,868	22,368	500	500	2,120	12,399	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	6,948	-
Somalia	113,372	113,372	748	-	10,419	-	-	-	754	2,281	-	-	-	99,170	-
South Africa	574,266	17,066	6,951	557,200	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	865	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	14,379	14,379	-	-	-	7,936	-	-	5,451	-	-	992	-	-	-
Sudan	666,396	663,151	17,488	3,245	127,721	100,876	-	13,578	4,400	70,822	349	-	-	327,917	-
Swaziland	26,642	8,442	8,332	18,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	361,008	80,008	52,796	281,000	21,439	-	-	-	149	-	300	-	-	5,324	-
The Gambia	119	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Togo	106	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-
Uganda	389,706	134,706	40,451	255,000	32,600	-	-	-	200	-	625	-	-	60,830	-
Zambia	293,593	61,593	32,789	232,000	17,917	-	-	-	-	-	433	-	-	10,454	-
Zimbabwe	82,652	79,322	19,153	3,330	4,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,190	-
USAID Africa Regional	110,158	110,158	18,197	-	91,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	24,394	24,394	8,550	-	15,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	12,967	12,967	1,984	-	10,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	35,194	35,194	11,868	-	23,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	673,249	581,759	105,221	91,490	155,051	230,593	-	10,217	25,717	-	6,740	43,495	-	4,725	-
Burma	19,270	19,270	2,083	-	717	12,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,575	-
Cambodia	58,186	55,686	28,322	2,500	8,087	14,920	-	-	4,060	-	99	198	-	-	-
China	21,839	19,839	4,960	2,000	9,919	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	186,590	186,340	25,737	250	70,953	64,474	-	6,150	5,117	-	1,037	12,872	-	-	-
Laos	5,877	5,877	992	-	-	298	-	1,567	2,953	-	67	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,156	2,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	-	902	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	6,733	6,733	-	-	4,797	-	-	-	-	-	943	993	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,731	2,731	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
Philippines	114,699	114,699	24,967	-	27,321	27,773	-	794	4,562	-	1,525	27,757	-	-	-
Samoa	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Singapore	725	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,286	6,786	992	500	-	-	-	1,686	2,483	-	1,202	423	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,188	24,188	1,000	-	5,000	16,862	-	20	-	-	156	-	-	1,150	-
Tonga	655	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	498	-	-	-
Vanuatu	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,294	16,294	-	86,000	2,420	10,613	-	-	3,075	-	186	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	26,405	26,405	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	853	-	-	754	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,765	39,525	13,688	240	25,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	792,434	788,434	11,960	4,000	-	31,742	607,500	298	20,753	-	25,305	90,876	-	-	-
Albania	24,101	24,101	500	-	-	-	17,717	-	3,125	-	644	2,115	-	-	-
Armenia	62,634	62,634	500	-	-	-	58,026	-	600	-	532	2,976	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,841	26,841	1,990	-	-	-	18,846	-	2,077	-	952	2,976	-	-	-
Belarus	10,192	10,192	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,286	33,286	-	-	-	-	27,773	-	1,243	-	978	3,292	-	-	-
Bulgaria	8,541	8,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	1,657	6,584	-	-	-
Croatia	904	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	309	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	10,911	10,911	-	-	-	10,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,446	4,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601	2,845	-	-	-
Estonia	2,573	2,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	1,505	-	-	-
Georgia	63,850	63,850	750	-	-	-	50,091	-	3,210	-	799	9,000	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-STATE	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Greece	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,142	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	940	-	-	-
Ireland	15,871	15,871	-	-	-	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	147,148	147,148	-	-	-	-	146,301	-	500	-	347	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,545	2,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,505	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,636	2,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	1,505	-	-	-
Macedonia	26,128	26,128	-	-	-	-	21,822	-	932	-	552	2,822	-	-	-
Malta	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,296	15,296	-	-	-	-	14,184	-	-	-	642	470	-	-	-
Montenegro	9,307	9,307	-	-	-	-	8,435	-	777	-	95	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,053	29,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,073	26,980	-	-	-
Portugal	439	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	-	-	-	-
Romania	12,808	12,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	11,097	-	-	-
Russia	81,030	77,530	4,296	3,500	-	-	71,640	-	1,500	-	94	-	-	-	-
Serbia	52,687	52,687	-	-	-	-	51,563	-	855	-	269	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,112	2,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	1,035	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,219	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843	376	-	-	-
Turkey	12,437	12,437	-	-	-	-	-	298	2,443	-	2,879	6,817	-	-	-
Ukraine	84,810	84,310	1,891	500	-	-	72,409	-	2,100	-	1,874	6,036	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	24,213	24,213	2,033	-	-	3,125	18,559	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,777	21,777	-	-	-	1,835	19,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,299,251	5,299,251	2,883	-	17,914	1,138,261	-	12,356	57,648	24,798	12,801	3,999,955	-	32,635	-
Algeria	1,611	1,611	-	-	-	400	-	198	317	-	696	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	5,334	5,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	-	622	3,968	-	-	-
Egypt	1,705,225	1,705,225	-	-	-	411,639	-	1,984	895	-	1,237	1,289,470	-	-	-
Iran	21,623	21,623	-	-	-	21,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	49,116	49,116	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	20,363	-	31	-	-	23,762	-
Israel	2,380,560	2,380,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,560	-	-	-
Jordan	687,792	687,792	-	-	-	361,412	-	1,488	23,571	-	2,941	298,380	-	-	-
Lebanon	58,297	58,297	-	-	-	44,636	-	496	4,745	-	1,477	6,943	-	-	-
Libya	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	26,463	26,463	-	-	4,136	15,374	-	496	1,119	-	1,713	3,625	-	-	-
Oman	7,733	7,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593	-	1,428	4,712	-	-	-
Qatar	268	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,366	8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,366	-
Tunisia	11,554	11,554	-	-	-	1,200	-	198	100	-	1,711	8,345	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	224,986	224,986	-	-	-	217,986	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	17,730	17,730	2,883	-	4,913	1,500	-	496	2,534	-	945	3,952	-	507	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	4,960	4,960	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	49,595	49,595	-	-	-	49,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Multiilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	11,841	11,841	-	-	8,865	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,295,461	2,288,961	214,060	6,500	241,222	897,810	82,550	294,644	52,279	-	10,402	300,719	-	195,275	-
Afghanistan	1,118,106	1,117,606	63,017	500	148,651	540,502	-	272,574	23,096	-	1,660	-	-	68,106	-
Bangladesh	150,857	150,857	37,381	-	29,190	-	-	198	4,813	-	821	595	-	77,859	-
India	99,007	93,007	59,939	6,000	16,547	-	-	-	1,692	-	1,345	-	-	13,484	-
Kazakhstan	21,101	21,101	893	-	-	-	14,879	-	2,992	-	998	1,339	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,964	29,964	595	-	-	-	25,046	-	2,488	-	992	843	-	-	-
Maldives	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,938	51,938	19,891	-	9,136	9,423	-	30	1,242	-	869	-	-	11,347	-
Pakistan	740,535	740,535	29,816	-	29,757	347,165	-	21,822	9,725	-	2,129	297,570	-	2,551	-
Sri Lanka	28,266	28,266	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	647	-	603	-	-	21,755	-
Tajikistan	31,255	31,255	1,239	-	-	-	25,789	-	3,164	-	518	372	-	173	-
Turkmenistan	7,200	7,200	397	-	-	-	5,455	-	1,050	-	298	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,497	9,497	892	-	-	-	8,405	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,976	2,976	-	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,890	1,890	-	-	-	720	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,566,185	1,421,211	134,201	144,974	247,305	409,213	-	410,091	10,145	-	11,609	64,639	-	134,008	-
Argentina	1,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	198	871	-	904	-	-	-	-
Belize	236	216	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	99,734	99,734	16,936	-	26,618	16,862	-	30,154	-	-	179	-	-	8,985	-
Brazil	15,349	14,349	3,200	1,000	9,983	-	-	992	-	-	174	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,386	1,386	-	-	-	-	-	99	737	-	550	-	-	-	-
Colombia	547,861	547,861	-	-	-	194,412	-	289,005	3,288	-	1,421	52,570	-	7,165	-
Costa Rica	172	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-
Cuba	45,330	45,330	-	-	-	45,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,687	36,187	10,411	11,500	11,003	12,399	-	992	436	-	946	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,579	1,579	-	-	-	-	-	496	496	-	587	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	25,200	25,200	2,000	-	9,855	5,951	-	7,042	174	-	178	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,490	31,470	8,425	20	15,051	-	-	744	-	-	1,619	5,631	-	-	-
Guatemala	62,933	62,933	14,623	-	18,067	11,903	-	3,472	-	-	491	496	-	13,881	-
Guyana	24,018	4,018	-	20,000	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-
Haiti	279,542	187,542	19,805	92,000	15,196	62,881	-	8,927	-	-	182	982	-	79,569	-
Honduras	40,510	39,510	12,035	1,000	15,149	-	-	744	-	-	936	496	-	10,150	-
Jamaica	13,393	13,093	1,190	300	9,690	-	-	992	471	-	750	-	-	-	-
Mexico	53,854	53,854	2,678	-	8,215	14,703	-	26,553	1,348	-	357	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	38,266	37,766	7,753	500	13,804	-	-	972	-	-	483	496	-	14,258	-
Panama	3,652	3,652	-	-	2,000	-	-	992	498	-	162	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,761	9,761	2,100	-	6,759	-	-	278	433	-	191	-	-	-	-
Peru	90,997	90,977	12,785	20	11,611	29,757	-	36,546	109	-	169	-	-	-	-
Suriname	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	1,083	1,083	-	-	-	-	-	496	401	-	186	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Trinidad and Tobago	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	397	883	-	100	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	9,495	9,495	-	-	6,519	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,007	16,007	-	-	-	12,039	-	-	-	-	-	3,968	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	28,010	9,810	5,703	18,200	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,853	11,439	3,374	414	8,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,062	61,062	11,183	-	49,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,984	1,984	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	-	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	-	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	325,985	325,985	13,044	-	83,335	39,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-284,164	474,375
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	325,985	325,985	13,044	-	83,335	39,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-284,164	474,375
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	167,890	167,890	-	-	-	5,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	167,890	167,890	-	-	-	5,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	158,538	158,538	-	-	148,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	158,538	158,538	-	-	148,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	17,854	17,854	-	-	-	11,903	-	5,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	17,854	17,854	-	-	-	11,903	-	5,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	290,000	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	290,000	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	313,971	313,971	313,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	313,971	313,971	313,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	123,534	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	123,534	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	309,954	309,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,954
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	309,954	309,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,954
International Security and Nonproliferation	183,506	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,506	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Office of Development Partners	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	783,730	783,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,730
USAID Capital Investment Fund	87,287	87,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,287
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,094	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,094
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	37,692	37,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,692
USAID Operating Expenses	650,657	650,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,657
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,862,548	1,862,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862,548
Peace Corps	330,799	330,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,799
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	1,544,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544,388
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	20,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,830
African Development Foundation	29,757	29,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,757
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	20,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,235
Debt Restructuring	30,055	30,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,055
Export-Import Bank	992	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-164,500	-164,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-164,500
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	49,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,992
International Financial Institutions	1,277,289	1,277,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,277,289
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	81,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,101

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	942,305	942,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942,305
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	74,544	74,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,544
African Development Bank	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
African Development Fund	134,585	134,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,585
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	17,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,926
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	25,998,259	20,839,259	1,955,000	5,159,000	1,800,000	3,018,500	650,000	1,190,000	525,000	91,000	4,635,000	250,200	934,500	1,225,900	4,564,159
Africa	5,660,316	2,405,610	848,509	3,254,706	714,793	417,910	-	26,600	31,498	13,795	8,255	104,250	-	240,000	-
Angola	45,892	44,840	28,450	1,052	9,690	-	-	-	6,300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,900	30,900	23,700	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,175	700	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,870	19,870	6,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	170	-	-	-	13,600	-
Burundi	35,238	35,238	12,060	-	6,530	-	-	-	373	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	2,285	1,785	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	12,775	12,775	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	7,500	-
Comoros	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	101,280	20	-	101,260	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	131,609	113,495	51,265	18,114	5,000	32,800	-	1,500	300	530	600	5,500	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	5,746	5,596	496	150	2,500	-	-	300	-	300	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	503,430	169,743	63,200	333,687	75,000	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	30,000	-
Gabon	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	90,395	78,895	38,495	11,500	34,500	-	-	500	-	600	300	-	-	4,500	-
Guinea	13,461	13,461	8,200	-	2,576	-	-	100	-	85	-	-	-	2,500	-
Guinea-Bissau	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	595,746	94,896	45,626	500,850	42,750	-	-	-	5,500	770	250	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	189,980	189,180	24,900	800	22,000	80,300	-	4,130	-	400	1,500	49,650	-	6,300	-
Madagascar	71,850	71,350	38,900	500	15,350	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	114,667	90,019	50,789	24,648	20,930	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	77,080	75,630	33,650	1,450	31,700	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,520	5,520	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	292,847	80,543	39,423	212,304	20,820	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	109,423	7,059	1,934	102,364	5,025	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,123	16,123	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	519,270	102,097	57,045	417,173	42,082	-	-	720	50	850	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	166,072	57,150	31,750	108,922	14,480	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	10,500	-
Sao Tome and Principe	175	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	70,912	69,377	32,043	1,535	32,834	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	3,500	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,750	19,250	-	500	-	11,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	7,600	-
Somalia	33,400	33,400	1,550	-	-	20,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	-	-
South Africa	541,389	21,395	11,500	519,994	9,000	-	-	-	50	845	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	35,927	35,927	-	-	-	9,010	-	3,000	14,925	80	1,412	7,500	-	-	-
Sudan	333,412	327,085	23,185	6,327	25,550	228,550	-	15,400	4,000	400	-	30,000	-	-	-
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Tanzania	368,189	88,268	61,078	279,921	26,890	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	369,357	111,807	45,282	257,550	40,950	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	308,591	75,641	36,575	232,950	26,716	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	51,417	48,087	22,087	3,330	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	119,025	119,025	20,411	-	88,614	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	17,500	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	29,655	29,655	9,585	-	20,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	17,213	17,213	2,000	-	15,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	59,530	59,530	12,530	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	649,537	557,511	115,396	92,026	205,500	143,600	-	9,970	24,810	7,935	50,300	-	-	-	-
Burma	17,100	17,100	2,100	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	65,128	62,628	30,368	2,500	17,000	10,000	-	-	4,200	60	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	26,208	22,900	4,000	3,308	11,000	7,300	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	196,550	196,300	30,500	250	71,000	65,000	-	6,150	6,450	1,500	15,700	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,000	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,590	2,590	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,340	750	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,720	9,720	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nauru	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,780	2,780	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	123,850	123,850	27,175	-	30,000	30,000	-	800	4,175	1,700	30,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15,600	15,100	1,000	500	4,500	2,500	-	1,400	2,700	1,400	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,320	24,320	1,000	-	20,200	2,800	-	20	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	695	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	115	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,843	17,615	-	85,228	15,000	-	-	-	1,920	195	500	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,800	8,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,293	44,053	15,753	240	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	768,815	758,787	11,170	10,028	-	38,500	569,867	300	18,550	25,700	94,700	-	-	-	-
Albania	23,135	23,135	-	-	-	-	18,910	-	1,275	850	2,100	-	-	-	-
Armenia	52,300	52,300	400	-	-	-	48,000	-	600	300	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	24,946	24,946	1,246	-	-	-	18,500	-	1,300	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,444	35,444	-	-	-	-	29,444	-	1,400	1,000	3,600	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,600	7,400	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	67,200	66,350	-	850	-	-	52,000	-	2,200	1,150	11,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	123,695	123,695	-	-	-	-	120,900	-	795	500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	23,195	23,195	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	895	500	2,800	-	-	-	-
Malta	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	50	100	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	550	500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	550	150	800	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	27,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	12,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	70,496	65,496	4,296	5,000	-	-	60,000	-	850	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49,950	49,950	-	-	-	-	46,500	-	1,750	900	800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15,410	15,410	-	-	-	7,500	-	300	3,410	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	89,419	85,241	3,191	4,178	-	-	71,500	-	1,800	1,750	7,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	29,769	29,769	2,037	-	-	3,000	24,032	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	2,000	28,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,880,767	4,880,767	3,000	-	34,633	708,614	-	35,000	53,600	14,265	4,006,655	25,000	-	-	-
Algeria	1,700	1,700	-	-	400	-	-	-	500	800	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	9,150	9,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	650	8,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,504,400	1,504,400	-	-	-	200,000	-	2,000	1,100	1,300	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	521,797	521,797	-	-	-	263,547	-	1,000	19,150	3,100	235,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	138,430	138,430	-	-	-	67,500	-	6,000	4,600	2,130	58,200	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,900	3,900	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	1,050	350	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,005	25,005	-	-	18,000	-	-	1,000	625	1,725	3,655	-	-	-	-
Oman	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,450	7,000	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	15	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,925	14,925	-	-	-	800	-	-	425	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
United Arab Emirates	940	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	30,325	30,325	3,000	-	11,233	9,767	-	-	2,525	1,000	2,800	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,268,472	2,258,508	229,178	9,964	58,941	1,183,801	80,133	272,550	60,690	9,845	304,370	-	-	59,000	-
Afghanistan	1,091,684	1,091,184	57,734	500	-	732,000	-	250,000	36,550	1,400	-	-	-	-	13,500
Bangladesh	118,740	118,740	41,550	-	40,000	-	-	200	3,600	800	590	-	-	-	32,000
India	102,900	96,900	69,500	6,000	11,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	-	13,500
Kazakhstan	19,314	18,714	1,064	600	-	-	13,500	-	1,900	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,060	28,585	795	475	-	-	24,400	-	1,590	1,000	800	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	46,181	46,181	22,200	-	-	22,151	-	330	700	800	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	794,018	794,018	33,468	-	-	425,000	-	22,000	11,250	2,300	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	7,101	7,101	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	650	600	590	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	29,892	29,368	1,445	524	-	-	25,233	-	1,450	500	740	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	8,882	8,807	607	75	-	-	7,000	-	750	300	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	8,555	7,965	815	590	-	-	7,000	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	4,200	3,000	-	1,200	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,943,892	1,798,144	127,788	145,748	357,622	396,350	-	703,165	12,845	12,574	119,300	-	-	68,500	-
Argentina	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	305	450	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	85,916	85,916	16,836	-	42,880	-	-	26,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	21,450	20,150	3,500	1,300	15,000	-	-	1,000	400	250	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	525	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	541,550	541,550	-	-	-	196,500	-	287,500	3,150	1,400	53,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,889	40,889	10,339	11,000	24,600	1,100	-	3,650	-	800	400	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	650	800	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	34,635	34,635	-	-	26,585	-	-	7,500	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,306	32,286	5,990	20	21,196	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,500	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guatemala	77,420	77,420	14,050	-	29,000	-	-	8,320	-	550	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	21,909	4,150	-	17,759	3,750	-	-	-	-	250	150	-	-	-	-
Haiti	287,032	195,559	18,289	91,473	-	121,250	-	17,500	-	220	2,800	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	43,232	42,232	11,750	1,000	21,382	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	8,000	-
Jamaica	10,464	10,164	1,200	300	6,804	-	-	1,010	-	750	400	-	-	-	-
Mexico	318,779	318,779	2,900	-	11,200	15,000	-	246,000	3,845	834	39,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	27,126	26,229	6,400	897	18,079	-	-	-	850	500	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	6,450	6,450	-	-	4,000	-	-	1,000	150	300	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,800	12,800	2,100	-	7,550	2,500	-	300	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	113,698	113,678	12,235	20	63,293	-	-	37,000	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
Suriname	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	125	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	106,380	106,380	-	-	-	23,000	-	64,680	3,700	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	29,659	11,459	5,750	18,200	5,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	28,875	26,204	5,391	2,671	8,813	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,777	51,689	5,408	1,088	46,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	7,150	7,150	5,650	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	40,471	39,821	4,300	650	35,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	40,471	39,821	4,300	650	35,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,465,150	1,465,150	13,000	-	112,750	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,400	437,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,465,150	1,465,150	13,000	-	112,750	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,400	437,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	166,265	166,265	-	-	166,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	166,265	166,265	-	-	166,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Organizations & Programs	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Security and Nonproliferation	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Reserve	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	924,359	924,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,359
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,775
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
USAID Operating Expenses	808,584	808,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,584
USAID Program Management Initiatives	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,238,300	1,238,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238,300

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Peace Corps	340,000	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	32,500	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-170,000	-170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-170,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
International Financial Institutions	1,493,000	1,493,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	36,537,665	31,278,665	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	7,378,115
Africa	6,738,019	3,482,604	1,115,740	3,255,415	1,155,910	647,934	-	48,125	47,225	16,020	25,550	153,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	68,976	67,924	42,800	1,052	17,124	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	34,574	34,574	31,600	-	2,724	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,365	890	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	26,350	26,350	6,000	-	5,000	-	-	100	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	47,348	47,348	12,500	-	18,573	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	3,998	3,498	1,500	500	1,703	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	8,000	8,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	400	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	105,800	4,540	-	101,260	-	4,200	-	-	300	40	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	177,034	158,920	57,170	18,114	-	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	2,450	21,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	6,605	6,455	350	150	3,255	-	-	-	-	350	2,500	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	546,327	212,640	78,900	333,687	89,465	-	-	500	-	775	3,000	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	143,434	131,934	59,000	11,500	71,134	-	-	500	-	850	450	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,623	22,623	7,750	-	14,723	-	-	110	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3,700	3,700	-	-	600	-	-	3,000	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	659,135	158,285	70,850	500,850	76,885	-	-	-	8,500	1,050	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	227,795	226,995	35,800	800	-	148,670	-	8,000	-	525	9,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	89,450	88,950	58,600	500	13,100	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	132,898	108,250	60,350	24,648	29,600	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	123,035	121,585	46,300	1,450	64,735	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,890	6,890	-	-	1,520	-	-	330	-	40	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	340	340	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	355,994	143,690	63,750	212,304	57,240	-	-	300	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	104,464	2,100	1,950	102,364	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	18,855	18,855	-	-	3,605	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	560,673	143,500	61,700	417,173	77,300	-	-	2,000	50	1,100	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	184,162	75,240	36,700	108,922	37,840	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,135	96,600	43,600	1,535	51,500	-	-	-	-	1,100	400	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	30,650	-	500	-	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	103,310	103,310	6,000	-	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	40	-	67,000	-	-	-
South Africa	548,194	28,200	10,000	519,994	15,000	-	-	-	1,500	900	800	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	66,035	66,035	-	-	-	24,660	-	4,500	20,475	-	2,800	13,600	-	-	-
Sudan	433,000	425,964	29,730	7,036	-	296,034	-	24,000	3,900	300	-	42,000	-	30,000	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	393,811	113,890	82,900	279,921	29,940	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	270	270	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	428,935	171,385	74,500	257,550	70,650	-	-	385	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	351,773	118,823	51,400	232,950	55,023	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	95,370	92,040	24,500	3,330	-	67,500	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	158,954	158,954	21,070	-	137,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	81,556	81,556	9,670	-	71,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,002	40,002	2,000	-	38,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	94,189	94,189	13,500	-	80,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	807,852	715,826	121,140	92,026	330,476	157,770	-	20,645	28,370	9,370	48,055	-	-	-	-
Burma	36,850	36,850	2,100	-	-	34,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,770	70,270	31,160	2,500	29,000	5,000	-	670	3,290	150	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	13,158	9,850	4,000	3,308	-	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	204,330	204,080	30,730	250	132,930	300	-	11,570	6,750	1,800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,150	5,150	1,000	-	650	-	-	1,500	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,890	2,890	-	-	-	200	-	140	1,350	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	15,150	15,150	-	-	6,800	-	-	100	250	1,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	98,000	98,000	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	124,350	124,350	29,400	-	70,310	-	-	1,365	5,625	2,000	15,650	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,901	13,401	1,000	500	6,151	-	-	1,740	2,050	1,400	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,595	14,595	2,000	-	10,335	-	-	860	-	400	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tonga	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	104,643	19,415	-	85,228	15,200	-	-	550	2,020	300	1,345	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	14,520	-	1,300	4,060	920	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	75,590	75,350	17,250	240	58,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	885,526	879,498	12,600	6,028	-	11,000	630,613	500	25,135	30,700	168,950	-	-	-	-
Albania	32,975	32,975	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	2,975	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	34,860	34,860	400	-	-	-	30,000	-	1,010	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	30,135	30,135	1,250	-	-	-	22,120	-	1,865	900	4,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47,665	47,665	-	-	-	-	38,565	-	2,100	1,000	6,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	16,100	16,100	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,700	13,200	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	83,050	82,200	-	850	-	-	62,050	-	2,150	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	105,270	105,270	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	1,070	700	3,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,300	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	31,610	31,610	-	-	-	-	23,065	-	1,295	1,250	6,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,550	22,550	-	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	12,350	12,350	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	650	500	2,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	16,500	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,700	63,700	6,500	1,000	-	-	56,100	-	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	54,575	54,575	-	-	-	-	51,000	-	1,175	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	-	-	-	-
Turkey	12,495	12,495	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,995	4,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	118,953	114,775	4,000	4,178	-	-	90,125	-	2,500	2,150	16,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	52,843	52,843	450	-	-	-	49,293	-	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	39,195	39,195	-	-	-	-	39,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,608,610	6,608,610	4,800	-	71,400	1,677,100	-	180,500	84,680	18,760	4,545,370	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	3,770	3,770	-	-	900	-	-	970	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	21,300	21,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,200	1,555,200	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	415,700	-	52,000	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	41,630	41,630	-	-	24,500	3,000	-	2,030	1,200	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	20,270	20,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,650	16,620	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	65	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	17,600	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	245	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	502,900	502,900	-	-	-	400,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Yemen	55,450	55,450	4,800	-	35,000	-	-	1,000	3,550	1,100	10,000	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	-	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	4,867,550	4,857,586	271,418	9,964	91,171	3,267,742	131,640	609,750	99,945	12,920	311,500	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	2,777,000	2,776,500	93,813	500	-	2,157,932	-	450,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	161,521	161,521	44,000	-	66,271	-	-	850	4,700	1,200	2,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	98,800	92,800	75,900	6,000	10,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	17,300	16,700	1,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	800	2,400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	48,230	47,755	800	475	-	-	41,465	-	1,590	1,000	2,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	57,715	57,715	24,400	-	-	26,015	-	3,700	1,300	1,200	1,100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,582,000	1,582,000	27,855	-	-	1,074,295	-	155,200	22,650	4,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,950	12,950	-	-	9,900	-	-	-	650	800	1,600	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	52,349	51,825	1,450	524	-	-	46,500	-	1,725	650	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,650	16,575	600	75	-	-	13,025	-	1,075	375	1,500	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,840	10,250	1,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	13,200	12,000	-	1,200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	13,800	13,800	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,366,498	2,222,550	127,571	143,948	533,350	447,717	-	888,958	26,545	17,408	120,501	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,510	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	310	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	100,748	100,748	19,000	-	55,348	-	-	26,000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	11,750	10,750	3,700	1,000	5,000	-	-	1,000	400	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,279	2,279	-	-	-	-	-	100	450	979	750	-	-	-	-
Colombia	513,000	513,000	-	-	-	200,660	-	237,760	6,495	1,695	66,390	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	400	325	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,100	36,100	8,550	11,000	23,700	-	-	1,950	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	3,755	3,755	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	855	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	37,503	37,503	-	-	28,715	-	-	7,638	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,435	40,415	5,440	20	27,475	-	-	800	-	1,900	4,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	103,245	103,245	14,300	-	54,245	2,000	-	5,850	-	850	1,000	-	-	25,000	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guyana	23,624	5,865	-	17,759	4,705	-	-	100	-	325	735	-	-	-	-
Haiti	292,844	201,371	20,600	91,473	-	124,951	-	18,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	68,234	67,234	11,000	1,000	53,434	-	-	800	-	700	1,300	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	14,014	13,714	1,200	300	8,804	-	-	1,610	-	800	1,300	-	-	-	-
Mexico	501,500	501,500	3,200	-	17,300	3,000	-	459,325	7,075	1,100	10,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	65,218	64,321	5,700	897	55,471	-	-	-	850	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-
Panama	9,550	9,550	-	-	5,500	-	-	1,000	150	800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,575	9,575	2,100	-	5,800	-	-	500	-	425	750	-	-	-	-
Peru	118,852	118,832	10,740	20	62,343	-	-	40,000	2,000	749	3,000	-	-	-	-
Suriname	1,131	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	280	751	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	2,420	2,420	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	220	200	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,430	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	180	750	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,730	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	480	1,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	199,396	199,396	-	-	-	91,106	-	81,665	8,625	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	45,960	27,760	5,750	18,200	22,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	41,262	40,091	5,391	1,171	34,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,688	60,600	5,600	1,088	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	19,100	19,100	5,300	-	13,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	45,771	45,121	4,850	650	40,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	45,771	45,121	4,850	650	40,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,454,000	2,454,000	13,000	-	139,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,006,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,454,000	2,454,000	13,000	-	139,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,006,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	255,515	255,515	-	-	255,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	255,515	255,515	-	-	255,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	7,183	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	7,183	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	306,278	306,278	306,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	306,278	306,278	306,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	358,603	358,603	358,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	358,603	358,603	358,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	189,711	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	189,711	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
International Security and Nonproliferation	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
Stabilization Bridge Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Bridge Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,706,900	1,706,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
USAID Capital Investment Fund	213,000	213,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expenses	1,438,800	1,438,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,438,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Independent Agencies	1,892,360	1,892,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892,360
Peace Corps	373,440	373,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,440
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,425,000	1,425,000													1,425,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,760	22,760													22,760
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000													30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	31,440	31,440													31,440
Debt Restructuring	110,630	110,630													110,630
Export-Import Bank	380	380													380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-156,490	-156,490													-156,490
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200													55,200
International Financial Institutions	2,341,305	2,341,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,341,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	500,000	500,000													500,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	100,000	100,000													100,000
International Development Association	1,320,000	1,320,000													1,320,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000													25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670													4,670
Asian Development Bank	-	-													-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250													115,250
African Development Bank	-	-													-
African Development Fund	159,885	159,885													159,885
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-													-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-													-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000													30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-													-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
TOTAL	4,158,500	1,907,500	400,300	13,700	170,500	31,000	315,000	850,000	240,000	76,000	154,500
Africa	815,888	100,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	704,888	-	1,000	-
Burundi	5,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,008	-	-	-
Cameroon	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,712	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,712	-	-	-
Chad	5,584	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,584	-	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44,138	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	31,638	-	-	-
Djibouti	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,418	-	-	-
Ethiopia	274,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,753	-	-	-
Kenya	32,045	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,045	-	-	-
Liberia	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,742	-	-	-
Rwanda	839	-	-	-	-	-	-	839	-	-	-
Somalia	98,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,230	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	240,000	45,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	185,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,238	-	-	-
The Gambia	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	-
Uganda	29,319	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	11,819	-	-	-
Zambia	1,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	53,675	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,675	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	94,988	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
Burma	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,037,176	795,000	103,000	-	50,000	-	-	14,176	-	75,000	-
Algeria	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-
Iraq	584,000	424,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-
Jordan	250,000	200,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	5,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,666	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	189,000	171,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,039,090	897,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	102,090	-	-	-
Afghanistan	985,624	859,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	86,624	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,172	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	-	-	-
Nepal	14,486	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,486	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,808	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,808	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
Western Hemisphere	421,358	45,000	245,300	6,200	120,500	-	-	4,358	-	-	-
Colombia	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,465	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	352,000	20,000	215,500	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	60,000	25,000	24,800	6,200	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	154,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,500
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
USAID Operating Expenses	150,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,500

* Funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252).

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Second Enacted Supplemental***

(\$000)

	Total	ESF
TOTAL	465,000	465,000
Europe and Eurasia	365,000	365,000
Georgia	315,000	315,000
Moldova	4,500	4,500
Ukraine	34,500	34,500
Eurasia Regional	11,000	11,000
Western Hemisphere	100,000	100,000
Haiti	96,000	96,000
Jamaica	4,000	4,000

* Funded by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

Table 3c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
TOTAL	3,039,800	200,000	75,000	1,124,800	199,000	4,500	302,500	95,000	350,000	395,000	200,000	94,000
Africa	713,043	160,000	-	97,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	361,043	-	-
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	69,144	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,144	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,151	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	28,151	-	-
Ethiopia	72,209	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,209	-	-
Ghana	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	70,896	5,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,896	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	37,290	-	-
Sudan	127,039	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	94,039	-	-
Uganda	20,000	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	44,314	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	29,314	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,300	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	709,500	-	-	352,500	50,000	4,500	302,500	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	107,000	-	-	102,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	200,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	200,000	-	-	150,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	789,957	-	-	655,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Afghanistan	589,957	-	-	455,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Bangladesh	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avian Influenza	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
Inspector General Operating Expenses	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Operating Expenses	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000

* Funded from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161).

Table 3d: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Pending Supplemental Request
(\$000)

	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	AID Admin
TOTAL	4,811,000	38,000	2,874,500	242,500	389,500	122,000	2,000	98,400	50,000	293,000	300,000	200,000	201,100
Africa	133,000	38,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	155,000	-	108,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	142,000	-	95,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,295,400	-	1,005,000	-	129,000	61,000	2,000	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	482,000	-	449,000	-	20,000	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	98,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	665,000	-	556,000	-	109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,477,000	-	1,268,500	-	194,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	980,000	-	839,000	-	129,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	497,000	-	429,500	-	65,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	200,000	-
DCHA/OFDA	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
P.L. 480	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-
GFC - Global Financial Crisis	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Developing Countries Affected by the Global Financial Crisis	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	201,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,100
USAID Capital Investment Fund	48,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500
USAID Operating Expenses	152,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,600

Table 4: Objectives, Program Areas - Summary
FY 2008 - 2010
(\$000)

	FY 2008 Total*	FY 2009 Total**	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
1 Peace and Security	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	364,060	314,137
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
3 Investing in People	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
3.1 Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
3.2 Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
4 Economic Growth	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	267,813
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	659,884
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	163,924
4.8 Environment	324,236	368,236	753,393
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	101,939	129,419
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764
6 Program Support	985,602	1,350,034	1,717,960
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	131,345	12,198
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	1,218,689	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* FY 2008 Total includes regular appropriations and the two supplemental appropriation.

** FY 2009 Total includes the regular appropriations, the first supplemental appropriation and the requested supplemental.

Table 5a: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2008 Total
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	26,690,796	1,623,622	1,836,095	4,661,930	5,362,338	690,050	1,279,033	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	1,338,178	2,060,864	2,276,867
1 Peace and Security	7,522,592	82,483	-	-	728,562	143,595	965,004	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	2,141	-	38,988
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	15,969	-	-	865	-	6,198	153,916	-	-	9,919	-	-	1,339
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	-	-	-	3,500	27,631	3,775	218,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	2,137	-	-	224,041	74,955	118,766	124,068	85,181	4,718,502	226,664	-	-	10
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	32,688	-	-	303,686	3,284	794,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	3,200	-	-	14,909	13,085	42,259	-	-	-	-	2,141	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	28,489	-	-	181,561	24,640	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	37,639
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,258,547	187,131	-	-	1,268,969	243,523	290,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	32,906	-	-	193,347	60,876	277,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,074
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	67,229	-	-	578,130	46,104	12,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	41,222	-	-	227,300	23,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,961
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	45,774	-	-	270,192	112,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,466
3 Investing in People	8,573,305	520,119	1,827,163	4,661,930	1,169,485	94,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,011	127,955
3.1 Health	7,243,016	118,643	1,812,284	4,661,930	330,108	62,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,429	127,955
3.2 Education	928,866	367,358	-	-	525,813	23,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,034	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	34,118	14,879	-	313,564	8,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,548	-
4 Economic Growth	3,278,988	776,846	-	-	1,991,126	195,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,662	153,456
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	15,628	-	-	555,415	19,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	78,824	-	-	106,532	12,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	17,445	-	-	161,687	19,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	152,964	-	-	747,458	42,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945	-
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	162,219	-	-	125,116	29,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,282	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	70,310	-	-	158,875	61,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,365
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	68,502	-	-	67,434	11,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,435	5,356
4.8 Environment	324,236	210,954	-	-	68,609	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,040
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,071,762	50,109	8,932	-	187,758	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,336,037	1,727,191	749,343
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	31,493	8,932	-	140,027	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,278,827	1,711,898	705,377
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	18,616	-	-	47,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,293	43,966
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,210	-	-
6 Program Support	985,602	6,934	-	-	16,438	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,230
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	-	-	-	12,460	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	6,934	-	-	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937,238

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

Table 5b: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2009 Total
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	31,117,759	2,030,000	5,159,000	2,038,000	7,017,800	892,500	1,778,500	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	1,577,500	1,920,900	2,527,959
1 Peace and Security	8,798,375	-	-	110,386	849,860	161,996	1,468,183	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	3,000	-	29,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	223,943	-	-	20,888	12,705	-	2,500	181,500	-	-	5,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	364,060	-	-	-	-	28,560	-	335,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,224,185	-	-	1,600	101,269	79,348	413,368	134,500	93,000	5,035,900	365,200	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,322,277	-	-	54,650	267,829	4,045	995,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,896	-	-	4,400	16,985	10,949	56,562	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	572,014	-	-	28,848	451,072	39,094	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	28,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,580,034	-	-	247,923	1,624,717	244,077	302,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	679,441	-	-	41,193	201,975	68,655	293,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,840
2.2 Good Governance	984,120	-	-	127,091	790,872	50,453	8,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,165
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	412,697	-	-	39,817	314,980	22,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,555
2.4 Civil Society	503,776	-	-	39,822	316,890	102,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,440
3 Investing in People	10,106,944	2,030,000	5,159,000	580,495	1,854,348	132,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,261	162,500
3.1 Health	8,033,111	2,015,000	5,159,000	111,200	392,579	46,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,594	162,500
3.2 Education	952,456	-	-	437,024	491,126	13,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,388	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,121,377	15,000	-	32,271	970,643	72,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,279	-
4 Economic Growth	4,058,965	-	-	1,017,845	2,376,346	343,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,970	161,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	745,811	-	-	6,060	696,808	42,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	212,432	-	-	74,678	117,283	14,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,800
4.3 Financial Sector	169,876	-	-	18,177	127,050	24,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	838,216	-	-	35,185	655,444	146,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,037,799	-	-	511,943	337,764	42,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,821	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	527,637	-	-	106,332	252,806	68,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,958	-	-	51,722	96,853	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,960	4,500
4.8 Environment	368,236	-	-	213,748	92,338	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	51,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,223,407	-	-	28,276	243,029	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,574,500	1,572,669	794,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,078,588	-	-	4,000	211,429	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,531,620	1,562,606	758,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	101,939	-	-	24,276	31,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,063	36,000
5.3 Migration Management	42,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,880	-	-
6 Program Support	1,350,034	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,459
6.1 Program Design and Learning	131,345	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,218,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,689

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

**Table 5c: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	32,304,000	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	3,144,450
1 Peace and Security	9,204,221	-	-	158,593	752,488	174,126	1,635,011	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	-	-	37,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	403,071	-	-	37,771	18,750	-	8,430	310,800	-	25,970	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	314,137	-	-	-	-	22,342	-	291,575	50	170	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,344,843	-	-	5,800	84,026	66,325	397,304	163,055	110,233	5,247,700	270,400	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,538,063	-	-	63,721	301,411	5,905	1,166,676	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,961	-	-	6,550	10,840	10,770	62,601	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	513,146	-	-	44,751	337,461	68,784	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	36,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,814,129	-	-	432,939	1,736,241	269,259	312,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	753,936	-	-	85,029	285,800	69,305	289,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,074,354	-	-	175,995	784,452	60,569	23,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	376,975	-	-	93,059	255,519	28,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	608,864	-	-	78,856	410,470	110,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,550
3 Investing in People	9,985,182	2,336,000	5,259,000	474,179	1,427,170	74,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,972	203,000
3.1 Health	8,357,020	2,321,000	5,259,000	45,043	340,161	51,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,224	178,000
3.2 Education	1,189,376	-	-	409,136	742,049	17,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,684	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	438,786	15,000	-	20,000	344,960	5,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,064	25,000
4 Economic Growth	4,689,409	-	-	1,606,857	2,501,411	236,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,204	174,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	267,813	-	-	16,160	237,724	13,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	315,795	-	-	118,246	167,194	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	93,953	-	-	40,921	29,340	18,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	953,125	-	-	97,472	808,209	34,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,481,522	-	-	738,485	500,504	60,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,204	13,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	659,884	-	-	138,255	381,862	63,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	163,924	-	-	43,497	112,581	6,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
4.8 Environment	753,393	-	-	413,821	263,997	15,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,893,099	-	-	50,175	86,786	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	1,308,824	959,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,723,916	-	-	8,740	85,126	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,680	1,273,500	908,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	129,419	-	-	41,435	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,324	51,000
5.3 Migration Management	39,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,764	-	-
6 Program Support	1,717,960	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,198	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,705,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, and International Organizations & Programs.

ANNEX A

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY2010 Request
PEPFAR	5,981,455	6,490,452	6,655,281

The Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act extends support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR/Emergency Plan). PEPFAR remains the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease internationally in human history. The legislation builds on the U.S. financial commitment and sets ambitious goals to further efforts to combat global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Continuation: PEPFAR supports a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners; this approach is central to PEPFAR programs and serves as the foundation for future support. Individuals in care and treatment programs have life-long needs, and the American people will continue to support those served during PEPFAR's first five years. In addition, PEPFAR will continue its rigorous focus on performance and results.

PEPFAR is achieving its vision to turn the tide of this global pandemic by:

- Encouraging bold leadership at every level to fight HIV/AIDS;
- Applying best practices in all U.S. Government bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in support of host governments' HIV/AIDS strategies; and
- Encouraging partners, including multilateral organizations and other governments, to coordinate at all levels for effective and efficient use of resources and to adhere to principles of sound management and accountability.

Expansion: PEPFAR will expand efforts to strengthen health systems and leverage U.S. and other partners' programs that address malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, clean water, food and nutrition, education, and other needs. The Emergency Plan will continue to balance an aggressive response with sustainable solutions through support for health workforce and systems capacity-building in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors. The response also hopes to enable the expansion of life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need. Over five years, PEPFAR plans to support:

- (1) Treatment for 3 million people;
- (2) Prevention of more than 12 million new infections;
- (3) Care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs); and
- (4) Training of at least 140,000 new health care workers in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

Power of Partnerships: The President's proposal includes the development of a "Partnership Framework" model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host countries to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In select countries, U.S. resources will contribute to host countries' efforts to fight their HIV epidemics through:

- Increasing their own resources, according to economic ability, for HIV/AIDS and health systems so that the combined resources can achieve the new prevention, treatment and care goals; and
- Implementing policies and practices to optimize effectiveness of resources in key areas, e.g. health workforce expansion, gender equity, protection of the rights of orphans, effective HIV counseling and testing, and others to be identified as frameworks are developed, including benchmarks for progress.

Since PEPFAR is a performance-driven initiative, the partnership frameworks are expected to include mutually-agreed upon targets in prevention, treatment and care to demonstrate achievement of the joint PEPFAR and host country goals.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY2010
	Actuals	Enacted	Request
Department of State	4,662,922	5,159,000	5,259,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative/Global Health and Child Survival Account	4,661,930	5,159,000	5,259,000
Country Programs	3,589,107	4,016,600	4,121,600
Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	393,141	370,961	370,961
International Partnerships, <i>of which:</i>	580,262	640,000	635,000
<i>GHAI Global Fund Contribution</i>	<i>545,545</i>	<i>600,000</i>	<i>600,000</i>
<i>UNAIDS</i>	<i>34,717</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>
Oversight and Management	99,421	131,439	131,439
Foreign Military Financing Account	992	0	0
United States Agency for International Development /1	535,032	526,583	541,412
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival HIV/AIDS	347,165	350,000	350,000
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival TB	147,961	162,500	173,000
Bilateral HIV - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	24,758	0	0
Bilateral TB - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	15,148	14,083	18,412
Department of Health and Human Services	777,250	798,363	854,469
CDC Global AIDS Program	118,863	118,863	118,979
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	363,628	379,500	435,490
NIH Global Fund Contribution	294,759	300,000	300,000
Department of Defense	8,000	8,000	-
Total, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	5,983,204	6,491,946	6,654,881

Country Programs: The Emergency Plan request will continue programs built over the first five years in all PEPFAR countries, including core prevention, care, and treatment activities; strategic information and evaluation activities; and central technical oversight and management. During FY 2010, PEPFAR will continue to strengthen U.S. bilateral HIV/AIDS programs by working across all country programs to improve HIV/AIDS leadership, coordination, collaboration, and adherence to best practices.

International Partners: Support provided through multilateral institutions and international organizations remains vital to a comprehensive response to the disease. The diverse drivers and consequences of HIV/AIDS necessitate leadership from international partners with wide-ranging expertise. The United States will continue to strengthen its relationships with multilateral institutions and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the World Bank in order to amplify global action against HIV/AIDS by encouraging coordination, leveraging comparative strengths to fill gaps in current activities, and ensuring efficient and effective use of funds.

As part of the Emergency Plan, the request includes contributions to both the Global Fund and UNAIDS.

HIV/AIDS Research Activities: The FY 2010 Emergency Plan budget request maintains support for biomedical and behavioral research to combat HIV/AIDS and continues the fight against tuberculosis, a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. The request includes support for Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health (HHS/NIH) research. A detailed budget request for all HHS HIV/AIDS research is included in the HHS/NIH Office of AIDS Research Congressional Budget Justification.

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Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

This is a time of great challenge and opportunity in Africa and the budget submission that follows describes how U.S. resources will both address these challenges and make the most of existing opportunities.

Significant opportunities exist to consolidate the progress and promise of Africa. With temporary setbacks in economic growth and democracy, Africa nevertheless remains on a path for economic growth, stability and democratic consolidation. Wars in Liberia, the DRC, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, and Sierra Leone have ended or substantially abated. Successful democratic elections in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone have brought the number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa witnessing a peaceful, democratic transition to 33, approximately two-thirds of the total. Likewise, civil liberties have improved significantly during the past 10 years in 21 sub-Saharan African countries and political rights have shown substantial gains in 15. There have also been significant health improvements in some areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, has fallen by 14 percent since 1990, from 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2006. Since 1999, there has been significant progress towards universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the number of children enrolled in primary school rising from about 80 million in 1999 to approximately 116 million in 2006. Region-wide, the net enrollment ratio has increased from 56 percent in 1999 to 70 percent in 2006. Finally, Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective destiny through such vehicles as the African Union which works to improve governance, regional security, and economic and political integration on the continent.

Despite Africa's many improvements, enormous challenges remain. Economic growth – robust at 6 percent in 2007 – is currently projected to fall by nearly half to 3.25 percent by 2009 – undermining 20 years of sustained progress and greatly curtailing the ability of African governments to fight poverty and maintain essential services. Countries such as the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socio-economic progress. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan is at a critical stage, with tabulation of the 2008 national census still-ongoing and the national referendum on unity scheduled for 2011. Crisis in Darfur has persisted, despite broad diplomatic efforts to create an opening for progress. Continuing unrest in Somalia illustrates the ever-present threat of conflict to stability and development. Economic mismanagement and political suppression has brought Zimbabwe to the brink of economic collapse. Even among good performers, progress remains fragile. Coups or non-constitutional changes of power have taken place in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and most recently Madagascar. Life expectancy in Africa has been falling for the past 20 years due to the devastating interactions of poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Africa alone accounts for about two-thirds of the global mortality of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Maternal mortality has remained at unacceptably high levels over the past 25 years with 900 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. At the same time, a significant number of Africans face chronic conflict and food insecurity, which not only inflicts enormous human suffering but undermines development progress and destabilizes entire regions.

The President's budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the Department of State's overall vision for using American diplomatic and development resources to advance good governance and economic development, and to address such critical issues as food insecurity. With U.S. support and partnership, we can save lives, prevent instability and extremism from advancing, and assist Africa as it gets back on the road to a stronger future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
Democracy Fund	1,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	678,352	874,793	38,000	912,793	1,155,910
Economic Support Fund	283,249	514,910	45,000	559,910	647,934
Foreign Military Financing	6,757	8,255	-	8,255	25,550
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,295,550	3,254,706	-	3,254,706	3,255,415
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	746,073	848,509	-	848,509	1,115,740
International Military Education and Training	13,779	13,795	-	13,795	16,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,642	26,600	-	26,600	48,125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	27,512	31,498	-	31,498	47,225
Peacekeeping Operations	130,222	199,250	50,000	249,250	153,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,823,273	601,043	-	601,043	272,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
1 Peace and Security	250,619	347,970	51,500	399,470	388,982
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,428	54,720	-	54,720	73,730
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198,254	248,253	50,000	298,253	250,870
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,342	1,610	-	1,610	6,710
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,093	1,460	-	1,460	2,985
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,502	41,927	1,500	43,427	54,687
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	226,807	242,573	22,100	264,673	346,920
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,348	34,950	2,100	37,050	43,409
2.2 Good Governance	51,748	90,166	13,400	103,566	146,117
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	109,481	83,507	3,000	86,507	100,546
2.4 Civil Society	34,230	33,950	3,600	37,550	56,848
3 Investing in People	4,451,254	4,552,463	18,000	4,570,463	4,819,825
3.1 Health	4,160,382	4,262,320	10,000	4,272,320	4,488,794
3.2 Education	254,773	260,500	-	260,500	290,743
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,099	29,643	8,000	37,643	40,288
4 Economic Growth	485,775	851,795	39,400	891,195	1,174,897
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,025	2,400	2,250	4,650	7,425
4.2 Trade and Investment	17,569	24,763	-	24,763	58,175
4.3 Financial Sector	10,615	9,690	-	9,690	25,184
4.4 Infrastructure	111,178	138,105	-	138,105	178,583
4.5 Agriculture	212,830	507,158	14,250	521,408	658,398
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,618	56,433	12,400	68,833	91,666
4.7 Economic Opportunity	23,606	22,376	10,500	32,876	26,126
4.8 Environment	70,334	90,870	-	90,870	129,340
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,622,954	378,558	-	378,558	7,395

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,622,127	375,249	-	375,249	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	827	3,309	-	3,309	7,195
6 Program Support	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	30,621	172,233	3,300	175,533	411,473
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	35,514	-	35,514	48,307
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,621	136,719	3,300	140,019	363,166

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,738,019	388,982	346,920	4,819,825	1,174,897	7,395
Development Assistance	1,155,910	60,861	133,262	206,087	753,805	1,895
Economic Support Fund	647,934	41,301	209,958	110,093	286,582	-
Foreign Military Financing	25,550	25,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,255,415	-	-	3,255,415	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,115,740	-	-	1,115,740	-	-
International Military Education and Training	16,020	16,020	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	48,125	44,425	3,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	47,225	47,225	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	153,600	153,600	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	272,500	-	-	132,490	134,510	5,500

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

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

Peace and Security: A primary peace and security priority is to end the crisis in Darfur and consolidate peace in southern Sudan. Consolidating gains in post-conflict democratic transition states, particularly Liberia, where the United States continues to play a major role is another top priority, as is preventing the spread of terrorism in Africa. Finally, the United States must robustly engage with Nigeria, a pivotal country that is strategically important to U.S. energy security and regional stability. Key increases in this objective area will be used to support U.S. efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform efforts in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The United States will continue to support African conflict mediation and strengthen African capacity to carry out peace support operations and to fight terror. The United States has had momentous successes in abating conflicts in Africa, including in Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the North-South conflict in Sudan, and Uganda. Through robust investments, the proposed budget will ensure that this positive trajectory continues. To this end, the most important countries of focus include:

- Sudan, where a 22-year North-South civil war left over two million dead and more than four million Sudanese displaced, and where ongoing violence and atrocities in Darfur are a worldwide concern;

- Liberia, which is critically important to maintaining stability in the Mano River subregion - which encompasses Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and which has been a locus of past instability in Africa;
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo, where, after 10 years of war and 40 years of authoritarian rule, the people have voted for peace; and
- Angola, a post-conflict country that is working its way toward democracy.

The United States will continue to train African peacekeepers through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace building in Africa. The East Africa Regional Security Initiative and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership provide robust and multifaceted programs to deny terrorists safe-havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to enhance coordination with partnership countries (Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Nigeria, and Mauritania) and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by Al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on traditionally moderate and tolerant Muslim populations in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will support the spread of freedom by strengthening institutions essential for governing justly and democratically – accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, an independent judiciary, a free press, and vibrant political parties. Strengthening electoral infrastructure in Africa is a major focus of U.S. efforts, since elections in many countries have become flashpoints for conflict. To this end, the United States will continue to work on building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraging opposition, governing candidates, and political parties to “earn their votes” by focusing on service delivery and policy debate to gain support; working to strengthen civil society groups; and advocating for press freedom. These efforts are the core of U.S. work to promote good governance and to protect human rights and basic freedoms. Increased funding will be used to expand good governance and civil society strengthening initiatives, promote the rule of law and human rights, and reinforce the importance of political competition and consensus building to the spread of freedom and democracy.

Investing in People: The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides in the fight against the deadly HIV/AIDS pandemic. Africa is the largest beneficiary of the PEPFAR program with 12 of the 15 Phase I focus countries. Approximately 1.7 million Africans have received life-saving anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment under this bold initiative. The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), announced in June 2005, further mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa’s children. Both preventable and treatable, Malaria kills almost 1.2 million Africans annually, and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic losses. PMI has made significant reductions in childhood death rates in Africa. Major efforts are also underway to address other critical health needs, including the completion of polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, reduction of maternal and child mortality, strengthening access to voluntary family planning services and information, eliminating neglected diseases and strengthening health systems.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to the continent’s future, the United States will work to expand education opportunities so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. In particular, this budget requests funding for basics education activities that are aligned behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. This focus on country-driven plans reflects the ongoing concerns and interests of the White House to expand global education to focus on the quality and relevance of basic education, serve the education needs of out-of-school youth and measure learning outcomes and results. For countries in crisis that may not have a national education plan, the FY 2010 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills. Programs also will empower women and girls (including providing

scholarships), improve learning and teaching materials, and enhance teacher education.

Economic Growth: African countries cannot successfully transform their economies without economic growth, the development of trade opportunities, and environmentally sound agricultural development. The United States will support the efforts of Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people. State and USAID programs will encourage domestic reforms to support small and medium-sized businesses and use development assistance as a catalyst for growth, with particular emphasis on trade capacity building. Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the more recent Global Food Security Response that builds upon it, the United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in Africa. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative will build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa. Increased funding in this objective area will be used to promote agriculture, trade and investment, private sector competitiveness, and to increase infrastructure investment, in particular in Liberia and Sudan.

A primary vehicle, complementary to this request, for delivering transformational economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account, and we will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Conserving Africa's natural resource base, and promoting mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, are critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations of Africans. U.S. foreign assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term environmental threats, especially climate change.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will both prevent and respond to humanitarian crises across the continent and will seek to raise awareness and support for improved African disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Angola focuses on advancing the country to become more democratic, healthy, peaceful, secure, and prosperous. Seven years following the end of four decades of civil strife, Angola is moving forward, albeit incompletely and unevenly. With U.S. support, the first elections in 16 years took place peacefully and credibly in September 2008. Landmines that both threaten personal security and retard agriculture's regeneration are being painstakingly removed. Hospital cases and deaths from malaria, the nation's number one killer, are down, and HIV prevalence has risen only slightly, to 2.1 percent. Additionally, Angola's economy grew by 15 percent in 2008, driven largely by the growth in oil production.

Challenges for U.S. assistance over the next years are to encourage further democratic consolidation, especially through presidential and local elections that are expected respectively in 2009 and 2010; promote reform that fosters transparency, accountability and an improved business environment; help diversify the economy beyond oil and diamonds into labor-intensive, low-technology enterprises that create jobs; and continue to build capacity and improve health in a population that lost out on almost three generations of basic services. Angola has the potential to contribute positively to the region and continent, as a peacekeeper, an anchor of stability, an emerging democracy, and a locus of dramatic improvements in the quality of life for its citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
Development Assistance	5,500	9,690	-	9,690	17,124
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,052	1,052	-	1,052	1,052
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,946	28,450	-	28,450	42,800
International Military Education and Training	222	400	-	400	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,483	6,300	-	6,300	7,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
1 Peace and Security	7,705	6,700	-	6,700	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,705	6,700	-	6,700	8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,700	4,390	-	4,390	8,914
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	800
2.2 Good Governance	1,894	3,190	-	3,190	5,178
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,515	500	-	500	1,700
2.4 Civil Society	291	700	-	700	1,236
3 Investing in People	29,998	31,502	-	31,502	46,352
3.1 Health	29,998	31,502	-	31,502	44,852
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
4 Economic Growth	800	3,300	-	3,300	5,710

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	300	-	300	425
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	500	-	500	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	485	2,000	-	2,000	2,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	315	500	-	500	1,035
of which: 6 Program Support	160	2,338	-	2,338	3,620
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	-	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	160	2,238	-	2,238	3,620

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	68,976	8,000	8,914	46,352	5,710	-
Development Assistance	17,124	-	8,914	2,500	5,710	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,052	-	-	1,052	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,800	-	-	42,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most professional militaries on the continent. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, supports humanitarian landmine clearance and excess ordnance/weapons removal that foster personal security and open roads and countryside, simultaneously building capacity in the counterpart Angolan government agency. Removal of ordnance and weapons facilitates agriculture, allows people and commerce to move freely, and extends access to social services. In 2008, some 1,000,000 square meters of land and roads were returned to productive use and 266.2 tons of dangerous ordnance was destroyed. U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will bolster professionalism in the Angolan Armed Forces. Medical training and humanitarian assistance exercises will also promote goodwill. Angola has the potential to lead in promoting regional stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,705		6,700		8,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tonnage of conventional munitions destroyed with U.S. Government assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	250	266.2	200	280
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator as of 2009. Additional funding will expand work to destroy excess munitions and weapons near 16 airports. Poor storage makes these excess munitions and weapons increasingly unstable. Huge caches of such material are haphazardly stored in heavily populated areas, including the vicinity of Luanda's international airport, creating enormous safety risks. In addition, many of these munitions lack proper security and could easily fall into the hands of criminals, terrorists or others. The success of ongoing destruction programs has generated considerable goodwill among the Angolan entities responsible for the excess munitions/weapons, thereby setting the stage for expanding the program, which is an opportunity to seize. Destruction of excess munitions and removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance are crucial contributors to promoting internal stability and enabling increased productive use of rural Angola's most important resource -- land. The explicit U.S. foreign policy objective in Angola is a country that is peaceful, secure, healthy, prosperous and democratic. Angola is an important U.S. partner in promoting regional stability. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above, as funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs build local-government capacity for transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, as well as citizens' abilities to engage constructively in consolidating democracy. In 2008, over 1,500 members of local government and civil society were trained in public administration. Support for the 2010 municipal elections will strengthen grassroots democracy and represent a major milestone in the decentralization process currently underway. In 2008, USAID, joined with other donors, provided technical assistance to help run the legislative elections to train 2,500 civil society election observers. In addition, USAID helped political parties carry out their roles in campaigning and poll watching and sponsored independent radio media with national reach. A strengthened civil society and more independent media will improve the quality of dialogue between government and its citizens, while enhancing basic services. Support for the legislature elected in 2008 will help institutionalize democratic political processes. At the national level, assistance to the public sector will increase transparency and accountability in fiscal management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,894		3,190		5,178	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training in management skills and/or fiscal management to strengthen local government and decentralization.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	981	1,346	3,245	2,550	2,600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Weak governance is a key source of fragility in Angola, especially at municipal levels. Angola requires effective local-level planning, budgeting and development. U.S. resources will increase and improve interaction and decision-making between local governments and their communities. These participatory fora and small-scale infrastructure projects are additional anticipated results. The 2,600 target beneficiaries are a mixture of former trainees, who will enhance their skills, and new trainees. U.S. assistance helped shape the government's young decentralization program, which thus far has been mostly administrative. Pilot good-governance activities had a demonstration effect and further deepened decentralization to feature fiscal functions, with municipal administrations becoming autonomous budgetary units. Political decentralization will occur soon, with the local elections expected in 2010. U.S. funding will not only help local governments adhere to new fiscal responsibilities, but will also foster democratic practices as part of overall democratic consolidation in Angola. The explicit overall U.S. foreign policy objective in Angola is to develop a country that is democratic, peaceful, secure, healthy and prosperous. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,515		500		1,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of election officials trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	30	70	95	100	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With its first parliamentary elections in 16 years completed in 2008 and presidential and municipal elections slated for 2009 and 2010, post-civil war Angola is making a significant transition toward participatory democracy. The U.S. helped the Angolan government prepare for its 2008 elections and helped reinstate public confidence in Angola's electoral process. The 2008 elections, however, revealed challenges in election administration and a weak and disorganized opposition. The U.S. will continue to strengthen the logistical infrastructure, as well as civil society and the media, whose roles have become more important

following the opposition's ringing defeat. Funds will train officials of the National Electoral Commission in logistics to help institutionalize capacity to conduct elections. This output, along with support of a more informed and experienced electorate, political opposition and independent media, will contribute significantly to the outcome of consolidation of democracy. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: Poor health and inferior education restrain the social development of Angola's population of 17 million. High infant, young-child, and maternal mortality have kept life expectancy low. Barely half of the population has access to improved sanitation and clean water. Tuberculosis interacts with HIV/AIDS to lead the infected on a downward spiral. Poorly trained teachers limit the educational development of a new generation of Angolans and their ability to contribute to their country as productive and engaged citizens. A national survey currently under way will show some social improvements since war's end. Results should demonstrate significant dividends gained from USAID investments in child survival, family planning and wider reproductive health, and the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS. USAID programs bolster polio immunization and extend access to high-quality, voluntary family planning that emphasizes birth spacing as a way of lowering infant, young-child, and maternal mortality. The largest programs are against malaria and HIV/AIDS.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Angola will receive significant support to build partnerships with countries to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Through USAID, education programs focus on improving teacher training for basic education. The U.S. is also supporting efforts to extend access to clean water and sanitation, working in concert with other donors and the Angolan government's earnest attempts to help past generations catch up and ensure that new generations receive quality education and access to clean water and sanitation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,846		18,700		32,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night before the survey.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	17.7	0	40	0	0	85

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

Worldwide program design calls for the standard indicators of the 5-year President's Malaria Initiative to be measured in 2006, 2008 and 2010. Results for 2008 are imminent; routine monitoring suggests that the target will be met. Despite an intensive, coordinated effort among partners, Angola still requires a major investment to scale up control measures, particularly in net distribution and usage, where a recent analysis revealed a gap of 5 million nets (equivalent to >\$50.5 million) needed for universal coverage during 2009-2011. The U.S. will help reduce this gap, while at the same time advocating for a larger contribution by the Angolan government itself. Other areas needing funds are training in the differential diagnosis of fever, as part of integrated management of childhood illness, and strengthening of the pharmaceutical management system, as part of the national essential drug program. U.S. activities will also raise the number of households that benefit from indoor residual spraying. This increased scope will contribute toward the overall PMI goal of halving malaria-related mortality in children under age 5 by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Basic education is a new program that will begin with FY 2010 funds. A team of experts will conduct a design assessment in May 2009, to identify key gaps that U.S. assistance can strategically address in concert with the Angolan government and other donors. Tentative plans call for training primary-school teachers. Since funding will be obligated in FY 2010, results will begin to accrue in FY 2011; thus, no target has been set for 2010.

Because of civil strife, Angolans lost out on three generations of education development. The population of 17 million, a huge proportion of which is young, will double in 25 years. Education enrollment rates are low, and extreme disparities exist between rural and urban education. Currently, only 2 percent of primary teachers have a 12th-grade education themselves. Improving basic education is pivotal to raising Angola's low human capacity and long-term economic development. In-service training can bolster teachers' knowledge and skills, thereby improving education quality. Also, U.S. funding for primary education will leverage corporate funding to reach more of Angola's poorly skilled teachers.

Economic Growth: While increased oil production and high oil prices made Angola's overall economic growth among the highest in the world, its poor business environment and overdependence on oil and diamonds translate into insufficient low-skill job growth necessary to diversify economic activities and spread the benefits of that economic growth more widely. Further, the worldwide economic downturn of late 2008 and accompanying plummeting oil prices have eroded Angola's comparative advantage in economic growth. USAID assistance improves the business enabling environment, to help expand trade and investment while increasing employment through small- and medium-sized enterprise development, enhanced agricultural productivity and value-added processing. This is coupled with a strengthened ability of the financial sector to foster broad-based economic growth.

Specifically, USAID assistance to the Ministry of Finance has improved transparency and accountability, allowing the government to publicize its financial statistics and improve its fiscal planning. Support to the Central Bank helped identify bottlenecks to financial intermediation, promoted the establishment of accounting certification standards, and strengthened contract enforcement. U.S. assistance also expanded access to credit that facilitated millions of dollars of loans for farmers and agricultural enterprises. This effort was complemented by two USAID Development Credit Authority loan guarantees for agricultural enterprises and for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Benin is a model of democracy and stability in West Africa. However, peace and stability have not translated into sustained economic growth. Corruption, weak governance and low quality of health and educational systems present major obstacles to economic growth. The United States supports Benin's efforts to consolidate its democracy, strengthen its institutions, and reduce poverty. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the availability and quality of public services in the education and health sectors. The U.S. also supports Benin's defense and military reform efforts, enabling the country to maintain domestic peace and security and contribute to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,033	30,900	-	30,900	34,574
Development Assistance	6,300	7,000	-	7,000	2,724
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,587	23,700	-	23,700	31,600
International Military Education and Training	146	200	-	200	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,033	30,900	-	30,900	34,574
1 Peace and Security	146	200	-	200	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	146	200	-	200	250
3 Investing in People	28,887	30,700	-	30,700	34,324
3.1 Health	22,587	23,700	-	23,700	31,600
3.2 Education	6,300	7,000	-	7,000	2,724
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,950	-	2,950	2,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	600	-	600	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,350	-	2,350	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,574	250	-	34,324	-	-
Development Assistance	2,724	-	-	2,724	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,600	-	-	31,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its

peacekeeping capacity. For its size, Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. However, this requires additional equipment and English-language training. Benin has also taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea, a key U.S. objective in the region. Department of State programs will support efforts to ensure regional stability by enhancing the military's capacity to maintain control of its territorial waters and coastline.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will improve the health and educational status of the people of Benin. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue to address substantial challenges in the health and education sectors. Building on achievements to date in the basic education sector, U.S. assistance will continue to improve the quality of teaching by increasing the number of skilled and certified teachers in primary schools while improving policy and teacher management and performance. A strong emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of parents and mothers associations to improve local school management, primary school enrolment and retention by reducing the persistent gap between the number of girls and boys who complete primary school.

In the health sector, USAID will address high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates by expanding and developing sustainable access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services. USAID maternal and child funds will be used to provide proven, high impact interventions such as immunization, nutrition, sanitation and a community case management service package. The package includes malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia which would further reduce infant and under-five morbidity and mortality. Voluntary family planning services, reproductive and neo-natal health care will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth and help mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. Benin will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief (PEPFAR).

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	13,887		13,800		21,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Total number of residents of sprayed houses (IRS)					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	350,000	521,738	521,738	1,000,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The requested increase in funding for malaria will assist Benin to achieve its goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity and mortality. This goal will be achieved in part through significant expansion of indoor residual spraying (IRS). IRS is a proven high-impact intervention in the prevention of malaria. While IRS activities in

FY 2008 attained a high level of coverage (94 percent) in target communities, the scope of the intervention was limited due to financial restraints. IRS is currently being carried out in the same communities in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of IRS to new communities with a high burden of malaria and limited coverage of long lasting insecticide-treated nets. The number of people protected from malaria through IRS is expected to increase from approximately 520,000 in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to an estimated 1 million in FY 2010. Part of the increase will also be used to pursue the strengthening of the health commodities supply chain system, which will improve the governance of the operations of the central drugs warehouse and contribute to reducing the frequent stock-outs of malaria drugs in health facilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Benin was signed in July 2006. The compact program builds on the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and reinforces the investments made in the health and education of Benin's people, which are equally essential for development. MCC projects focus on reforming the judicial sector, strengthening financial services, developing port infrastructure, and reforming land tenure policies.

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Botswana focus on the fight against HIV/AIDS, continuation of excellent bilateral relations, and the promotion of economic development and diversification. Top U.S. priorities include managing one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics while reinforcing strong civil-military relations to encourage Botswana's support in regional security for peacekeeping efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	79,555	79,175	-	79,175	79,365
Foreign Military Financing	300	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
International Military Education and Training	755	700	-	700	690

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	79,555	79,175	-	79,175	79,365
1 Peace and Security	1,055	700	-	700	890
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,055	700	-	700	890
3 Investing in People	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
3.1 Health	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,141
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	2,141

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	79,365	890	-	78,475	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	78,475	-	-	78,475	-	-
International Military Education and Training	690	690	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Botswana has one of Africa's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. It has provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have promoted a spirit of regional cooperation. It has been the most reliable supporter of the formation of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern African region.

Department of State funded programs seek to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders through

military education and training programs. Programs also support Botswana's interest in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations both within the South African Development Community and throughout Africa. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force (BDF) officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to courses such as Command and General Staff College and the Sergeant Major's Academy, as well as tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law. This program will complement other programs to assist the BDF in developing and implementing an effective HIV/AIDS program. Funding will also support equipment and operational needs as well as technical service updates.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief (PEPFAR): Botswana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on the following goals: improving the country's economic infrastructure; building capacity for regional security and counter-terrorism efforts; combating trafficking in persons; supporting primary education for girls; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS; and reducing food insecurity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,775	19,870	-	19,870	26,350
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	-	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
International Military Education and Training	152	170	-	170	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	100	-	100	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,623	13,600	-	13,600	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,775	19,870	-	19,870	26,350
1 Peace and Security	152	270	-	270	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	152	170	-	170	250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	6,621	14,995	-	14,995	17,250
3.1 Health	1,113	7,513	-	7,513	8,743
3.2 Education	4,018	5,458	-	5,458	7,629
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,490	2,024	-	2,024	878
4 Economic Growth	3,390	4,605	-	4,605	8,750
4.5 Agriculture	1,947	2,645	-	2,645	8,750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,443	1,960	-	1,960	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,612	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,612	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,350	350	-	17,250	8,750	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,350	350	-	17,250	8,750	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	11,250	3,750	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Burkina Faso's role in the world community is evolving into one that is responsible and peaceful. Department of State funds will be used to increase Burkina Faso's capacity to be a regional leader against transnational crime, including trafficking of drugs and people, and to provide opportunities for enhancing the professionalism of the armed forces. This will include developing English language capability and emphasizing the importance of such principles as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, defense resources management, and military justice. Burkina Faso participates in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations on the continent as well as in Haiti. Through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, three battalions were trained and equipped for peacekeeping operations. As a result of this training, Burkina Faso has been selected to participate in a UN/African Union mission in Darfur and will soon deploy its first battalion to Darfur.

Investing in People: In the 2007 report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Burkina Faso was ranked second from the bottom out of 177 countries according to the Human Development Index (HDI), with one of the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development in the world. The country confronts serious health and education problems. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) education programs will focus on access to food through school feeding programs. Health projects will focus on maternal and child health, nutrition, and water supply and sanitation programs. Water programs will concentrate on improving access to safe water and hygiene standards. Burkina Faso will receive financial support for HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, and reproductive health programs through USAID's West Africa Regional Mission. These programs will emphasize a range of interventions related to improved health policy and quality of services, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	289		394		2,743	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	2,366	2,643	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During FY 2008 the proportion of children actively monitored by for health and nutritional status was 38.81 percent in the targeted villages. The program seeks to find a more effective method to motivate the Village Nutrition Educators during FY 2009. During FY 2008, over 2,000 pregnant women were

monitored by traditional birth attendants and referred to health centers. New funding in FY 2010 will be focused on new maternal and newborn training activities. Results from the new program will be expected in FY 2010 as well as more significant results in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		4,018		5,458		7,629
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new activity will focus on students in secondary schools and will complement Burkina Faso's ongoing Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact Program by enhancing and strengthening the results of its girls' basic education component. The USAID mission in West Africa and the Embassy will work together to program the 2010 funding and establish targets. Results in this new indicator will mainly be seen in FY 2011. The basic education funding in FY 2008 and FY2009 will be used to achieve targets of other indicators, mainly in the area of primary education, which complements MCC's threshold program.

Economic Growth: Burkina Faso suffers from chronic nutritional problems and has a high level of population growth. Because the economy is largely based on agriculture, funding to support agricultural sector productivity will address both economic growth and food security. USAID assistance will focus on agricultural sector productivity through reducing food insecurity. One strategy that will be employed is to protect and build community and household level assets to diversify income earning opportunities.

Most of the population relies on agriculture for its livelihood with only a small fraction directly involved in industry and services. Unfortunately, the agricultural sector faces several challenges, including poor soil, sparse and irregular rainfall and severe population density. Given the low technology methods used in farming, the amount of arable land is inadequate to support the population, particularly in the densely-populated Central Plateau. The practice of fallowing land has nearly disappeared, particularly in regions with high population density. Since the beginning of the year, the country has experienced increased prices for most basic goods and agricultural products which negatively impacts poor households. It is therefore critical to improve productivity in the agricultural sector to ensure food security and alleviate poverty. To meet this goal, increased U.S. funding from FY 2008 to FY 2010 will extend programs that promote improved agricultural technologies and management practices. To this end, the program aims to improve the value of staple and off-season crops by promoting the use of soil and water conservation techniques and the introduction of drought-tolerant seed varieties to increase staple crop yields.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,947		2,645		8,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of additional hectares put under improved technologies and management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3,720	6,223	5,350	2,850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will improve agriculture sector productivity and the policy environment. The USAID mission in West Africa and the Embassy will work together to program the FY 2010 funding and establish targets with this new activity related to food security. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on this new activity in FY2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Burkina Faso began its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program in July 2005. The threshold program, which is now complete, focused on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. As a result, 132 "girl-friendly" school complexes were built in ten provinces, providing incentives for enrollment and attendance to girls. In July 2008, the U.S. Government and Burkina Faso signed the country's MCC Compact. The Compact will support the education sector through the construction of new classrooms in the 132 "girl friendly" schools built during the threshold program for grades 4 through 6. The program is also expected to improve rural productivity through investments in irrigation and water management, technical assistance to farmers, access to rural credit, rural land governance, and upgrades to rural and primary roads.

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burundi must overcome enormous political and development challenges to realize its potential for growth. To help achieve this goal, U.S. assistance is focused on broad-based economic recovery and continued democratization to enable Burundi to become a more open, democratic, and stable state with a growing economy. In FY 2010 the U.S. Mission in Burundi will continue to work closely with the Government of Burundi (GOB) to accelerate the impact of development assistance, with a focus on meeting objectives in peace and security, governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and economic growth, while maintaining investments in important areas, such as refugee return and reintegration, and humanitarian food assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
Development Assistance	6,530	6,530	-	6,530	18,573
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,031	12,060	-	12,060	12,500
International Military Education and Training	220	275	-	275	275
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	170	373	-	373	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,189	16,000	-	16,000	16,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
1 Peace and Security	390	648	-	648	275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	390	648	-	648	275
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,106	2,030	-	2,030	6,547
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,583
2.2 Good Governance	299	1,030	-	1,030	1,964
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	364	-	-	-	500
2.4 Civil Society	443	1,000	-	1,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	9,571	24,350	-	24,350	25,000
3.1 Health	8,021	24,350	-	24,350	23,500
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,550	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	7,737	8,210	-	8,210	15,526
4.2 Trade and Investment	395	500	-	500	1,091
4.3 Financial Sector	314	-	-	-	1,068
4.5 Agriculture	5,678	7,460	-	7,460	10,636
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	641
4.7 Economic Opportunity	850	250	-	250	1,045
4.8 Environment	500	-	-	-	1,045

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,336	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,336	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,361	2,536	-	2,536	1,801
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,361	2,186	-	2,186	1,551

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,348	275	6,547	25,000	15,526	-
Development Assistance	18,573	-	6,547	1,500	10,526	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,500	-	-	12,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	275	275	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,000	-	-	11,000	5,000	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Continued support for the military and security services in Burundi is critical for long-term stability. U.S. assistance will focus on providing training to support an increasingly professional, apolitical military. Support for English language training will increase opportunities for Burundian military personnel to participate in senior training in the United States. Specific training on human rights law through the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) will be continued in FY 2010. Department of State resources will also be used to enhance the professional and technical proficiency of Burundi's armed forces, including improving capacity to control coastal waters, conducting search and rescue, and executing maritime law and security operations. Other planned U.S. programs will support the construction of an HIV/AIDS clinic and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs for military personnel.

In addition, U.S. assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to direct resources toward conflict resolution, focusing on community reconciliation initiatives on land tenure and increasing safe and open dialogue among civil society and between civil society and the GOB.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued anti-democratic pressures in Burundi, despite relative peace and the existence of a post-conflict, democratically-elected government, make U.S. assistance in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective a policy priority. Through USAID, U.S. assistance will be directed toward interventions in the areas of rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society. Programs under this objective will assist the GOB in establishing improved mechanisms to mitigate land-related conflicts and support the GOB and non-government human rights institutions to protect and promote human rights in Burundi. Resources directed toward good governance will be used to support policy reforms related to improving participation, transparency, and accountability in public policy, and fighting widespread corruption, which currently handicaps the government's ability to provide services to its population. Accordingly, U.S. assistance will expand existing programs in support of anti-corruption activities to foster transparency and oversight. Depending on the post-election environment in 2010 and 2011, U.S. assistance will support political competition and consensus-building by focusing on consolidating electoral platforms, supporting peaceful agreement on democratic reforms and promoting broad-based participation in negotiating changes to the new

government. U.S. assistance will continue to provide encouragement, and support to Burundi's active civil society and promote the continued independence of civil society organizations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,583	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of implementation decrees drafted with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Because of the need to continue efforts towards strengthening a democratic state, US resources will support the development of independent and sustainable civil society organizations (CSOs), increasing their efficacy and participation in political decision-making processes. During FY 2008, resources were allocated towards improving the skills and technical capacities of civic groups necessary to establish constructive partnerships between civil society and leaders. To build upon past experience and continued growth, additional U.S. assistance will focus on the improved reach, efficacy and influence of CSOs. Locally-established CSOs will receive grants to further civic engagement activities and expand their activities to increase citizen awareness and participation in political decisions, leading to a more democratic and participatory political decision-making environment. Past performance in this area has boosted civil society engagement in Burundian political affairs but a variety of issues remain that necessitate continued U.S. assistance. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 led to the results shown in FY 2008.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	443		1,000		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. resources will support continued efforts to strengthen this democratic state through development of independent and sustainable CSOs, increasing their efficacy and participation in political decision-making processes. During FY 2008, resources targeted improved skills and technical capacities of groups necessary to establish constructive partnerships between civil society and leaders. Building upon past experience and continued growth, additional U.S. assistance will focus on the improved reach, efficacy and influence of CSOs. Locally-established CSOs will receive grants to further civic engagement activities and expand

activities to increase citizen awareness and participation in political decisions, leading to a more democratic and participatory political decision-making environment. Past performance in this area has boosted civil society engagement in Burundian political affairs, but a variety of issues remain that necessitate continued U.S. assistance.

Investing in People: HIV/AIDS, insufficient reproductive health care, lack of or damaged health services infrastructure, a critical shortage of trained health professionals, and other health issues continue to negatively affect the majority of Burundi’s population. U.S. assistance through USAID will support continuing programs in HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health (MCH) and malaria to address U.S. priorities in the health sector, along with new programming in basic education. Burundi will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. U.S. assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services will focus on certain areas of the country that have highly transient and fluid populations and will include a focus on orphans and vulnerable children. U.S.-supported MCH activities will continue to improve the management of maternal and child health care and the health information system, primarily at provincial and local levels. Target populations will include children under five and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, development-oriented food assistance will increase health and nutrition services for the most vulnerable households. In both the planned HIV/AIDS and MCH interventions, family planning and reproductive health services may be included to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Finally, USAID will support the promotion and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, selective indoor residual spraying, strengthening malaria laboratory diagnosis, treatment with artemisinin-based combination drugs, preventive treatment of malaria in pregnant women, and improved pharmaceutical and logistics management. The U.S. efforts will follow the strategy and plans of Burundi’s National Malaria Control Program and will complement the contributions of other major donors.

Given the enormous unmet needs in the education sector, U.S. assistance will work to fill gaps in education services that include training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth. U.S. assistance will be used to support a new USAID basic education program focusing primarily on out-of-school youth, 18-20 years old, who missed critical years of primary and secondary school education because of the protracted conflict. As appropriate, English language training will be incorporated in these areas to prepare future generations to take advantage of Burundi membership in the East African Community (EAC) and emerging trade opportunities in the global economy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

There are a variety of important gaps in donor commitments during the 2008 to 2016 period that have been

identified by the Burundi's Ministry of Education as it constructs its Strategic Plan for the education sector. Out-of-school and unemployed youth abound in Burundi because of the protracted conflict and a low-performing rural, agriculturally-based economy. Further, 800,000 of Burundi's 8.6 million citizens are orphans. It is important that the U.S. Government direct more resources toward meeting the critical educational needs in Burundi in order to achieve long-term development objectives. To this end, U.S. assistance will focus on expanding basic education and empowerment programs beginning in FY 2010. Deterioration of educational opportunities for young Burundians, including those who missed years of schooling because of the conflict, would represent a strategic setback for U.S. efforts. To avoid this, the U.S. Government has outlined an indicator to measure new programming in this area. This is a new activity and the proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow us to begin reporting on this indicator in FY 2011.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance concerning economic growth will continue to help develop the agribusiness sector, a vital part of the Burundian economy, since 90 percent of Burundians are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihoods. Planned programming by USAID includes developing agribusiness value chains and diversified, integrated market opportunities, providing micro-credit for rural, under-served groups, and working with the financial services sector to respond to an increasing demand for investment credit. USAID will continue to work with Burundian agro-entrepreneurs, micro-enterprises, and producer associations within coffee, dairy, horticulture and other value chains, to stimulate rural employment, improved natural resources management and governance, better marketing of agricultural products, and private sector development. A loan portfolio guarantee program established in FY 2008 will continue to help stimulate lending to agricultural sector borrowers by targeting primarily the individuals and organizations participating in the USAID-supported Burundi agri-business program.

In response to the global food crisis that has also affected Burundi, the U.S. plans to support enhanced food security and livelihoods of rural households in target areas using development assistance and Title II PL 480 resources.

In addition, the U.S. Government will continue to encourage government officials to privatize state-owned enterprises, promote the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the integration into the EAC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The three-year higher education partnership established in FY 2008 between the U.S. land-grant institution of South Carolina State University and the private, community-oriented university of Ngozi in Burundi will continue to support linkages among university teaching and research and the community and the private sector. The U.S. Mission will also work with the African Development Foundation to support competitive small and medium enterprise development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	314		0		1,068	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted agro-enterprises receiving loans via the DCA facility				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	20	30

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

As the U.S. continues its support to agriculture and agribusiness developments in Burundi, additional resources for the financial sector are needed to provide complementary access to credit by farmers and agro-entrepreneurs involved in U.S.-sponsored projects. Since access to credit is one of the most significant constraints to agricultural development in Burundi, in FY 2008 USAID established a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program in partnership with a local commercial bank. USAID and the bank agreed on a \$3,000,000 loan guarantee targeting primarily U.S.-assisted farmers associations and agro-entrepreneurs. While the guarantee agreement will run until 2015, early indications are that the funds will be disbursed quickly in an environment where there is limited guaranteed or affordable credit available. FY 2010 resources will be used to set up additional credit guarantees and other financing mechanisms for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs to improve the number of guaranteed or affordable credit options so that these targeted borrowers can improve their agricultural production and agribusiness developments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,678		7,460		10,636	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	40	90	180	260
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The goal of U.S. economic growth assistance in Burundi is to increase and diversify rural economic opportunities and incomes, thus supporting broad-based economic growth. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for more than 90 percent of Burundian population; the sector contributes more than 50 percent to the annual GDP and more than 80 percent of the country's export earnings. Both the government of Burundi and donors emphasize increased and sustained support to the agriculture sector. FY 2010 resources will support increased productivity, competitiveness, agro-entrepreneurship and agro-trade. Specifically, the resources will allow USAID to expand its current support from focusing on three value chains (coffee, dairy and horticulture) to other identified high-potential value chains, improving the diversity of rural economic opportunities and market options for rural farmers.

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cameroon will focus on strengthening democratic institutions and reinforcing democratic processes, encouraging civil society and supporting the electoral process in the run-up to historic presidential and parliamentary elections in 2011. U.S. programs will also promote the rule of law and governmental transparency, seek to improve Cameroon's security forces, especially maritime security, expand its peacekeeping force availability, and continue efforts to combat HIV/AIDS by focusing on prevention, care, and treatment. Support for the military is designed to bolster vitally needed regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,437	2,285	-	2,285	3,998
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	1,703
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
International Military Education and Training	312	285	-	285	295
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,137	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,437	2,285	-	2,285	3,998
1 Peace and Security	312	285	-	285	295
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	312	285	-	285	295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	1,703
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,703
3 Investing in People	1,988	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
3.1 Health	1,988	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,137	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,137	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	455
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	355

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,998	295	1,703	2,000	-	-
Development Assistance	1,703	-	1,703	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,998	295	1,703	2,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	295	295	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance focuses on the improvement of Cameroon’s security forces by providing training in resource management, civilian-military relations, and English language proficiency. Cameroon’s strategic location and relative stability make it a good candidate for the development of military and police peacekeeping forces, and the Government of Cameroon has indicated that it would like to expand such capabilities. U.S. support to Cameroon’s military enhances their ability to participate in maintaining peace in the region and allows improved access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The presidential and parliamentary election in 2011 will be critical to ensuring a smooth, democratic political transition in Cameroon – a top U.S. priority. President Paul Biya has been in power for 26 years and recently amended the constitution to eliminate presidential term limits. The nomination of ruling party faithful to the newly appointed Electoral Commission has deepened already pervasive public apathy and distrust of Cameroon’s tenuous democratization. An unwieldy and confusing registration process has alienated many would be voters, and political parties do not have the capacity to play their proper role. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance in this context will be critical to strengthening the public’s role in the democratic process and reducing the possibility that the public will be forced to resort to violent or non-democratic means to effect change. Funding under this objective will be used to foster more effective engagement by non-state actors in the democratic process (by enabling civil society to better serve as election observers, for example) and to address systematic weaknesses in Cameroon’s electoral system.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,703	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Reached with U.S. Assisted Voter Education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the U.S. continues its support to agriculture and agribusiness developments in Burundi, additional resources for the financial sector are needed to provide complementary access to credit by farmers and agro-entrepreneurs involved in U.S.-sponsored projects. Since access to credit is one of the most significant constraints to agricultural development in Burundi, in FY 2008 USAID established a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program in partnership with a local commercial bank. USAID and the bank agreed on a \$3,000,000 loan guarantee targeting primarily U.S.-assisted farmers associations and agro-entrepreneurs. While the guarantee agreement will run until 2015, early indications are that the funds

will be disbursed quickly in an environment where there is limited guaranteed or affordable credit available. FY 2010 resources will be used to set up additional credit guarantees and other financing mechanisms for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs to improve the number of guaranteed or affordable credit options so that these targeted borrowers can improve their agricultural production and agribusiness developments.

Investing in People: Cameroon will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Cape Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cape Verde will work to further strengthen political and social stability and combat drug trafficking and money laundering. Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories, with relatively high literacy rates, per capita incomes, and health indicators. It was one of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) first eligible countries in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	674	600	-	600	2,125
International Military Education and Training	178	100	-	100	125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	674	600	-	600	2,125
I Peace and Security	674	600	-	600	2,125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	100	-	100	125
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	496	500	-	500	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will enhance counter-narcotics capabilities to prevent and interrupt the movement of narcotics trafficking, including the possible development of a modern fingerprint database and other forensic investigative capabilities to assist police in counter-narcotics investigations. U.S. assistance will also be used to build military and coast guard capacity to enhance port and coastal security.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host nation law enforcement and judicial officials trained in countering organized crime				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	30	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Cape Verde has witnessed a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking. FY 2008 funding will be spent in 2009 on training of law enforcement and judicial officials to counter organized crime. US counter-narcotics assistance will be expanded in FY 2010 to meet the growing threat. Assistance will develop the capacity of Cape Verde's law enforcement and judicial sectors to investigate and prosecute complex narcotics crimes. Assistance will likely include further training and technical assistance to foster the institutionalization of the skills. Detailed plans for the expanded engagement will be developed through an interagency assessment and planning process.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On July 4, 2005, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$110 million compact agreement with the Government of Cape Verde to help the country achieve its overall national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private-sector led growth. MCC funds are being used to: improve the country's investment climate and reform the financial sector; improve infrastructure to support increased economic activity and provide access to markets, employment, and social services; increase agricultural productivity and raise the income of the rural population; and carry out policy reforms needed for sustained economic growth. While this compact program makes the United States one of the largest donors in Cape Verde, U.S. assistance is closely coordinated with other donors. Civil society and other stakeholders also have an integral role in the program's implementation.

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance priorities to the Central African Republic (CAR) will focus on improving its security forces, an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability, and on promoting overall respect for fundamental human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,238	2,130	-	2,130	125
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	116	130	-	130	125
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,122	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,238	2,130	-	2,130	125
1 Peace and Security	116	130	-	130	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	116	130	-	130	125
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	250	-	250	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	250	-	250	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,750	-	1,750	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,750	-	1,750	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,122	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,122	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: The Defense Attaché Office, located in N'djamena, Chad, will work with Embassy Bangui to support efforts by the Government of the Central African Republic to professionalize its security forces, a necessary precursor to effective border protection and stability within the country. Department of State-funded, military education and training programs will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance, and democracy.

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Chad include: a) encouraging regional stability so as to guarantee humanitarian assistance provisions to refugees and internally-displaced persons; b) promoting peaceful democratic transition and gradual social and economic development; and c) strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats and the potential for intolerance and extremism. Securing a stable future for Chad will require progress to resolve the Darfur crisis in neighboring Sudan and also to address difficulties between Chad and Central African Republic (CAR), as well as U.S. assistance on a number of bilateral fronts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	68,566	81,919	-	81,919	8,000
Democracy Fund	1,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	5,000	-	5,000	600
Economic Support Fund	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	185	275	-	275	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	65,381	71,644	-	71,644	6,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	68,566	81,919	-	81,919	8,000
1 Peace and Security	185	7,275	-	7,275	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	185	275	-	275	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	600
2.2 Good Governance	500	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	1,000	-	1,000	600
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	2,211	3,750	-	3,750	3,500
3.1 Health	2,211	3,750	-	3,750	3,500
4 Economic Growth	2,244	3,750	-	3,750	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,244	3,750	-	3,750	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	60,926	64,144	-	64,144	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	60,926	64,144	-	64,144	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	500	-	500	60
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	-	500	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,000	900	600	3,500	3,000	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,500	-	-	3,500	3,000	-

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

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

Peace and Security: The request for funding from sources available for this goal has been increased because peace and security are prerequisites for all three of our key foreign policy priorities. U.S. contributions to the voluntary MINURCAT (UN Mission in the CAR and Chad) Trust fund allow us to participate in the UN's efforts to reform and strengthen local judicial and penal systems in eastern Chad, and train Chadian police and gendarmes responsible for security in refugee camps housing those fleeing Sudan's Darfur region and IDP (internally displaced persons) sites housing Chadian nationals displaced by refugee arrivals. Complementing these international efforts, we are also funding U.S. military and law enforcement training programs so as to expose the Chadian military and police leadership to U.S. professional standards in areas such as civil-military relations and respect for human rights during military and police actions. Emphasis on Chad's security forces is important because of their historic involvement in unconstitutional regime change, suppression of dissent, and lack of adherence to standards of good governance.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. has also increased funding requests from sources available for this goal as part of general efforts to empower citizens to participate in decisions that affect their lives. A process has been under way since 2007 between the Government of Chad and opposition parties to reform the country's political structures, leading to peaceful transition through presidential elections in 2011. U.S. funding will contribute to this process by assisting development of political competition and consensus building; strengthening the capacities of local government officials to plan, manage, deliver and account for public goods and services; underwriting a national census that must occur before elections; and enhancing civil society.

Investing in People: Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking near the bottom of virtually every development index. Resources for the goal of investing in people are directed toward alleviating poverty and improving health care, including in areas such as maternal and infant health, disease prevention, and nutrition.

Economic Growth: Assistance in this area will improve prospects for economic growth by applying resources to the agricultural sector. Increased desertification and demographic pressure have sparked competition for access to land and water resources, thus exacerbating inter-ethnic tensions throughout the country. Activities to increase the productivity of farmers will promote efficient use of resources. Funding also supports the development of improved cotton varieties (Chad's primary cash crop), better agricultural practices, and effective marketing.

Humanitarian Assistance: Although direct provision of assistance to the 260,000 Sudanese refugees and 180,000 IDPs displaced in Chad by the Darfur conflict, and the additional 60,000 CAR refugees in Chad, remains a key U.S. goal, funding is generally provided adequately through multilateral assessed mechanisms where the U.S. remains the largest donor.

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Comoros focuses on training military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136	150	-	150	125
International Military Education and Training	136	150	-	150	125

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136	150	-	150	125
I Peace and Security	136	150	-	150	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	136	150	-	150	125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Department of State programs in stabilization operations and security sector reform continue to fund training for the Comoran military and security forces. U.S. support is aimed at increasing the overall professionalism of the military leaders with an emphasis on subordination to civilian authority. The program focuses on development of a maritime defense force with the capability to conduct operations for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, enforcement of fishing regulations, and search and rescue operations. Additionally, U.S. assistance will target the enhancement of military knowledge and abilities of the junior officer corps and senior enlisted cadre to allow them to participate in multinational peacekeeping operations and military events. Counter-terrorism programs in the Comoros are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' overarching goal in Cote d'Ivoire is to promote political stability. In 2008, for the fourth year in a row, Cote d'Ivoire did not hold scheduled elections that would have enabled the country to clear a major hurdle and move forward with much needed reforms in the security and social sectors. Ten years of sanctions, as a result of the 1999 coup d'etat, have prevented the U.S. from providing foreign assistance to the Ivorian government, outside of humanitarian assistance. The partial return of central government authority to the north, coupled with the partial demobilization of the former rebel forces, has left 30 percent of the country in a state of near lawlessness, as no one is quite sure of who is in charge. As the political stalemate drags on, suffering among the population nationwide has increased and civil society remains particularly weak. Malnutrition has increased, markedly in some zones, literacy rates have declined, violence against women has spiked, corruption has ballooned, and accountability has evaporated, making the need for targeted, international assistance greater than ever.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	100,800	101,280	-	101,280	105,800
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	4,200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,260
International Military Education and Training	-	20	-	20	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	100,800	101,280	-	101,280	105,800
1 Peace and Security	-	20	-	20	1,090
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	20	-	20	540
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,710
3.1 Health	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,260
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	-	-	450
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	6,991
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	6,991

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	105,800	1,090	3,000	101,710	-	-
Economic Support Fund	4,200	750	3,000	450	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	101,260	-	-	101,260	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: The most pressing problem in Cote d’Ivoire is political uncertainty due to the repeated postponement of presidential elections originally scheduled for late 2005. Legislative elections, scheduled to follow presidential elections, have also been delayed. The national administration is slowly returning to the north, but exercises little or no power in that part of the country. Former rebel forces have de-facto control over much of northern Cote d’Ivoire, including its northern borders. The disarmament and reintegration into society of these forces is critical to the country’s ability to break the stalemate of the last four years. Programs funded by the Department of State will focus on ensuring that border security is maintained, with the goal of deterring and reducing cross-border trafficking of weapons, people, and valuable raw materials, such as diamonds and cocoa.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Free and fair elections are essential for Cote d’Ivoire to resolve its political and economic crisis, which has undermined good governance and human rights and hampered the economy, although the economy has not been as adversely affected by the crisis as would be expected. The Department of State will work with the international community, notably the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union and international financial institutions to assist the Government of Cote d’Ivoire (GOCI), the political opposition, and civil society to establish a democratic framework and more transparent and accountable governing institutions. The Department of State will support the development of an indigenous electoral monitoring capability and an active dialogue among the GOCI, political parties, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on peaceful change. The Department of State will also support the strengthening of civil society and efforts to reform and strengthen the Ivorian judiciary. Working with local and international NGOs, the Department of State will support panel discussions with Ivorians of differing political, ethnic and religious backgrounds to promote reconciliation and tolerance.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Cote d’Ivoire will continue to receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the emergence of a stable, democratic Congo that is at peace with its neighbors and provides for the basic needs of its citizens. Despite progress on many economic and social indicators in recent years, the DRC faces major security, political, and development challenges. Widespread poverty is exacerbated by continued instability, particularly in the eastern regions of the country, as ongoing conflict drives population displacement, undermines post-conflict reconstruction, and creates an environment conducive to human rights abuses – in particular, violence against women and girls.

U.S. assistance will support the DRC’s efforts to address the key challenges facing the country, both by putting in place the conditions for improved governance, peace and security, as well as by responding to the pressing social problems facing Congolese citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
Development Assistance	23,918	5,000	-	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	31,346	42,800	-	42,800	59,100
Foreign Military Financing	397	600	-	600	2,450
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,311	18,114	-	18,114	18,114
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,918	51,265	-	51,265	57,170
International Military Education and Training	504	530	-	530	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	300	-	300	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	5,455	25,500	10,000	35,500	21,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	80,801	44,151	-	44,151	16,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
1 Peace and Security	16,049	33,930	10,000	43,930	28,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,844	28,430	10,000	38,430	26,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	205	-	-	-	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	5,500	-	5,500	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,667	14,800	-	14,800	25,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,724	4,550	-	4,550	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	8,596	6,463	-	6,463	10,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,930	2,500	-	2,500	4,950
2.4 Civil Society	417	1,287	-	1,287	3,950
3 Investing in People	84,228	90,379	-	90,379	101,784

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
3.1 Health	67,229	77,379	-	77,379	82,784
3.2 Education	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	16,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,999	-	-	-	2,500
4 Economic Growth	13,183	22,500	-	22,500	21,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	-	-	500
4.5 Agriculture	10,683	20,000	-	20,000	17,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	71,011	28,151	-	28,151	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	71,011	28,151	-	28,151	-
of which: 6 Program Support	2,116	1,904	-	1,904	9,812
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,334	-	1,334	2,538
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,116	570	-	570	7,274

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	177,034	28,850	25,400	101,784	21,000	-
Economic Support Fund	59,100	2,200	25,400	18,500	13,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,450	2,450	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,114	-	-	18,114	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	57,170	-	-	57,170	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,000	-	-	8,000	8,000	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Peace, stabilization and recovery assistance programs aim to mitigate ongoing conflict and support the development of effective military and police forces that respect human rights. Programs will focus on providing technical assistance and other support to peace and conflict prevention processes, including those with regional, (i.e., cross-border), dimensions. The initial focus of peace and security activities will be on the eastern regions of the country, where they will support peace-building, stabilization, and recovery. U.S. assistance in the area of security sector reform will support the efforts of the Government of the DRC to create unified, integrated armed forces, thereby improving their ability to conduct operations against illegal armed groups and improving the effectiveness of military justice, particularly in the investigation of sexual and gender-based crimes. Department of State-funded programs will provide further training to the military that will prepare them to become a non-political professional force, respectful of civilian control of government, rule of law, and human rights. Programming in the Peace and Security Objective will remain flexible in order to address other drivers of conflict, such as land tenure, competition for natural resources, and those issues that may arise in preparation for elections or because of historical

tensions between political factions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strong democratic institutions are critical if the DRC is to overcome political divisions created throughout years of conflict and build a government that is responsive to its citizens' needs. Programs will focus on the rule of law, human rights, and good governance. Rule of law and human rights programs will provide technical assistance, training, and material support to implement the Government's Action Plan for Justice Reform and to promote advocacy for stronger human rights protection. Good governance programs will provide technical assistance, training, and material support for decentralization reforms and boost the legislature's capacity to produce quality legislation and provide oversight of the executive branch. In addition, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support national and local elections, with civil society participation in these processes built into all programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,724		4,550		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of Justice Sector Personnel That Received USG Assisted Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	300	0	360	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Better trained magistrates and court personnel are an essential element for a strengthened justice system. Training will enable judicial personnel to manage court operations and resources effectively. Training topics will include personnel management, budgeting and financial management, analytical methods, and management. At the provincial level, training will focus on delivery of services such as case management, record keeping, delay reduction and client service. Ethics training will be a focus at both levels. Special emphasis will be on developing a permanent training program for court personnel. Regarding the FY 2008 results, the Rule of Law program in question was intended to support training for justice sector personnel on new laws, but delays in the promulgation of these laws required a delay in training. The funds requested for FY 2010 will support direct training as well as training of trainers, thus ensuring a multiplying effect and sustainability. Carrying into FY 2011, these funds will provide training for approximately 600 judicial personnel and certify 80 people as master trainers.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,596		6,463		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of National Legislators And National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training Or Educational Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	1,872	336	359	330	330
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The national level focus is on legislative drafting for critical laws for the governance reform process, e.g. on decentralization, fiscal reform, judicial independence, human rights and elections. Additional assistance improves the quality of committee work, primarily partnering with the Political, Administrative & Judicial and the Economics & Finance Committees. Provincial Assemblies are severely under-resourced. Most of the staff and deputies are new to public office. USAID provides material and technical assistance for the drafting of local legislation and the annual budget, executive oversight, constituency relations, and routing daily administration. A new five-year program will begin in FY 2010 to train local officials, create new management systems, and encourage more linkages between: a) the provinces and their national counterparts; b) the provinces and their sub-provincial counterparts; c) the three branches of government; and d) the local population and officials to increase accountability and oversight. The proposed increase of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on results in this indicator to begin in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	417		1,287		3,950	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	40,000	1,321,894	3,000	7,009	8,395	9,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The current \$3.3 million civic participation program with Search for Common Ground ends September 2010. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 allocations fund this program's mortgage, while the FY 2010 funds will lead to a follow-on award and a potential new award for media freedom. With the poor state of infrastructure and professional media training, there is an increasing need for access to information and training for media providers to accompany the complex and rapidly evolving governance reforms process. This includes the peace process in eastern DRC, decentralization, restructuring of the courts, local elections in FY 2010, as well as the next provincial and national elections in FY 2011. USAID's civic participation program links civil society, university and secondary school students with local officials to increase oversight of local government, to advocate for reforms, and to better understand on-going and planned reforms. Indicator

data includes, among other things, participation in town hall meetings, production of radio programs, production of a new television program for youth-instigated community-based activities, and governance-related adult comic books.

Investing in People: USAID health activities will include efforts to reduce maternal, infant and newborn morbidity and mortality, respond to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, increase access to family planning services, rehabilitate essential health infrastructure, and increase access to potable water. U.S. assistance will strengthen national and provincial financial, commodity and logistics management systems. A focused service delivery component will support: primary health care, including family planning in rural health zones; integrated HIV/AIDS and primary health care and family planning programs; a drug forecasting, commodity supply and commodity management strengthening activity; and communications to improve health care knowledge, attitudes and practices, and increase demand for health services.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The DRC will receive significant support for building partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID education programs will contribute to the improvement of the quality of education at the primary, secondary, and university levels through improvements in teaching methods, pre- and in-service teacher training, and support for training institutions. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the capacity of national and provincial Ministry of Education offices in planning and management. U.S. assistance will also improve access to quality education for disadvantaged populations, with a special emphasis on girls and children of former refugees or internally displaced persons, who are integrating back into their communities. In addition, USAID programs will attempt to prevent and mitigate conflict through alternative, appropriate learning materials and innovative teaching approaches, by promoting ethnic and gender equities, and by encouraging transparency in educational administration and financial management.

USAID social protection programs respond to the needs of vulnerable populations, including, among others, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), separated and abandoned children, disabled children, and HIV/AIDS orphans. Services will be delivered through local and international nongovernmental organizations and will include medical care, such as fistula repair and counseling, including family mediation, legal assistance, and activities to support the social and economic reintegration of GBV survivors and separated children into their families and communities. Social protection programs will also build the capacity of local service providers. Since 2002, USAID programs have provided assistance to nearly 100,000 GBV survivors and have reunified more than 7,000 abandoned children with their families.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,073		13,000		19,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of Children Less Than 12 Months Of Age Who Received DPT3 from USG-Supported Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	216,455	322,490	354,466	370,200	400,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The ultimate goal of routine immunization is to reach and maintain an immunization coverage of 90 percent or higher among children under 12 months of age which ensures not only the reduction / interruption of transmission of an infection in a population, but also the indirect protection of "susceptibles" from infection because their neighbor has been vaccinated and is immune. This is true for Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT) and other antigens (measles, polio, yellow fever, etc.). In the USAID health zones in FY2008, 89 percent of children under 12 months of age (354,466 of 398,702) received their third dose of DPT compared to only 45 percent of children countrywide (DHS 2007). The funding received supports training, purchase of syringes and sharps containers, maintenance of cold chain, and provision of technical assistance at national, provincial and health zone levels. The program will reach and maintain the minimum of 90 percent immunization coverage in all USAID assisted health zones by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,620		9,000		11,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple Years Of Protection (CYP) in USG-Supported Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	75,849	119,304	135,463	136,000	150,000	155,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's Reproductive Health and Family Planning (RH/FP) program will continue to build on the accomplishments of the previous six years, tackling high Congolese fertility rates and addressing the huge unmet need for family planning (FP) information, services and products. Data from the 2007 demographic and health survey (DHS) have shown the country fertility rate at 6.3 and unmet need at 24 percent for women of reproductive age which are among the highest in the world. To reverse these trends USAID is supporting 2000 FP service delivery points in urban and rural areas through its primary health care activities as well as implementing behavior communications strategies including interpersonal and mass media strategies to raise the demand. Community outreach activities are increasing awareness about birth limiting and spacing; and creating awareness of the advantages permitted by birth planning to prevent maternal mortality and promote healthier families. At the national level, technical assistance supporting leadership and positive norms and

policies will be provided.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus on developing agricultural production and marketing, with an emphasis on food crops. An essential component of this assistance will be support for small- and medium-sized firms operating in agricultural markets. The number of farms, farm households, and firms producing, processing and marketing disease-resistant varieties of staple crops should increase, contributing to greater incomes, especially among the poor, and facilitating a return to pre-conflict production levels. USAID will also promote a framework for sound economic management, including improved governance of the economic sector and the weakened business environment, stabilization of inflation and exchange rates, and increased budgetary and spending transparency. Activities will promote macroeconomic stability through trade and investment at the national level, providing support for policy development, technical assistance, and capacity building to more effectively implement existing laws and regulations. Trade facilitation within the regional economic communities will help reduce barriers to cross-border trade. Support under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative for improved management of regional supply, trade, and distribution of energy will play a critical role as the DRC increases its energy supply. Financial sector intermediation through additional work in the banking and credit area will be addressed as a part of enterprise development assistance. The United States will also continue to support public-private partnerships that promote economic growth and good governance, including in the extractive industries sector.

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will help the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GORD) ensure that this strategic gateway to internal African markets and to the Gulf of Aden remains safe, secure and stable, both for the benefit of the people of Djibouti, and for the entire Horn of Africa and the rest of the world. Without major natural resources or arable land, Djibouti depends on services provided by its port, airport, and financial institutions for more than 80 percent of its gross domestic product. Djibouti is the sole port for delivery of goods, including food aid, to land-locked Ethiopia. Djibouti's continued stability and development are therefore critical not only for its own people, but also for more than 82 million Ethiopians. The United States partners with Djibouti to help mitigate internal and external security threats. With an unemployment rate of over 60 percent and high illiteracy rates, providing educational and economic opportunities are critical for stability. The U.S. will continue to support basic education, particularly for girls, with an emphasis on combating high illiteracy rates. Assistance will be linked with programs focusing on basic skills training and job creation. At the same time, the U.S. will provide assistance for elections and political processes, including support for a free and fair electoral environment in the run-up to Djibouti's third presidential election in 2011. This, along with improved quality of healthcare and provision of food aid for the vulnerable and malnourished, will help to build a strong and stable Djibouti. Externally, U.S. security cooperation, including through the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), will continue to help Djibouti protect its land and maritime borders against threats of extremism and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
Development Assistance	1,500	2,500	-	2,500	3,255
Foreign Military Financing	1,983	2,000	-	2,000	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	150	-	150	150
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	496	496	-	496	350
International Military Education and Training	360	300	-	300	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,735	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
1 Peace and Security	2,641	2,600	-	2,600	2,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,343	2,300	-	2,300	2,850
1.5 Transnational Crime	298	300	-	300	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	1,000	600
3 Investing in People	2,146	2,146	-	2,146	1,800
3.1 Health	646	646	-	646	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
3.2 Education	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,300
4 Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	1,155
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,155
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,735	-	-	-	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,735	-	-	-	200
of which: 6 Program Support	-	165	-	165	542
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	165	-	165	542

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,605	2,850	600	1,800	1,155	200
Development Assistance	3,255	-	600	1,300	1,155	200
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	-	-	150	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	350	-	-	350	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-

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

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

Peace and Security: Djibouti's location between Africa and the Middle East, its proximity to unstable states in the Horn of Africa, and the presence of Camp Lemonier, the only U.S. military base on the continent of Africa, greatly increases the small nation's strategic value. Djibouti is threatened by ongoing conflict in Somalia, border incursions by Eritrea, and the growing problem of piracy south of its territorial waters. U.S. security cooperation seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. Department of State-funded programs will promote security sector reform, enhance military expertise and professionalism, and support counterterrorism efforts. The programs will focus on establishing facilities, improving and modernizing key equipment, and assisting in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In 2011, Djiboutians will elect a new President in only the third presidential election since independence. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) technical assistance and training in FY 2010 will continue to support the strengthening of important election systems in this emerging democracy, with the goal of free and fair elections in 2011. This assistance will also include the establishment and operation of an independent National Electoral Commission, support to political parties, and support for public awareness and civic education campaigns that educate citizens on democratic norms and standards.

Investing in People: To ensure continued internal stability in Djibouti, USAID will support health and education programs that promote social equity and increase the participation of the average Djiboutian in the workplace.

USAID-funded health activities will continue assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality, combat maternal and young child malnutrition, and reduce tuberculosis and polio. Support for essential health services will strengthen decentralized health services and refine the

health information systems needed by the MOH to improve the quality of health services. Djibouti will also receive funding to implement the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In FY 2009 USAID will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of U.S. investments and achievements to date in the education sector. Outcomes from the evaluation will inform education program decisions for FY 2010 and beyond. In FY 2010 the education program will continue its essential focus on basic education, promoting expanded access, particularly for girls and disadvantaged children, and skills development to enhance the potential for employability for both in-school and out-of-school youth. It will build on the successes of USAID-funded activities that created Parent Teacher Associations, addressed the gender disparity in enrollment and attendance, and promoted quality education at all levels. Successes in these areas will be achieved by improving decentralized teacher training and strengthening the Ministry of Education's planning division, including an education information and management system. A particular focus on linking education and skills training to market-oriented growth sectors will establish a clear and strategic link between planned activities for Education and Economic Growth.

Economic Growth: New USAID activities in FY 2010 will focus on economic opportunities, especially for out-of-school youth. Reducing unemployment and boosting investment and productivity will complement USAID investments in health and education and respond to demands for job opportunities by a population with increasingly marketable skills. USAID assistance will assess private sector demands and skill gaps, and promote linkages between the private sector and training providers that support targeted industry-based training. Activities will encompass the development of strategies to encourage foreign companies to hire and train Djiboutian staff.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		1,155		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of micro-enterprises receiving business development services from USG assisted sources				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With an unemployment rate of 60 percent and high illiteracy rates, access to educational and economic opportunities is key for stability in Djibouti and the Horn of Africa. In FY 2010, the U.S. will begin to work with the government and private sector leaders to develop vocational education and training, promote workforce development, and increase the skills and work ethic that Djiboutians need to start up micro-enterprises and to compete in their own changing labor market. Special focus will be placed on increasing economic opportunities for out-of-school youth in a service economy. U.S. assistance will assess private sector demands and skill gaps to promote linkages between the private sector and training providers to support targeted industry-based training. Activities will also encompass the development of strategies to encourage foreign companies to hire and train Djiboutian staff. As this is a start-up activity for 2010, it is anticipated that results will begin to be achieved in 2011. It is anticipated that 100 graduates of U.S.-supported vocational training will be placed in jobs every year beginning in 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Economic development in Djibouti is hampered by chronic food insecurity caused by a harsh climate and flash flooding. In FY2010, USAID will support the development of early warning information systems to inform Djiboutian decision makers of pending problems and facilitate emergency procedures.

Equatorial Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Equatorial Guinea focuses on exposing the country's military and police forces to the importance of protecting human rights, good governance and democratic principles, and on improving regional maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	40
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	40
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	40
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support military education and training programs to bolster efforts by the Government of Equatorial Guinea to professionalize its security forces by promoting democratic principles and providing training in professional conduct. U.S. assistance through the Department of State will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance and democracy, and supports security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Ethiopia are to help Ethiopia foster regional peace and stability, support democratic reforms, anticipate and respond to food emergencies, increase and broaden economic growth, and expand basic health and education services. Ongoing events and characteristics of the operating environment in Ethiopia highlight challenges for U.S. assistance: security threats posed by the lack of functional governance in Somalia, a restrictive domestic political environment, statist economic policies and openings in global market opportunities limited to only targeted sectors, restrictions on civil society operations, rapidly rising food and fuel prices, recurring drought and food insecurity, and a humanitarian crisis in the Somali Region. Against a backdrop of severe poverty and a lack of basic services, these challenges hamper both Government of Ethiopia (GOE) and donor efforts to improve food security, strengthen local governance, promote export growth, and reduce levels of local, cross-border and insurgent conflict.

U.S. assistance supports the GOE and civil society stakeholders to promote private sector growth and agro-exports, as well as improve the delivery of basic healthcare, education and safety nets for the most vulnerable. To the extent possible, within political space that has narrowed considerably since 2005 and under newly announced restrictions on civil society, the United States will also promote the development of democratic institutions, legislation, policies and processes, and support government-civil society partnerships to manage and mitigate conflict. Targeted U.S. assistance will advance our mutual interests of promoting stability and prosperity while providing greater opportunity for the country's poorest and most disadvantaged.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
Development Assistance	37,067	80,000	-	80,000	89,465
Foreign Military Financing	843	843	-	843	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	337,000	333,687	-	333,687	333,687
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	55,979	63,200	-	63,200	78,900
International Military Education and Training	586	700	-	700	775
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	501,476	97,209	-	97,209	40,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
I Peace and Security	3,629	5,543	-	5,543	8,975
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,429	1,543	-	1,543	4,275

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	4,000	-	4,000	4,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,267	6,000	-	6,000	7,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,525	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	292	1,130	-	1,130	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,720	-	1,720	900
2.4 Civil Society	450	1,550	-	1,550	2,000
3 Investing in People	415,143	422,887	-	422,887	458,387
3.1 Health	395,229	401,887	-	401,887	412,587
3.2 Education	15,270	18,000	-	18,000	36,800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,644	3,000	-	3,000	9,000
4 Economic Growth	34,258	72,500	-	72,500	70,065
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	3,171	-	3,171	1,800
4.3 Financial Sector	255	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	25,408	43,000	-	43,000	51,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,345	12,453	-	12,453	14,265
4.8 Environment	1,450	12,876	-	12,876	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	478,654	68,709	-	68,709	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	478,254	67,209	-	67,209	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	400	1,500	-	1,500	1,000
of which: 6 Program Support	1,258	10,527	-	10,527	29,891
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,071	-	3,071	2,770
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,258	7,456	-	7,456	27,121

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	546,327	8,975	7,900	458,387	70,065	1,000
Development Assistance	89,465	4,700	7,900	36,800	39,065	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	333,687	-	-	333,687	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	78,900	-	-	78,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	775	775	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	40,000	-	-	9,000	31,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ethiopia will continue to be an important counter-terrorism partner, and a robust contributor to international peacekeeping operations. In the complex Horn of Africa environment, where often violent competition for scarce resources and political suppression has driven some to take up arms, U.S. peace and reconciliation and conflict mitigation programming will endeavor to help stabilize border regions with Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia. Moreover, this programming will address tensions arising from scarcity of resources and administrative boundary demarcation processes, and expand openings to resolve long-standing disputes between the GOE and insurgent groups.

Department of State-funded programs will provide targeted training, such as support for the U.S.-modeled Command and Staff College, and equipment to help transform Ethiopia's military into an apolitical, professional defense force that can secure its borders, more effectively continue its role as a major troop contributor to peacekeeping operations, and respect and protect human rights. They will also build law enforcement capacity, support the establishment of an anti-money laundering and financial crimes prevention unit, and raise public awareness about, and law enforcement capacity to prevent, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to build the capacity of, and support for, joint government-civil society partnerships for conflict management at the local, regional and national levels (as possible under new restrictions on civil society) and promote conflict-sensitive development planning and humanitarian assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,429		1,543		4,275	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Professional Military Institutions transforming into western style institutions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Ethiopian military is still largely organized under a Soviet model that dates back to the Derg regime. Ethiopia wants to modernize the military and transform it into a more western leaning and effective force to participate in peacekeeping operations. At the heart of this reform is a desire to transform their Professional Military Education System (PMES) into a series of professional institutions that produce better educated officers endowed with a greater respect for human rights and a greater degree of competency. Currently the Ethiopian National Defense Force's focus is on the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College. Given the success of this program, Ethiopia has plans to expand the PMES within the ENDF throughout all grades including the Non-Commissioned Officer Corps. With the FY 2008 global reduction in FMF, Ethiopia's FMF grants were cut significantly.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Ethiopia has Africa's most "pro-poor" national budget according to the World Bank, and is moving ahead with decentralization and improving local governance. At the same time, since 2005, the ruling party has consolidated its hold on power through restrictive media and electoral legislation and policies, has imposed legal and extra-legal constraints on opposition parties and supporters, and has been generally intolerant of dissent. New legislation restricts Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that receive foreign funding for promoting human and democratic rights, conflict resolution, gender equality, the rights of children and the disabled, and efficiency of the justice sector. These constraints severely limit the abilities of these NGOs to contribute significantly to re-opening political space or promoting multi-party democracy. Even months prior to the passage of the law, USAID implementing partners providing support to parliament and the judiciary were encountering difficulties in their attempts to register legally in the country. USAID is pursuing dialogue at the highest levels to ensure that these important USAID programs proceed. More generally, the limitations and other onerous administrative aspects of the new law may inhibit the ability of donors and their implementing partners to deliver

development and humanitarian assistance.

In addition, the U.S. Government will participate in an ongoing multi-donor UNDP Democracy Institutions Program (DIP). To the extent possible within the confines of the new NGO law, the DIP will promote informed, inclusive and constructive dialogue on important national issues, policies and legislation; provide capacity building support for government, private media and the judicial system; identify specific areas for assistance to certain regional legislatures as well as the National Election Board. With central support, the Department of State will focus its efforts on combating trafficking in persons and improving the ability of the police to recognize and respect human rights.

Investing in People: Ethiopia must build human capacity and modify policies if it is to move from chronic poverty and food insecurity to sustainable economic growth. Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious program of universal access to primary education and healthcare. To realize these targets, 30,000 newly recruited health extension workers and their supervisors are being trained and deployed with USAID support. USAID programs also improve healthcare financing and governance, and broaden access to family planning, maternal, newborn and child health for communities in rural, peri-urban and underserved areas. Such programs will also help combat tuberculosis and malaria, major sources of morbidity and workforce absenteeism, and improve access to safe water supplies and basic sanitation, ultimately improving rural household health and food security. Education assistance will improve teaching quality and educational materials, foster community partnerships and school governance through capacity building of parent-teacher associations and management of school grants, and provide scholarships and other support to help girls and HIV/AIDS orphans succeed in school.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ethiopia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI): Focusing on the most vulnerable Oromia Region, U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Linkages with the Basic Education: U.S. assistance under Basic Education will increase efforts to improve measurably early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, basic personal finance, basic scientific concepts, general health issues, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		31,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) with USG funds alone				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	425,000	316,829	467,000	1,350,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Since 2008, comprehensive malaria prevention and control activities have been implemented in Ethiopia under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The budget for FY 2010 is increasing in line with the global increase of the PMI budget and will complement the scale-up of malaria prevention and control implemented by the Ethiopian government under its National Malaria Control Program (NMCP). The increase is critical to fill gaps for both the NMCP's and PMI's primary goal of reducing malaria mortality by 50 percent by 2010, and for achieving NMCP's plan of IRS coverage in the country from 30 percent to 90 percent in targeted areas. The NMCP has secured financial resources covering 70 percent of the gap. In FY 2008 and FY 2009 PMI/E supported the procurement and distribution of 590,000 and 890,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs), respectively. Data from the Malaria Indicator Survey 2007 showed LLIN coverage at 60 percent. This is a large gap to fill to meet the NMCP's target of two bed nets per household in malarial areas. LLINs older than three years also need to be replaced. In FY 2010 PMI plans to support the NMCP in filling the LLIN need/gap by procuring and distributing 2 million LLINs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,211		18,000		20,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG supported program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	369,101	429,480	498,213	481,060	861,826	917,272
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Ethiopia is one of six countries that account for 50 percent of under-five child deaths worldwide. Each year, close to 500,000 Ethiopian children die before the age of five, and 90 percent of under-five deaths are from infectious diseases and neonatal complications. The maternal mortality rate (667 per 100,000) is one of the highest in the world. The U.S. is supporting an integrated package of evidence-based interventions for improving Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and supporting the decentralization and integrated delivery

of select packages of care in line with government's Health Sector Development Plan. On top of thousands of community volunteer health promoters, USAID has supported the Government of Ethiopia in its tremendous strides of training and deploying over 30,000 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) for expanding and strengthening primary health care services at the health post and community levels. With the increased level of funding, community focused service delivery will be enriched, and most remote areas will be able to access immunizations and an increased level of other primary health care services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,270		18,000		36,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	2,811,269	1,420,000	1,478,311	1,717,500	2,760,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's basic education strategic objective is improving delivery of and access to quality primary education, with an emphasis on early grade reading in target areas. In order to achieve its overall strategic objective, USAID has identified five objectives: a) improving capacity of teachers in content and methodology; b) improving management and planning capacity at school at the local, regional and Ministry of Education level; c) development and distribution of high quality low cost textbooks and other learning materials; d) enhancing community involvement in delivery of quality education; and e) increasing access to quality basic education to children and adults in marginalized communities. USAID will undertake various activities to support the achievement of these objectives, and to increase the number of learners who receive better quality of education to four million in FY 2011. The FY 2010 request will allow for full funding in all five objectives.

Economic Growth: To promote broad-based economic growth, U.S. assistance will continue programs, such as activities under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, which press for a more enabling environment in agriculture, support small and medium enterprises, and promote trade and investment. Ongoing development efforts by USAID will be accompanied by a solid policy agenda, supported by dialogue at the highest levels. USAID will strengthen programs that assist land tenure, agri-business expansion, livestock development, export promotion (including the African Growth and Opportunity Act), World Trade Organization accession, and ecotourism. Modest support is being provided to the American Chamber of Commerce to expand bilateral trade and investment. USAID programs will particularly focus on increasing agricultural productivity, both crop and livestock, and on linking farmers and herders to markets. USAID is the largest contributor among several major donors to the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program, which is designed to reduce food insecurity through cash and food payments for community works. A new program will strengthen marketing and small enterprise development to supplement the Productive Safety Net Program in poverty reduction.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand for food, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of

the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production using improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	25,408		43,000		51,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	14,000	16,985	29,517	31,965
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding under this program area will help to reach desired impact-level outcomes and ultimately assist in reaching foreign assistance objectives faster. The increased funding in the program area will bolster and expand on four existing projects and one follow-on project that all contribute toward this output indicator. All five projects will work toward improved agriculture sector productivity and yields through the training of smallholder and commercial farmers. The long-term effects expected from this training are improved incomes through wealth and job creation, as well as improved household food security. Programs that contribute to these outcomes include the Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) phase II, the Agribusiness and Trade Expansion Program (ATEP), the Israeli MASHAV fruit and vegetable productivity program, the Ethiopian Sheep and Goat Improvement Program, and the Productive Safety Net Program Plus (PSNP Plus). PSNP Plus and ATEP also contribute to the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area.

Humanitarian Assistance: The GOE requires continued support from the United States if it is to improve its capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to its regularly occurring floods, droughts, and other disasters. To this end, USAID programs will support national and regional early warning analysis and response, and improve multi-sector disaster management reforms, including improved tracking and delivery of food aid.

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon provides peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic and is an anchor country for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union's African Standby Force. U.S. assistance in Gabon seeks to improve the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and senior enlisted personnel by providing training that will help prepare the military to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts. Gabon is one of a half-dozen petroleum-producing states in the strategically significant Gulf of Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	199	200	-	200	400
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
International Military Education and Training	199	200	-	200	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	199	200	-	200	400
1 Peace and Security	199	200	-	200	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	200	-	200	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	400	400	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provide by the Department of State has focused on training which bolsters the professionalism of the Gabonese military and specifically enhances their ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and other regional security initiatives. Because Gabon has better transport capabilities (including airlift) than many of its neighbors, training has focused on logistics, equipment maintenance, and effective logistics tracking and maintenance systems. Engagement also contributes to more effective maritime and border security.

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Gambia remains focused on the continuation of the country's positive contribution to regional stability and the improvement of Gambian military professionalism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	696	120	-	120	120
International Military Education and Training	119	120	-	120	120
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	577	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	696	120	-	120	120
1 Peace and Security	119	120	-	120	120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	119	120	-	120	120
5 Humanitarian Assistance	577	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	577	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	120	120	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	120	120	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will focus on military cooperation and exchanges to encourage The Gambia to maintain and expand its laudable counter-terrorism and peacekeeping efforts. Continued military training and education will enhance the Gambian military's capacity to fulfill these missions. Civil-military relations will be an important focus for military training to improve the professionalism of The Gambia's armed forces and reinforce the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On June 16, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) suspended The Gambia's compact eligibility for assistance due to setbacks in the country's democratic development and a negative trend in its overall human rights performance. To date, The Gambia has not been reselected for MCC compact eligibility.

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ghana is a stable and democratic country with a population of 22 million people. In January 2009, Ghana continued to consolidate democracy by transferring power to an opposition party for a second time since 1992. Ghana is a leader in promoting peaceful conflict resolution in Africa and is a major troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. However, it faces numerous challenges, including weak institutions, over-centralization of authority, corruption, and a growing narcotics trafficking problem. In addition, the Ghanaian health system is struggling, while Ghanaians suffer from a heavy burden of disease, especially malaria. In the past decade, there has been no improvement in maternal and infant mortality rates. HIV infects almost 20,000 people each year. Access to education has improved, but quality remains poor and only about a quarter of primary school students can read at grade level.

To assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to overcome these hurdles and transition from a transforming country to a sustaining partner country, U.S. foreign assistance will focus on strengthening Ghana's security sector, supporting decentralization and fiscal transparency, improving the quality of basic education, addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and ensuring food security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
Development Assistance	25,412	59,500	-	59,500	71,134
Foreign Military Financing	298	300	-	300	450
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,000	11,500	-	11,500	11,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,074	38,495	-	38,495	59,000
International Military Education and Training	588	600	-	600	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	75	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,946	4,500	-	4,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
1 Peace and Security	1,457	1,400	-	1,400	1,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	75	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,136	900	-	900	1,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	246	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	637	3,000	-	3,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	12	3,000	-	3,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	625	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	69,504	70,695	-	70,695	93,900
3.1 Health	52,504	54,695	-	54,695	70,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
3.2 Education	17,000	16,000	-	16,000	23,400
4 Economic Growth	9,291	40,300	-	40,300	42,734
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	275	350	-	350	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	-	-	-	4,300
4.3 Financial Sector	175	-	-	-	400
4.4 Infrastructure	150	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	6,866	36,800	-	36,800	33,134
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,900
4.8 Environment	925	3,150	-	3,150	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	8,290	-	8,290	15,447
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,870	-	2,870	4,906
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,420	-	5,420	10,541

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	143,434	1,800	5,000	93,900	42,734	-
Development Assistance	71,134	-	5,000	23,400	42,734	-
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,500	-	-	11,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,000	-	-	59,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: While Ghana has enjoyed relative peace and stability, it is in a difficult region and faces a number of challenges. Ghana has become a major transit center for narcotics trafficking. U.S. assistance will continue to improve infrastructure and provide equipment for Ghana's Armed Forces, police, and law enforcement personnel, in order to increase both capacity and professionalism, ensuring that Ghana does not serve as a base or transit point for illicit shipments of people, goods, and narcotics to the United States. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening border security and enhancing fraud-detection. Improvements at Accra's police headquarters, the Kotoka International Airport, and a naval base have already begun. In particular, Department of State-funded programs are providing an evidence and training facility for the police, a climate controlled room for equipment at the airport, and a boat maintenance facility for the navy. The installation of Automated Identification System equipment and the recent donation of fast patrol boats complement continuing programs such as Africa Partnership Station, which is designed to enhance the host nation's maritime security.

U.S. assistance will support Ghana in meeting its military pledges to the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force and international peacekeeping missions. Ghana is an important contributor of peacekeeping forces in Africa and an anchor for regional stability. The Department of State, through its Global Peace Operations Initiative, will continue its effort to train and equip Ghanaian forces deploying to Peace Support Operations. Ghana currently has personnel deployed to four UN missions and is preparing for a fifth deployment.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Good governance remains a primary U.S. priority to maintain Ghana’s democratic gains. The new Ghanaian administration seeks greater cooperation with the U.S. Currently, local governments lack the skills required to effectively plan, budget, fund, implement and monitor programs in a transparent manner, and citizens have poor advocacy skills. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) resources will provide direct technical assistance to continue fiscal decentralization and build the capacity of local government and citizen groups to work together on local development issues. Increased fiscal transparency will become even more critical with the anticipated inflow of oil revenues by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12		3,000		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		The number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve performance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
3	10	10	20	25	8	35
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To ensure that Ghana is prepared to effectively and responsibly manage its revenue flows to the benefit of its people, especially given the expected oil revenues, the U.S. will strengthen its emphasis on governance and institutional capacity building within its target sectors – health, education, and economic growth. Funding in FY 2009 will be used to initiate a new cross-sectoral governance strategy in target districts throughout Ghana. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding will allow expansion into new targeted districts in support of the health, education, economic growth and water activities which will be located there. Programs seek to improve local governments' planning, budgeting and implementation skills and to bring local governments and citizens together to set priorities and develop innovative strategies to achieve them. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance is helping Ghana to address poor maternal and child health indicators and improve the performance of its family planning program. Maternal mortality remains high at 540 per 100,000 births and has been declared a national emergency by the GOG. Recent surveys indicate progress in health prevention behaviors including use of bed nets, prenatal care, and immunization. USAID resources will be used to improve delivery of critical preventive health services, while building local capacity and accountability in the most underserved areas. These efforts will improve maternal and child health, increase coverage of family support services and reduce malnutrition rates. USAID resources will also support the Ministry of Health as it makes a strategic shift to focus on results-based management and performance-based financing. Support for water and sanitation will focus on infrastructure development, behavior change communication, and developing the capacity of government personnel, district assemblies, and civil society organizations to manage water and sanitation facilities.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order

to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ghana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under Basic Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies, such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance, basic scientific concepts, general health, including awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials available, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

In FY 2008, U.S. programs managed by USAID supported 465,000 primary school students, representing a 13 percent increase in the number supported in FY 2007. Despite this increase, approximately 15 percent of the eligible primary school population remains out of school and only 19 percent of those in school meet literacy standards. In FY 2010, a new program will considerably expand coverage of U.S. programs through the use of country systems to reach approximately 950,000 primary school students and improve the early grade literacy achievement from 19 percent to 35 percent of the school population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	16,862	17,300		34,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	60,023	150,000	236,789	460,000	590,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 budget for Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) in Ghana has doubled, consistent with the original three year plan for the initiative. PMI capacity-building activities in the first years (such as training, policy development, and supply chain strengthening) paves the way for scaled-up delivery of malaria control interventions (such as insecticide-treated bed-nets (ITN) in the final year. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, nets have been purchased to support routine distributions mainly in two regions (Central and Western Regions). PMI will look to support scaled-up ITN distributions in additional regions going forward. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,700		9,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple-years of protection provided through sale or distribution of contraceptives nationwide				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
853,163	1,064,034	902,401	1,100,000	1,102,060	1,155,000	1,212,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will help Ghana achieve its health and development goals through voluntary use of family planning methods. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will help provide the significant support that Ghana's family planning program still requires. Unfortunately, it appears that since 2003, family planning practices have actually dropped in Ghana. In the past, not enough emphasis had been placed on behavior change communication. U.S. resources will be used to improve commodities procurement, security and availability as well as to support mass behavior change communications. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	17,000		16,000		23,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	304,415	412,786	455,355	556,415	118,788	631,844
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. basic education program is designed to increase school enrollments, accelerate the acquisition of literacy skills and strengthen education management and accountability in order to generate an educated population that will strengthen democratic processes and enhance economic growth. Program progress is assessed through a number of indicators, including school enrollments and learning achievement. The requested FY 2010 funding increase will enable the U.S. to support the new Government of Ghana in reducing school commuting distances for children in northern Ghana and also expand support for girls' scholarships. Although Gross Enrollment Ratio, measuring the ratio of children in schools to the total population of age-appropriate children, improved in FY 2008 from 89.2 percent in FY 2007 to 94.4 percent, significant gender disparities in school attendance and completion between boys and girls remain. Increased access to high quality education services for children in underserved areas, particularly girls, will help create a higher skilled labor force and more participatory democracy necessary to move Ghana towards middle

income status. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Economic Growth: Ghana must continue to improve its investment climate and competitiveness, in order to sustain strong economic growth and achieve middle-income status by 2015. By 2010, Ghana anticipates producing oil for export, which will present a unique set of opportunities and challenges. U.S. assistance under the U.S. Global Food Security Response program, the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and other programs will encourage continued macroeconomic gains, sector reform (especially in energy), private sector competitiveness, increased access to finance, growth in non-traditional exports, and improved investment and business climates. USAID will also support the conservation and management of natural resources and bio-diversity by developing the capacity of rural communities to implement sustainable management schemes and providing rural households with training in sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods, such as small game rearing. U.S. assistance is in line with the Government of Ghana's own development objectives, as detailed in the Trade Sector Support Program, the Financial Sector Strategic Plan, and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, and will strengthen the capacity of the public sector to articulate and implement policies that will enhance private sector performance.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response program, USAID will work with African and international private companies in Ghana, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through the deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	900		0		4,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Volume of sales by assisted firms (Metric Tons)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
50,300	49,600	38,560	79,420	44,110	50,000	70,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested funds will assist Ghanaian farmers to increase the volume of their produce for export and local supply chains. USAID's agricultural activity has improved horticultural commodity supply chains over the past five years in 25 districts, despite a setback in FY 2008 related to a shift in the type of pineapple variety demanded by world markets. Thanks to MCC-related investments in infrastructure, the market trend for high-value horticulture crops is set to increase. As the agricultural activity closes out in FY 2009, USAID is designing a new Agriculture Trade & Investment program that will scale up the previous program's achievements by continuing to work with previous producer organizations/buyers and expanding to include

new small holder farmers beginning in FY 2010. The new program will maximize export market opportunities for high-value horticulture crops. In FY 2009, the new program will only be active in 12 districts. At the end of FY 2009, USAID plans to expand the Agriculture Trade & Investment program to reach 53 districts. These results will be reported in FY 2010.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana signed a five-year \$547 million compact agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on August 1, 2006. Projects are designed to improve the lives of the rural poor by raising farmer incomes through agricultural development. To complement the MCC Compact efforts, USAID will continue to assist small-and medium-sized agricultural businesses to meet regulatory and market-driven standards and attract foreign investment; support community services by training community teachers and support schools constructed with Compact funds; and build capacity at the district level to monitor and maintain compact community investments.

Some very promising actions have been taken by the GOG that complement MCC investments. The GOG's new decentralization policy and district development fund, which provides discretionary funds to local governments that perform well, target a number of the 23 districts where \$547 million is being invested by MCC in economic growth and education. This GOG initiative is designed to support increased local government and community participation in selection and monitoring of MCC funded activities.

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea is at a crossroads. After the death of President Conte in December 2008, a military junta seized power and established the National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD). The CNDD suspended the constitution and dissolved the government and republican institutions. While international organizations have condemned the military action, they have pledged their support to help Guinea conduct a swift transition to constitutional rule by organizing transparent and credible elections in 2009. With the exception of humanitarian assistance and aid to further democratic processes, the U.S. suspended most assistance to encourage Guinea to move quickly to a civilian government that can provide for and promote the well-being of its people. Guinea has failed to address deteriorating economic conditions and provide the most basic services. Guinea also is at risk of sliding into political paralysis and perhaps even becoming a failed state, which would make it more vulnerable to transnational crime and seriously threaten regional stability. Yet, despite deteriorating political conditions, the United States sees reason for hope.

An International Contact Group is facilitating dialogue, and political and civil organizations have demanded that the general elections take place by the end of 2009 and recommended a roadmap to that end. On March 28, the CNDD announced its acceptance of the elections timeline presented by civil society: legislative elections on October 11, 2009 and Presidential elections on December 13, 2009, with a run off scheduled for December 23, 2009. For the first time ever, Guinea has the opportunity to hold credible elections. U.S. assistance to Guinea can play an important role in supporting popular calls for greater democracy, good governance, better social services, and improved economic opportunity, all of which should bolster stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
Development Assistance	2,400	2,576	-	2,576	14,723
Foreign Military Financing	109	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,458	8,200	-	8,200	7,750
International Military Education and Training	246	85	-	85	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	100	-	100	110
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,993	2,500	-	2,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
1 Peace and Security	355	185	-	185	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	355	85	-	85	40
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	50	-	50	110
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	50	-	50	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,400	2,576	-	2,576	7,139
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	3,042

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,400	2,076	-	2,076	1,041
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	2,056
3 Investing in People	9,040	8,950	-	8,950	8,778
3.1 Health	9,040	8,950	-	8,950	7,750
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,028
4 Economic Growth	2,411	1,750	-	1,750	6,556
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,570
4.5 Agriculture	2,411	1,750	-	1,750	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,630
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,056
of which: 6 Program Support	-	181	-	181	1,575
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	52	-	52	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	129	-	129	1,125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	22,623	150	7,139	8,778	6,556	-
Development Assistance	14,723	-	7,139	1,028	6,556	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,750	-	-	7,750	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	110	110	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Guinea's military remains an important element in ensuring regional security. If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance, provided through the Department of State, will be used to train and increase professionalism of the military. U.S. military assistance would also be coordinated to increase military-to-military engagement opportunities, including exercises through the African Partnership Station, an international initiative that aims to work with U.S. and international partners to promote maritime safety and security in West Africa. This is part of U.S. Africa Command's Theater Security Cooperation program. The U.S. Mission will maintain its military-to-military engagement with Guinea while continuing to promote civilian-military dialogue to ensure that the military becomes accountable to elected civilian authority. Another goal will be to shape the Guinean military's future participation in peacekeeping operations on the continent.

If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance will also focus on counter-narcotics activities. Guinea has become a major hub for narcotics trafficking in West Africa, involving corrupt elements of both the military and the police. The U.S. would also increase engagement with security forces to bolster policing and anti-terrorism efforts. Continued dialogue and consideration will be given to exploring other potential areas for future engagement, to include developing a core Guinean government anti-narcotics enforcement team.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Government's primary strategic objective is to assist the Guinean people in obtaining the peaceful, democratic change needed to foster greater national stability and

economic development. Successful transition, post-election reforms through consensus-building processes, responsive governance and transparent local elections will put Guinea on the path to consolidating their democratization process.

Through the U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) targeted assistance programs, electoral support will build upon the expected 2009 legislative and presidential elections to progressively strengthen electoral institutions for the local elections in 2010 and develop a change-oriented political environment. USAID will continue to build the human and institutional capacity of the National Independent Electoral Commission, increase citizen participation, including youth and women, and improve the electoral machinery and logistics to enable credible and transparent elections. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of political parties to participate more effectively in the political process during and after the electoral period.

Beyond elections, and if the suspension of assistance is lifted, USAID programs will continue to promote good governance and fight corruption by building more effective and accountable governmental and non-governmental institutions, especially in the key sectors of health, education, and agriculture. Local government and fiscal decentralization programs will improve the ability of local governments to govern effectively and improve service delivery. Anti-corruption activities can improve reporting, civic activism, and internal controls to combat the endemic corruption in Guinea. Assistance can also strengthen civil society’s capacity to participate more actively in governance and public affairs, including a new initiative to strengthen the capacity of human rights organizations’ to monitor and report on abuses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		500		3,042	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	66	40	113	113	125
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With power and governance highly centralized in Guinea, decentralization and improved local governance is central to the U.S. goal of improving governance in the country. Effective decentralization is not only key to improving education, healthcare, and other services for average people but is also critical to political stability as it provides checks and balances on central government. In 2007, USAID began assisting local governments and civil society in the eastern third of Guinea to improve local governance and development planning. By the end of FY 2008, USAID had reached 113 collectivities (one third of all in the country), 95 of which drafted local development plans using participatory processes. Additional funds in FY 2010 would help the U.S. to deepen its engagement in those collectivities and expand to a small number of new ones in 2010 and 2011. It would also support the transfer of funds from the central government to the local level and assist the collectivities to manage these funds in a transparent and accountable manner. Other important uses of these funds not captured by this indicator include support to strengthen a newly-elected Guinean legislature and anti corruption initiatives. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 was used in achieving the results realized in FY 07 and FY 08.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,056	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	53	200	108	300	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. has helped Guinean civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the first steps in playing an important advocacy and watchdog role in addressing questions of governance, health care and education. In 2007, USAID started assisting CSOs to improve their own internal systems and procedures, making them more effective advocates and watchdogs. Among groups who have benefited from USAID assistance is the National Council of Civil Society Organizations, which, since a military junta seized power last December, has been among the more effective civil society networks demanding elections in 2009. While funds have not been made available in FY 2009, additional funds in FY 2010 would help some 300 CSOs deepen their ability to advocate and oversee government actions locally and nationally. If funds are made available, USAID would be able to broaden its assistance to reach more CSOs in FY 2011. Civil society will be a critical player in FY 2010, particularly to provide oversight to a newly-elected government should Guinea hold elections this year. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 was used in achieving the results realized in FY 07 and FY 08.

Investing in People: Guinea has some of the world’s worst health indicators. U.S. humanitarian assistance in Guinea will continue to improve maternal and child health, strengthen reproductive health services, and help Guinea maintain its low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. Guinea will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Programs will continue to support the objective of improving governance and technical capacity in the health sector at both the local and national level. This will include encouraging greater civic participation in health issues and promoting more accountable and transparent management of health programs and resources, including U.S.-donated commodities. U.S. assistance in health is particularly engaged in discouraging the practice of female genital mutilation, which affects 96 percent of Guinea’s female population, as well as discouraging forced early marriage, and supporting fistula repair and the social re-integration of fistula victims.

Only about 30 percent of the population in Guinea is literate, which undermines the country’s economic productivity and the civic participation needed for a healthy democracy. USAID programs will provide support for teacher training to improve instruction, especially in the area of civic education in secondary schools. U.S. assistance will also improve secondary school management and the national education statistics system, as well as the acquisition of teaching and learning materials, including textbooks. In addition, USAID programs will strengthen community participation and oversight of schools, and increase community demand for education, especially for girls and rural children.

Economic Growth: Even if meaningful democratic change is realized, without accompanying economic prosperity Guinea will remain vulnerable to widespread discontent and instability. If the suspension is

lifted, USAID will continue to focus on supporting agricultural sector productivity to boost household food production and incomes. Farmer associations and small enterprises will receive technical support, business development services (such as better access to market information and help with improving product standards to meet market demands), and financial assistance (e.g., micro-credit). If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance will help Guineans explore investment and regional trade opportunities within the Mano River region (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), as well as identify and take advantage of opportunities for increased trade with the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,056	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practice as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Guinea's forests are critical to the country's environmental and economic health. The rural population is dependent on forest products (wood, charcoal, palm oil, fruits), and the forests are essential to maintaining the country's watershed. But Guinean forests are vulnerable to slash and burn agriculture, over-exploitation, and the ravages of unregulated mining. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new program aimed at teaching and motivating farmers and communities to more sustainably manage forests through a participatory, community-based approach to conservation as well as more sustainable agriculture techniques. In addition, the U.S. will support the mitigation of local conflicts related to competition over access to forest resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,570	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

At present, lack of appropriate technology, infrastructure, know-how, and credit constrain Guinea's ability to take advantage of its fertile land and boost its agricultural exports. Guinea has abundant and desirable

products for export (e.g., timber, cashews, coffee, coconut, pineapple, banana), and there is vigorous interest in opportunities under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new project to build the capacity of Guinean firms to take advantage of existing market opportunities. Assistance will be provided to exporting firms in marketing and meeting international phyto-sanitary and other standards. Assistance will be provided to the government to improve trade and investment policies such as streamlining export procedures. Efforts will also be made to improve infrastructure (such as cold storage) and mitigate corruption in the export sector (e.g., at customs). During FY 2010, the project will provide training and capacity building assistance to approximately 15 Guinean exporters, with an additional 30 to be assisted by the end of FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,630	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Beneficiaries with Increased Income due to US Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Guinean banking sector does not provide the small, low-interest and short-term loans that farmers and other micro and small entrepreneurs need to grow their businesses. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new project to assist both rural and urban populations, but particularly those in rural areas, to increase household incomes through microenterprise support services including credit and training in livelihood and business skills. The project will support income generating activities such as processing of agricultural products, soap making, cloth dying, and cell phone repair. The project will also increase farmers' access to improved farming and post-harvest technologies to boost their productivity and incomes.

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's assistance priority in Guinea-Bissau is to facilitate the country's democratic transition by encouraging democratic practices, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting peace and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	957	200	-	200	3,700
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	600
International Military Education and Training	113	100	-	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	100	-	100	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	244	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	957	200	-	200	3,700
1 Peace and Security	957	200	-	200	3,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	357	100	-	100	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	600	100	-	100	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	150
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	150
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	75
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,700	3,100	600	-	-	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. will train select civilians, soldiers, and officers to enhance the military’s understanding of its roles and responsibilities and instill professionalism and respect for human rights and civilian control. The U.S. will coordinate closely with allies and international organizations to maximize training and capacity-building efforts. The Department of State will provide assistance to civilian government and security forces working to fight drug trafficking and will work closely with the Department of Justice to provide specialized training and material assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	600		100		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of deficiencies in counternarcotics legal framework corrected through new legislation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2008 funding will support a U.S. prosecutor to the European Union’s Security Sector Reform Mission in Guinea-Bissau, who will arrive in-country in 2009. Guinea-Bissau has become a major transit hub for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Trafficking through West Africa has increased dramatically in recent years and Guinea-Bissau has been the worst affected state in the region. Effectively countering narco-trafficking will require a comprehensive approach to strengthening investigative and prosecutorial capacity. The legal framework, which forms the foundation for all counternarcotics activities, needs to be strengthened. Specifically, introducing the legal concepts of conspiracy and plea bargaining would provide important legal tools for countering organized crime. Guinea-Bissau’s asset forfeiture law needs to be revised and the country’s law enforcement agencies restructured. After careful interagency planning, the U.S. will be expanding engagement on counternarcotics, which will support U.S. efforts across the criminal justice system. Not all of this funding will be used to achieve the target outlined above. The funds will also be used to achieve the targets of other programs, such as training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve democratic governance by promoting legislative oversight of the military and security sector reform, executive-legislative relations, and the institutional development of the legislature. Political parties have little democratic grounding and have not received education in the basics, such as policy formation, communicating with constituents, and grassroots policy action. U.S assistance will support training, workshops, and exercises for political parties in Bissau and in key regional administrative centers.

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has long had a strong and highly valued partnership with Kenya. U.S. main interests in Kenya include promoting democracy and good governance; supporting Kenya's economic development; maintaining its role as a stable partner and contributor to regional peace and security; and mobilizing effective regional counterterrorism efforts. U.S. assistance in FY 2009 was focused on responding to the post-election crisis and addressing humanitarian needs, the urgent need for conflict resolution and reconciliation at the grassroots level, and the need to implement the reform agenda agreed to by the coalition government. Important modifications to the core foreign assistance program have been made to assist Kenya in addressing the underlying causes of the current crisis. If essential reforms are implemented, Kenya will become more transparent, less corrupt, and have a more participatory democracy, which can improve living standards and the quality of life for all Kenyans. If the reforms fail, violence is likely to recur and the coalition government may not survive until the next regularly scheduled elections in late 2012. Kenya was economically devastated by the post-election violence, and recovery remains slow due to the ongoing impact of the global economic crisis. Given the potential for violent inter-ethnic conflict in multiple regions of Kenya and the challenging security situation in neighboring Somalia, U.S. peace and security-related activities, including counter-terrorism, are integral to preserving regional stability. The U.S. played a decisive role in helping resolve the post-election crisis. Sustained U.S. engagement will help ensure that fundamental reforms are carried out, in order to help Kenya stay on its democratic path.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
Development Assistance	32,125	47,750	38,000	85,750	76,885
Economic Support Fund	12,000	25,000	-	25,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	198	250	-	250	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	501,879	500,850	-	500,850	500,850
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,384	45,626	-	45,626	70,850
International Military Education and Training	606	770	-	770	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,211	5,500	-	5,500	8,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	74,055	40,896	-	40,896	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
1 Peace and Security	10,015	11,220	1,500	12,720	12,098
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,753	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,262	1,520	-	1,520	2,550
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	4,700	1,500	6,200	1,548
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,400	11,300	13,000	24,300	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	3,000	1,000	4,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,200	7,300	9,000	16,300	6,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,100	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,450	-	-	-	4,000
3 Investing in People	554,550	561,476	-	561,476	577,995
3.1 Health	547,550	550,476	-	550,476	571,700
3.2 Education	7,000	11,000	-	11,000	6,295
4 Economic Growth	28,760	36,750	21,500	58,250	53,517
4.5 Agriculture	12,685	24,000	5,000	29,000	40,222
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	5,500	6,000	11,500	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,850	2,250	10,500	12,750	1,500
4.8 Environment	6,225	5,000	-	5,000	9,295
5 Humanitarian Assistance	64,733	45,896	-	45,896	525
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	64,633	45,896	-	45,896	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	100	-	-	-	525
6 Program Support	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,650	-	6,650	36,093
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,100	-	3,100	3,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,550	-	3,550	32,293

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	659,135	12,098	15,000	577,995	53,517	525
Development Assistance	76,885	1,548	15,000	6,295	53,517	525
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500,850	-	-	500,850	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	70,850	-	-	70,850	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Post-election violence, ongoing chronic insecurity in several regions, significant refugee flows from Somalia, and the increased demand on national security resources have adversely affected Kenya's ability to focus on counter-terrorism initiatives, which remain an important goal in the regional context. The U.S. continues to approach counter-terrorism capacity building in the larger context of national security, directing increased resources towards building security capacity to contribute broadly to improving Kenya's overall security. Issues such as coastal, port, aviation and border security, cyber crime prevention and detection, professionalization of police and military units, improved immigration controls, refugee and internally displaced person security, domestic terrorism, and violent crime are approached from an integrated, multi-USG agency perspective. In the Kenyan context, training of security forces incorporates sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence, and civilian-police and civilian-military relations.

Funding requested for conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities will support this essential prerequisite for national peace and stability. Department of State-funded programs will also enhance the forensic investigation, community-based policing, and crowd control skills of the civilian police.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	5,753	5,000		8,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Trained in Anti-terrorism by USG Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	274	0	359	410
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Both the Maritime Security and the Anti-terrorism Police Training Initiatives gained momentum and enjoyed some moderate successes. The Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance training facility at Manda Bay Naval Base in northern Kenya was successfully completed and opened in late February. Forty participants graduated from two iterations of 11-week Comprehensive Maritime Security training. In addition to the Port of Mombasa patrols, Maritime Police Unit officers began patrolling the coastal waters in and around Lamu, Pate and Manda Islands. Anti-terrorism Police Unit Officers who attended ATA training participated in an operation to track down and interdict Fazul and other suspected Al Qaeda operatives. ATA cyber forensics training and equipment is being put to use in this endeavor. A series of cyber forensics courses was delivered paving the way for the early 2009 delivery and installation of the cyber forensics lab. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The recent political crisis provides hard evidence that Kenya needs to improve its system of checks and balances, reduce executive discretion, and ensure meaningful political inclusion for all. Failure to address these issues will prevent Kenya from consolidating its democracy and may result in erosion of those gains realized over the past decade. Consequently, programs focusing on governing justly and democratically continue to be a top U.S. policy priority. USAID funding will support reforms that address Kenya's political and social divisions, including revisions to the constitution, electoral laws, land policy, and the development of a framework for decentralization, as well as efforts to promote increased transparency and effectiveness of governance institutions. Where relevant, interventions have an emphasis on gender equity and youth empowerment. This reform agenda is advanced by supporting the Kenyan National Assembly, the Prime Minister's Office, and if restructured, assistance will be extended to a newly constituted electoral commission. USAID funding also supports the development of more internally-democratic political parties. Complementary funding is provided to strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of civil society organizations and the media to serve as effective watchdogs and advocates for the reform agenda.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,450		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using US Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	25	27	43	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. is working to enhance the advocacy and policy skills of local Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to promote positive changes in Kenya governance. This involves improving the financial and organizational sustainability, and nurturing new leadership, particularly by developing coalitions that include more “grassroots” level organizations targeting youth and women. Over the coming fiscal year, an increase of approximately 25 percent in the total number of CSO partners supported under the program is expected. FY 2010 funds will support programs in the areas of electoral administration and constitutional reform as well as policy reform, particularly monitoring GOK performance in the area of procurement reform. Additional resources will permit expansion of the range of activities with each NGO to encompass more vigorous civil society attention engagement on the National Coalition's reform agenda. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: The majority of the programs under this objective include combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, as well as providing for maternal and child health, and family planning. U.S. assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis in all eight provinces of Kenya through USAID programs. It will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, the timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing abortion. Assistance programs will reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. Given Kenya's high population growth rate, family planning is essential to ensure that poverty rates do not escalate.

Increased maternal and child health funds will be used to improve maternal, neonatal, and child health outcomes by supporting the scale-up of high-impact interventions, strengthening health systems, and building human resource capacity. In addition, FY 2010 funds will include USAID activities with a direct focus on hygiene, sanitation promotion, and water quality interventions, as well as linkages to improvements in drinking water supply and sanitation.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Kenya will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. Assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent.

U.S. assistance will also focus on the delivery of quality basic education for marginalized communities, especially girls and children in North Eastern and coastal regions of Kenya. USAID support for pre-primary and primary education include policy, professional and institutional capacity development; capacity development in Information Communication Technology, education administration, and interactive radio instruction for the marginalized. In addition, U.S. funds will train teachers and administrators; mentor and strengthen parent-teacher associations; develop and distribute learning and teaching materials; improve access to learning for marginalized communities; provide educational outreach services to out-of-school youth; and conduct HIV/AIDS awareness and mitigation activities among school age populations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		40,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Insecticide Treated Nets Purchased with USG Funds				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200,000	600,000	690,000	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional resources will be utilized to expand coverage and double the procurement of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). A smaller portion of the additional funding will expand efforts to scale up other prevention interventions like residual spraying that is environmentally safe, as well as treatment interventions. The goal is to move towards universal coverage in Kenya - that is, two persons under each LLINs. Additional funding is directly linked to being able to purchase and distribute additional bed nets based on the increase of funding available. The 103 percent increase in funding will allow an additional 810,000 bed nets to be purchased.

Economic Growth: Kenya's economy depends heavily on agriculture and tourism, both of which rely on the conservation and sustainable management of the country's rich diversity of natural resources— soil, water, forests, wildlife and marine environments. The majority of economic growth funds will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of key agricultural commodities. There will be complementary investments in agricultural policy, expanding access to financial services, improving the enabling environment for private sector development, promoting trade, increasing opportunities for small and micro-enterprises, and enhancing the sustainable use of renewable natural resources. USAID programs will also seek to provide much-needed assistance to enhance resiliency and reduce vulnerability of rural household livelihoods in drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, where conflict over scarce natural resources contributes to instability.

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Kenyan economy, contributing 25 percent of GDP, and over 50 percent, if agriculture-based manufacturing is included. The sector is central to broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction in Kenya. Overall, 80 percent of Kenya's population of 35 million derives at least part of its livelihood from agriculture, including livestock and pastoral activities. Agriculture also accounts for about 60 percent of export earnings. Over 75 percent of agricultural output is from small-scale, rain-fed farming or livestock production, and is highly susceptible to both annual and season rainfall variability. For Kenya to accelerate its economic growth and reduce poverty, it must take concerted measures to increase agricultural productivity and market competitiveness, linking the rural poor to growing

markets while further strengthening its agricultural regulatory environment.

Kenya's post-election crisis, coupled with escalating agricultural input prices and recurrent drought, combined to exacerbate greatly the country's food insecurity. With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

FY 2010 funds will be used to further expand and deepen programs that advance the competitiveness of key agricultural sub-sectors, including maize, dairy, horticulture and livestock, through comprehensive market-driven value chain programs and support to sector reform, thereby catalyzing sector growth while helping to increase incomes for rural households. These expanded programs will further bolster USAID's participation in the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, as well as the African Global Competitiveness Initiative.

If the post-election economic downturn and other recent factors adversely affecting agricultural production can be reversed and positive trends resumed, agricultural sector growth should accelerate over the next five years, accompanied by significantly higher Government of Kenya and private investment, and ultimately increased rural household incomes. However, in the near term, Kenya's food security and overall agricultural sector production have been severely affected, significantly reducing prospects for agricultural and economic growth in 2008. U.S. assistance will be essential to help re-establish private sector-led growth in the targeted value chains and advance policy and institutional reforms to create an enabling environment for greater growth in the coming years.

A key building block of Kenya's tourism sector is biodiversity. U.S. assistance will contribute to the growth of tourism through investments in conservation and protection of Kenya's rich biodiversity; improving the condition of natural ecosystems; and reforms in environmental policy, law and regulation that will enable the private sector, communities, and the Government of Kenya to sustainably manage natural resources. Biodiversity and agricultural and livestock productivity are also dependent on sound soil and water management on farmlands and in the arid and semi-arid lands. Other crucial U.S. investments will assist rural communities and individual households in adapting to the impacts of climate change; advance policy and legal frameworks in support of environmental monitoring and compliance; encourage equitable access to, and tenure over, land and natural resources; and expand investments in sustainable, nature-based enterprises.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,225		5,000		9,295	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Hectares in Areas of Biological Significance under Improved Management as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	126,879	152,630	113,100	140,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Kenyan tourism is essentially nature-based and it trades on charismatic wildlife, wilderness amenities and pristine coastal and marine environments. FY 2010 funds will be used to consolidate and deepen activities that foster improved biodiversity and environmental conservation. Targets appear to be lower in 2010 due to the fact that FY2008 targets are based on a one-off public private partnership that was able to leverage additional funds for tree planting activities. The new funds will target more fragile environmental areas while new partnership arrangements are sought. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,685		29,000		40,222	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Rural Households benefiting from USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	490,644	563,458	546,347	555,000	700,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The agricultural sector is central to Kenya's broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction. Agriculture also accounts for about 60 percent of export earnings. Additional resources are required in order to have a significant impact on agricultural development as a means to address food insecurity and poverty alleviation and help spur economic growth. The FY 2010 request will support Kenya's participation as a target country under the U.S.'s Global Food Security Response (GFSR) to expand access to improved agricultural technology and services, strengthen capacity of farmer/pastoral groups to participate in expanding markets, address issues of product quality, food safety and other emerging market standards, and improve policies and regulatory capacity. Additional resources will permit expansion of activities to a critical mass of productive smallholder farmers and pastoralists and begin to reduce dependence on emergency food aid while helping to address critical issues such as sustainable and equitable utilization of natural resources. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support the continuation of the Famine Early Warning System.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Kenya's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program began implementing activities in October 2007. The two-year, \$12.7 million program addresses public sector procurement reform, with a particular emphasis on the healthcare sector. Under the threshold program, Kenyan civil society organizations will serve as "watchdogs," monitoring Kenya's progress in reforming its public procurement and health care delivery systems. In 2008, comprehensive reviews of the procurement practices of Kenya's highest spending public entities were completed and made public. The threshold program addresses the issue of corruption directly, and complements ongoing USAID programs in Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth. The current threshold program is scheduled to conclude on September 30, 2009.

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of Lesotho in its efforts to address the country's HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at developing human resource capacity in the health field, building more strategic health systems, and expanding services to orphans and vulnerable children.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,557	25,650	-	25,650	25,650
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,650	19,150	-	19,150	19,150
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,828	6,400	-	6,400	6,400
International Military Education and Training	79	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,557	25,650	-	25,650	25,650
1 Peace and Security	79	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	79	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	28,478	25,550	-	25,550	25,550
3.1 Health	28,478	25,550	-	25,550	25,550
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1,633
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	1,633

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	25,650	100	-	25,550	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,150	-	-	19,150	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	-	-	6,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding provided through the Department of State, will be used to further professionalize the Lesotho Defense Force by supporting programs that emphasize leadership, management, civilian-military relations, improved health of the armed forces, and human rights. This training will also serve to safeguard against anti-democratic behavior and to solidify civilian-military cooperation.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Lesotho

will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Lesotho signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact agreement in July 2007. Entry-into-force began in September 2008. The compact program focuses on water infrastructure; health infrastructure and human resources; and improvements in the business and investment climate. The supply of potable water to household and industrial users will be increased. Health care infrastructure investments are designed to extend medical care to rural populations, increase the quality of care, and ensure that sufficient medical staff is available to sustain higher levels of service. Programs to improve the business and investment climate will include reforms of judicial procedures and commercial law, border and customs procedures, as well as financial infrastructure and property rights. All of these activities are aimed at helping Lesotho attract new investment to develop value-added manufacturing and increase employment.

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Liberia focuses on creating a stable democracy in a country recovering from 14 years of civil war by strengthening security structures, changing the culture of impunity, systematic corruption and poor governance, closing severe gaps in access to quality education and health care, expanding economic opportunity, and helping to rebuild essential infrastructure. U.S. assistance has enabled slow but steady progress under a reform-focused, democratically-elected government and will also help to prevent a return to conflict in the wake of the drawdown of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
Development Assistance	29,863	32,000	-	32,000	-
Economic Support Fund	43,192	80,300	-	80,300	148,670
Foreign Military Financing	298	1,500	-	1,500	9,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	800	800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	23,235	24,900	-	24,900	35,800
International Military Education and Training	379	400	-	400	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,096	4,130	-	4,130	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	51,664	49,650	-	49,650	10,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,414	6,300	-	6,300	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
1 Peace and Security	56,437	55,680	-	55,680	27,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	56,437	55,680	-	55,680	27,525
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,700	27,201	-	27,201	39,394
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,200	8,200	-	8,200	8,998
2.2 Good Governance	13,500	11,800	-	11,800	22,494
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	4,201	-	4,201	4,610
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	3,000	-	3,000	3,292
3 Investing in People	54,097	63,030	-	63,030	84,537
3.1 Health	31,240	37,090	-	37,090	40,900
3.2 Education	20,300	24,050	-	24,050	38,787
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,557	1,890	-	1,890	4,850
4 Economic Growth	27,965	54,069	-	54,069	76,339
4.4 Infrastructure	9,000	12,305	-	12,305	18,502
4.5 Agriculture	8,330	24,520	-	24,520	33,916
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,500	9,700	-	9,700	15,643
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,135	3,000	-	3,000	3,292

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
4.8 Environment	2,000	4,544	-	4,544	4,986
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,742	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,742	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,773	7,622	-	7,622	10,608
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,306	-	3,306	4,579
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,773	4,316	-	4,316	6,029

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	227,795	27,525	39,394	84,537	76,339	-
Economic Support Fund	148,670	-	39,394	38,787	70,489	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	-	-	800	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,800	-	-	35,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	525	525	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	9,150	5,850	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. will continue to play a leading role in supporting security sector reform in Liberia during FY 2010, a year when the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will draw down its forces. Although the U.S. will have completed the intensive training of the new 2,000 soldier army, thus reducing the levels of funding required for peacekeeping operations, assistance will be needed to continue training of Armed Forces of Liberia officers, sustain military-to-military engagement, and support the development of a coast guard. Significant assistance will also be needed to replace the departing UN police units in providing law and order for Liberia's citizens, and thus facilitating the drawdown of the UN peacekeeping force. A police force capable of maintaining law and order is essential to sustaining stability and the revival of economic activity. A major infusion of Department of State resources will improve the effectiveness of the Liberia National Police and help to retrain or replace police, develop senior and middle-level managers, and support the projected civilian oversight board. The U.S. will also continue to provide support to Liberia's Special Security Service.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued funding for improvements in governance will enhance Liberia's stability; help prevent renewed conflict; help the Liberian government mobilize the resources needed for effective government and the reconstruction of infrastructure; and address the problems of marginalization, especially for people who live outside the capital, that drove Liberians to civil war. A critically important U.S. initiative to improve economic governance, the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), will phase out. However, USAID will continue needed financial management capacity building and support for anti-corruption and land reform efforts, along with intensified support to strengthen management oversight and the accountability of public sector authorities. Expanded programs, through USAID and the Department of State, will continue to increase access to justice by providing basic legal services and developing alternatives to formal courts. U.S. programs will also

build capacity in the formal legal system by educating judges and other justice sector personnel. A significant infusion of USAID resources will support presidential, legislative, and local elections in 2011, including support to the National Elections Commission. These resources will be critical, especially with the diminished presence and support of UNMIL, which helped to ensure that the historic elections of 2005 were free and fair. USAID programs to strengthen the Liberian legislature, civil society, and the media will help address key gaps in the country's legal framework, reduce corruption, and strengthen democratic accountability across all sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	13,500		11,800		22,494		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of Executive Personnel trained with USG assistance					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	608	896	882	1,050	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

FY 2010 funds will focus on activities that will move Liberia towards improved governance. An increase in legislative function and process funds is pivotal to successful elections in 2011. The increase in FY 2010 funding will support a robust legislative strengthening program that will build the capacity of legislators and staff, provide basic functional materials, increase constituency collaboration and push forward key legislation. USAID public sector executive function activities will build on the successes of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, and will strengthen major revenue-generating, management and regulatory institutions through targeted capacity building, aimed at improved collection and management of public revenues. USAID will also intensify investments in anti-corruption reforms by promoting key anti-corruption legislation, strengthening institutions such as the anti-corruption commission, strengthening linkages between anti-corruption institutions and implementing anti-corruption measures in public institutions. In addition, USAID will provide significant support to the Land Commission to facilitate titling and investment.

Investing in People: Education will remain a centerpiece of the U.S. development effort. Resources provided through USAID will continue to focus on higher education and basic reading and numeracy skills for those receiving vocational training. Increased funding will significantly intensify institutional capacity building, teacher training and provision of educational materials in the area of basic education. Continued emphasis will remain on strengthening the Ministry of Education’s ability to manage and monitor the national public school system.

U.S. assistance under the Basic Education Component of the President’s Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance; basic scientific concepts; general health, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of learning materials appropriate for world’s neediest, and monitoring and evaluating the progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

USAID assistance will also focus on the continued implementation of Liberia’s National Health Plan which calls for the delivery of basic health care for all; supporting the training and education of the health workforce; rebuilding health delivery and health management systems; refurbishing and upgrading of selected health clinics; and strengthening maternal, newborn and child health, family planning and reproductive health services, including access to essential drugs and commodities. Building on previous achievements and expanding use of information technology, USAID will provide support consistent with the priorities of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Liberia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). With an HIV infection rate of 1.5 percent, HIV/AIDS interventions will be maintained to keep rates down. HIV/AIDS funding will promote appropriate behavior change; prevention of maternal transmission to children; voluntary counseling and testing; and the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. U.S. assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health helps to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information. The program enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and makes substantial contributions to reduce abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	12,399	11,800		18,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Proportion of households with at least one ITN				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0.3	0.4	0	0.6	0.7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The PMI supports a comprehensive national response to malaria, by focusing on the proper use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN). 1.2 million ITNs were distributed 2005-2008. Ninety percent coverage by FY 2011 will require 1,900,000 ITNs. This total will allow the program to replace ITNs and reach new households in order to achieve 85 percent coverage. Information and behavior change campaigns supporting the use of bed nets will use multiple channels, including radio, billboards, cell phones, and schools. Prompt care seeking, along with improved diagnosis and treatment will reduce deaths and complications. Building a “bed net culture” takes time and repeated messages. Indoor residual spraying will reach 100,000 families with U.S. assistance, which is 14 percent of Liberian households. High transmission and population-dense areas will be targeted for indoor residual spraying. Private health services will participate in training sessions for diagnosis and treatment, and private pharmacies will be included to help ensure proper treatment for all patients with effective and affordable drugs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	20,300		22,000		36,544	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2,230	801	1,788	2,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2008 target was not met due to setbacks in the renovation of the Webbo Teacher Training Institute by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). As a result of the UNHCR issues, the USAID-funded Liberia Teacher Training Program was not able to recruit teachers to meet the indicator target. FY 2009 and FY 2010 funding will be used to recruit teachers for the USAID-renovated Teacher Training Institutes. In addition, training for teachers and administrators will be provided under concurrent programs for short and long-term training. FY 2010 resources will also improve the governance of Liberia’s basic education system by utilizing public-private partnerships and executing teacher-training programs to improve the quality of education at the primary level and spur greater student enrollment. Basic education resources will also be used for vocational training in order to create a stronger workforce for Liberia's reconstruction. This indicator will be tracked with other standard indicators to give a fuller performance picture of the requested increase.

Economic Growth: Agriculture sector productivity is a key component of reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and increasing incomes for poor rural farmers. The USAID program supports the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government of Liberia efforts to implement the policy and regulatory reforms needed to improve productivity and market production. A non-emergency food aid program will continue to support agricultural production and food security for vulnerable groups. Microcredit initiatives and business development services will continue to promote private enterprise and expand trade opportunities, especially for women and youth. Support will expand use of information technology and continue to improve basic infrastructure throughout Liberia to facilitate economic growth, effective governance and the ability to provide security and other basic services. In the energy sector, the United States will continue its support for expanding access to electricity in Monrovia and in rural areas. This will involve the rehabilitation of infrastructure and promoting renewable energy sources.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Liberian and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

USAID-supported community forestry initiatives will continue to establish sound policies and practices to ensure that the Liberian population benefits from its forests and related natural resources. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the transparent and legitimate use, ownership, access, and commercialization of timber, forest products, and other resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,000		12,305		18,502	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	90	134	220	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The deplorable state of Liberia's transportation infrastructure, especially farm to market roads, is a major impediment to improving commerce, food security and job creation. USAID's strategic decision to focus on feeder road rehabilitation in areas where it is also expanding support for agricultural production, will help spur rural economic growth. Approximately half of the funding in infrastructure is devoted to transport, while the other half is devoted to urban and rural electrification. FY09 resources will enable the performance indicator to increase more than 150 percent compared to FY08 results. By focusing on numerous farm to market roads rather than major highways (as was the case with FY08 resources) the U.S. will get a greater return. In FY10, the Mission will hit its stride as a labor-based approach to feeder road development and maintenance will help to drive rehabilitation costs downward. At minimum, 150 kilometers of feeder road will be rehabilitated in key breadbasket counties and will be coordinated with the World Bank's repair of primary roads. USAID's leadership in the feeder road sector will enable the Government of Liberia to easily exceed its target of 300 kilometers of road rehabilitated over three years.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,330		24,520		33,916	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	600,000	180,000	600,000	750,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved management practices involve the use of water, land and other natural resources in a way that increases economic returns, but limits detrimental impacts to the environment, and, or reduces production costs. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, beginning in FY 2009, USAID will focus on expanding improved staple food (such as rice) and high value horticulture by enhancing production, processing and marketing. Revised planned targets for expanding the number of hectares under improved technologies (such as oil expellers, improved seed) and management practices (low-tillage cropping) reflect a realistic and sustainable development impact. With the availability of certified rice seed, USAID will be able

to make up for FY08 shortfalls. Shortfalls in 2008 were due to the Government of Liberia's tardiness in rolling out commercial forestry contracts and seed distribution programs. U.S. assistance will also enable USAID to expand improved community-forestry management practices, increase and strengthen the role of the private sector, improve food security and increase the role of agriculture and natural resources in economic development.

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Madagascar is at a crossroads. The recent military coup d'état and unconstitutional installation of opposition leader Andry Rajoelina triggered U.S. legislative restrictions on foreign assistance to that country. The U.S. has suspended most assistance to the government of Madagascar to encourage it to immediately undertake a democratic, consensual process to restore constitutional governance, culminating in free, fair and peaceful elections. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is awaiting the decision of the MCC Board of Directors on the termination of the Compact program.

The following description of activities is subject to change based on U.S. legal and policy-based decisions.

U.S. assistance will address critical development and humanitarian needs in Madagascar, in order to help reduce widespread poverty and food insecurity, conserve bio-diverse ecosystems, adapt to climate change, and enhance management capacity. U.S. programs aim to improve health by decreasing the incidence of childhood illnesses, malaria and HIV/AIDS and strengthening family planning and maternal health; protect the country's fragile and unique environment; develop resilience to natural disasters induced by climate change; promote food security and improving livelihoods; support basic education; and foster transparent and accountable governance with strong community participation and oversight.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
Development Assistance	11,669	15,350	-	15,350	13,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,445	38,900	-	38,900	58,600
International Military Education and Training	303	100	-	100	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,751	17,000	-	17,000	17,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
1 Peace and Security	303	100	-	100	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	303	100	-	100	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	41,976	55,057	-	55,057	69,700
3.1 Health	39,730	50,975	-	50,975	67,200
3.2 Education	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	246	1,082	-	1,082	1,000
4 Economic Growth	15,332	14,054	-	14,054	18,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,945	1,189	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,087	5,765	-	5,765	13,500
4.8 Environment	7,300	7,100	-	7,100	4,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
5 Humanitarian Assistance	57	1,639	-	1,639	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	57	1,639	-	1,639	500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,143	-	2,143	2,477
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	130	-	130	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,013	-	2,013	1,977

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	89,450	250	1,000	69,700	18,000	500
Development Assistance	13,100	-	1,000	2,600	9,500	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	58,600	-	-	58,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	17,000	-	-	8,000	8,500	500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Investments in stabilization operations and security sector reform by the Department of State will be used to improve Madagascar's maritime security. Specific efforts would help develop a viable maritime and coastal security force capable of detecting and responding to threats in the border region. The goal of this program would be to support a professional force with the capability to conduct operations for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, enforcement of fishing regulations, and search and rescue operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will advance good governance practices, help implement anti-corruption measures, and promote transparent and accountable management. Special attention will be devoted to community management in protected areas, in order to combat the illegal logging and extraction of forest products.

Investing in People: Madagascar's primary health challenges are malaria, and child and maternal illness and mortality from preventable causes. The United States will support efforts to improve community health and nutrition with emphasis on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; intensifying essential nutrition activities; reducing infectious diseases, especially malaria, diarrhea, and HIV/AIDS, and fostering access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and to reproductive health care. HIV/AIDS activities will target care, treatment, and prevention.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Madagascar does not include total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Funding will also support efforts to improve basic education, which are important for increasing economic

growth. Activities will expand innovative approaches to improve teachers' skills and student learning and a new curriculum will be developed for English as a Second Language. Community involvement in management and support for education will be increased.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	16,862		16,700		33,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	220,000	205,383	220,000	220,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The revised National Strategic Plan includes a significant scale up of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to cover the central highlands and surrounding "margin" areas and later to the south and west of the island. This scale-up is expected to move Madagascar along the path towards elimination of malaria. PMI will expand the number of districts supported for generalized spraying from 6 (FY 2009 and FY 2010) to 18. The IRS campaigns start just before the beginning of the malaria transmission season in October of each year. The increased FY 2010 resources will fund the expanded PMI program beginning in October 2010 and will thus not have an impact on the FY 2010 target. The FY 2011 target will be 660,000, reflecting the use of increased FY 2010 resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,466		12,624		16,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of women receiving active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL) through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With FY 2009 funding, USAID/Madagascar intends to significantly expand work in maternal health. One of the key areas of this new program will be strengthening emergency obstetric care nationwide through providing technical, training and other assistance to public and private clinical health systems. Active management of third stage labor is a key component of USAID programs aimed at preventing and managing post-partum hemorrhage, a major cause of maternal mortality. As this intervention will only begin when FY 2009 funds are received and will be implemented by a new partner doing a situation analysis as one of

their first activities, USAID does not have an anticipated target date for FY 2009 or FY 2010. However, increased funding in FY 2010 will continue and expand this work. Not all of the previous funding in this Program Area has been used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds have been used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,400		12,000		14,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of women of reproductive age and sexually active using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
0	20.7	0	Target	Results	40	42
			23	38		
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The high priority placed on family planning by the Government of Madagascar and donors' assistance in improving access to and the quality of family planning services has resulted in significant increases in the national contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) over the past several years. USAID's family planning activities have contributed substantially to national successes. USAID measures CPR in USAID intervention zones annually through an outcome monitoring survey. It has been increasing rapidly, rising from 20.7 percent in 2006 to 38 percent in 2008. USAID anticipates achieving the target of 40 percent in FY 2009, and with additional family planning funding, reaching 42 percent in FY 2010.

Economic Growth: Funding will support successful efforts to triple Madagascar's protected areas to 6 million hectares. Activities will emphasize sustainable conservation of biodiverse ecosystems; good governance and effective community management of natural resources; agricultural technology for farm family livelihoods; adaptation and resilience to climate change; and improved food security. Biodiversity activities will complement interventions and target the same geographic areas as sector interventions in health, education, governance, and disaster preparedness.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,087		5,765		13,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
2,221	5,251	4,614	Target	Results	2,107	3,500
			2,514	3,409		
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for agriculture will support Malagasy farmers to increase productivity. Additional funding will be used to increase the number of improved infrastructures, such as dams and irrigation systems, and to expand agriculture training for additional beneficiaries to improve techniques and adopt best practices. The lower FY 2009 target compared to FY 2008 results is due to slowing of activities as the current program moved toward closeout and final assessment. The new five-year program will pick up momentum during FY 2010, thus the higher target compared to FY 2009. The increase in number of additional hectares under improved technologies from FY 2009 to 2010 corresponds to an expected increase of the number of households benefiting directly from U.S. intervention from 57,065 in FY 2009 to 74,350 in FY 2010. Better irrigation infrastructure and adoption of new technologies will allow targeted poor and rural households to experience improved incomes and quality of life, and increase participation in the market economy. Significant increase in results is anticipated starting in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will emphasize disaster readiness. Planning preparedness and capacity building will address disaster prevention, mitigation, and response to help reduce asset and crop losses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In April 2005, Madagascar became the first country in the world to sign a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact agreement. The compact program is designed to shift Madagascar from subsistence production to a market-driven economy by focusing on land tenure, agribusiness and the financial sector. The four-year MCC program became fully operational in 2006. The MCC portfolio is complementary to funding requested in this budget with mutually beneficial investments in agricultural and rural development.

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malawi has made significant strides in recent years in promoting economic growth, fighting corruption, improving fiscal management, and beginning to address serious national challenges like education, malnutrition, and a high disease burden (particularly HIV/AIDS and malaria). However, these gains are fragile and easily reversible. The United States seeks to build on its partnership with the Government of Malawi and civil society to ensure that the country can continue to advance along the development continuum and meet the basic needs of its citizens, support regional stability, and continue to be a responsible actor on the international stage. U.S. foreign assistance goals in Malawi include: promoting food security, economic growth and poverty reduction; strengthening public and private institutions for effective delivery of social services; supporting the private sector and civil society; and consolidating advances in democracy and governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
Development Assistance	15,500	20,930	-	20,930	29,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,748	24,648	-	24,648	24,648
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	47,560	50,789	-	50,789	60,350
International Military Education and Training	307	300	-	300	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	17,874	18,000	-	18,000	18,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
1 Peace and Security	307	300	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	307	300	-	300	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	90,637	95,572	-	95,572	102,898
3.1 Health	76,112	79,945	-	79,945	90,398
3.2 Education	8,000	10,000	-	10,000	8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,525	5,627	-	5,627	4,500
4 Economic Growth	14,375	17,625	-	17,625	26,530
4.5 Agriculture	10,125	12,295	-	12,295	22,530
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,330	-	1,330	1,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	500	-	500	500
4.8 Environment	3,500	3,500	-	3,500	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	170	170	-	170	170
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	170	-	170	170

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
of which: 6 Program Support	1,968	7,265	-	7,265	11,422
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,129	-	1,129	1,185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,968	6,136	-	6,136	10,237

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	132,898	300	3,000	102,898	26,530	170
Development Assistance	29,600	-	3,000	8,000	18,430	170
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,648	-	-	24,648	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,350	-	-	60,350	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	9,900	8,100	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, enhances Malawi's participation in stabilization operations. U.S. resources also promote security sector reform by focusing on defense, military, and border security restructuring, and operations through the training of senior and mid-level officers of the Malawi Defense Force (MDF). From FY 2008-2010, it is expected that approximately 48 MDF officers will be trained through Department of State programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will promote the rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus building in Malawi by strengthening elections and other political processes, the legislative function, as well as the legal system. Approximately 500,000 Malawians have been reached by U.S.-supported voter education programs in FY 2008 in preparation for national elections in FY 2009. It is expected that 750,000 more will be reached by the end of FY 2009. Additional voter education programs will continue in support of local elections that are scheduled to take place in FY 2010, and an estimated additional 200,000 Malawians will be reached by U.S.-supported voter education programs by the end of FY 2010.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will continue to support effective health programs in the areas of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning/reproductive health, as well as improve nutrition for households caring for orphans and vulnerable children and/or chronically-ill members. USAID assistance will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

USAID assistance will also contribute substantively to basic education quality and management, including the retention of students and promotion of effective teaching methodologies. Program activities will complement ongoing education decentralization efforts, promote quality of and access to primary and secondary education, and promote school attendance by disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Malawi will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. Assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	17,854		17,700		26,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	185,000	875,000	876,187	1,000,000	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the Malawi Government moves towards a policy of Universal ITN Coverage, PMI will use its additional funding to increase the number of ITNs purchased and distributed by 50 percent. Use of insecticide treated nets substantially reduces the number of malaria cases and deaths. Additional efforts will be made to ensure that nets are used properly and for their intended purposes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,759		12,008		13,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal and/or newborn health through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	5,550	6,138	6,515	6,377	7,166
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Although significant efforts have been made to curb malaria and HIV/AIDS in Malawi, not enough is being done to tackle the country’s alarming maternal death rate of 984/100,000. Most of the deaths occur in facilities where midwives are not trained to deal with birth complications. With increased funding in Maternal and Child Health, USAID/Malawi intends to support Malawi’s Road Map for reducing maternal mortality. This approach improves community and facility-based obstetric, newborn care, and postpartum care. Supporting these interventions will result in more deliveries attended by skilled personnel and a decrease in maternal deaths due to birth complications.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will improve food security and expand highly regarded and effective

agricultural programs to increase economic growth and develop and implement appropriate market-friendly agricultural policies. Additionally, USAID assistance will address market and trade capacity-related barriers in the agriculturally-linked sectors. USAID resources also will be used to assist in improving the economic status of, and enabling environment for, micro-, small- and medium-enterprises (MSMEs), and will provide business development services to MSMEs receiving financing under the USAID-supported Development Credit Authority. Natural resource management and biodiversity activities also will be promoted with USAID assistance.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Malawian and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through the use of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,125		12,295		22,530	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	52,385	42,000	67,309	39,632	40,849
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Hunger is pervasive in Malawi (48 percent stunting in children) and smallholder farmers face many challenges: erratic rainfall, land constraints, declining soil fertility, lack of livestock, inaccessible credit to purchase fertilizer and seeds, among other problems. USAID/Malawi provides training to smallholder farmers to introduce new crop varieties, promotes irrigation and water catchment schemes, improves land conservation practices, and expands fish and dairy farming. These interventions are sustainable and appropriate for smallholder farmers and help them increase agricultural productivity, improve food security, and increase income. The reason that FY 2010 targets are substantially lower than FY 2008 actuals is because the PL 480 funded ILIFE project will finish by the end of FY 2009 and the new PL 480 funded project will not be fully up and running until early 2010. In addition, several other projects that contribute to this indicator are closing this year.

Humanitarian Assistance: To address chronic food insecurity and famine, USAID assistance will support the surveillance and early warning efforts of the Famine Early Warning System, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, and nutritional surveillance activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Malawi was named as eligible for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact in December 2007 and completed its MCC threshold program in 2008. The country is currently drafting its compact concept paper which will be submitted to MCC in the near future. After review and revision, Malawi will develop its full MCC compact proposal for submission to MCC.

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali is a transforming country and a force for stability in the region. It is a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact country, which is a tribute to its commitment to democracy and its people. Although largely considered a stable and peaceful country, there are major security challenges in the north. Mali also remains towards the bottom of the Human Development Index, primarily due to a lack of access to quality health and education services. U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on the following key goals: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; helping Mali promote rapid, sustainable economic growth; supporting educational development; addressing key health threats, including malaria; and ensuring Mali's continued cooperation in the war on terror through its participation in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
Development Assistance	23,400	51,700	-	51,700	64,735
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	1,450
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,198	33,650	-	33,650	46,300
International Military Education and Training	285	280	-	280	350
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	3,627	10,000	-	10,000	10,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
1 Peace and Security	285	280	-	280	5,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	280	-	280	550
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600	2,400	-	2,400	5,500
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,400	-	1,400	4,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	750
3 Investing in People	50,342	55,400	-	55,400	70,385
3.1 Health	33,242	37,600	-	37,600	51,750
3.2 Education	17,100	17,800	-	17,800	18,635
4 Economic Growth	7,086	39,000	-	39,000	41,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	438	-	-	-	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	588	250	-	250	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,808	38,000	-	38,000	33,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.8 Environment	1,252	750	-	750	2,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,647	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,647	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,000	-	6,000	8,102
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	491	-	491	410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,509	-	5,509	7,692

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	123,035	5,550	5,500	70,385	41,600	-
Development Assistance	64,735	5,000	5,500	18,635	35,600	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	46,300	-	-	46,300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,000	6,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Mali's inclusion in the TSCTP places the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) at the forefront of a groundbreaking civil-military cooperation effort within the U.S. Government linking development, democratization, and counter-terrorism goals. U.S. security assistance provided through the Department of State is focused on enhancing the capacity of the Malian Government to monitor the country's porous borders in order to prevent them from being used as safe havens by terrorists, and to mitigate the trafficking of people and illicit goods. The United States provides and supports training focused on professionalizing the military and police forces and on augmenting their capabilities to make Mali a more effective partner in fighting terrorism. Since 1985, the U.S.'s military education and training program in Mali has sponsored attendance at U.S. professional military schools for approximately 35 Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers. This valuable program fosters strong military-to-military relations and appreciation for democratic institutions. Equally important is the work undertaken by USAID, MCC, and the Department of State to assist the government of Mali in providing the basic services (good governance, health, education, and economic opportunities) needed to prevent citizens from being swayed by terrorist propaganda and promises. Under TSCTP, a range of activities will build upon efforts begun in 2008. With a strong geographic focus in the North, activities will strengthen ties between government and citizenry by encouraging the more effective delivery of communications and services, and target youth by involving them in income-generating activities. These activities will help mitigate conflict, addressing a primary obstacle to stability in the northern regions of Mali.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of activities creating apprenticeships or jobs for youth and women.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	48	47	48	48
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, the Mali TSCTP program received \$9.5 million from the Department of Defense through Section 1207 authority and ESF funds. Activities are currently being rolled out, with implementation in FY 2009 continuing under the FY 2008 funding allocation. The FY 2010 TSCTP program will provide an opportunity to maintain successful programming that began in FY 2008. An assessment will be carried out in order to re-examine assumptions and review program results. Activities in FY 2010 will utilize the recommendations of the assessment to ensure the most effective use of funds.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening Mali's democracy is a key U.S. priority. Among Malians there is widespread agreement that decentralization is the best path to good governance and sustainable development. A major challenge is for local communities and communes to develop into effective and responsive institutions that are capable of mobilizing resources and resolving conflicts. USAID will help consolidate Mali's decentralization process by fostering transparency and accountability, promoting stability and peace in the northern regions, and reinforcing local development by strengthening the capacity of civil society and local authorities. USAID will also assist local governments in responding to citizens' needs and priorities, reducing corruption in the use of public resources and promoting citizen participation. USAID media freedom and information programs through community-based radios, which ensure access to information, will help consolidate peace in the north.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		1,400		4,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local gov't and/or decentralization				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	4,057	3,663	4,466	470	1,310
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The lack of good financial management at the commune level has been a primary problem preventing local

government institutions from responding to the basic needs of the population. Other weaknesses include misinterpretations of tax policy and a lack of trust by taxpayers, resulting in the failure to mobilize resources. USAID will provide general and fiscal management skills to local government officials. The results will be better financial management and budgeting procedures, and increased public revenue generated by tax collection. The target for FY 2009 is significantly lower than the FY 2007 actual results; this is because of a transition from one contractor to another in FY 2009, with a resulting gap of about six months of program activities. By the end of FY2009 and FY 2010, the new program will be fully operational, and higher targets are set to reflect this. However, since the new program will be working more intensely but in a smaller number of communes (75 communes, compared to 105 under the previous program), targets are still not at the FY07 level.

Investing in People: Mali's most striking development indicators relate to health and education, including some of the highest illiteracy, maternal and infant mortality, and fertility rates in the world. Unless progress is made in these areas, economic growth will be undermined and long-term democratic gains will be jeopardized. Mali's overall health and education indicators, while improving slowly, remain among the worst in the world. Improved standards of living are essential to the kind of stable economic, social, and political environment needed to ensure Mali's continued partnership in a variety of areas, to include counterterrorism efforts in the region.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

U.S. assistance, provided by USAID, in the area of family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and stability. Mali will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Maternal and child health assistance will increase birth preparedness and immunizations for children under five, and help prevent postpartum hemorrhage.

U.S. assistance under Basic Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies, such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance; basic scientific concepts; general health, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of learning materials appropriate to the world's neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

In Mali, a national program of interactive radio instruction will reinforce literacy skills and help teachers ensure that students achieve competency in French prior to graduating from primary school. Other focal areas of USAID programming will include reinforcing teacher training and teacher supervision, developing instructional materials, and providing educational outreach to medersa students, nomadic children, and children with special needs. In addition, a new program will support increased access to basic education through decentralization of the education system. In 75 target communes and approximately 800 target primary schools, USAID will reinforce linkages between school communities, local governance organizations at the commune level, and the Ministry of Education. This program will include a focus on school construction and the piloting of a single-teacher school model for rural areas of Mali.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,879		15,400		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
74,000	191,889	199,042	500,000	258,060	600,000	750,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in Malaria funding will permit procurement and distribution of a greater number of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLIN), thus contributing to the reduction in morbidity and mortality caused by malaria in Mali. Increased funding for malaria will support the costs for procurement, distribution and related usage promotion messages. The target of 750,000 LLINs represents almost a 3-fold increase from actual 2008 results. In addition, 2010 will represent a crucial year in malaria programming in Mali, because the National Malaria Control Program is planning a nationwide campaign with the aim of implementing universal coverage with bed nets (one LLIN per 2 persons). USAID will work with other malaria partners to support the national program.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,177		9,650		14,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of women receiving Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	67,000	80,000	44,673	60,000	100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in Maternal and Child Health funding will bring substantial gains in the areas of maternal health. The number of women receiving active management of the third stage of labor will substantially increase. Additional support will be provided to women in fistula care, increasing the number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant and essential newborn care.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance, provided by USAID, will reduce regulatory and administrative barriers to trade, expand access to credit, and help remove obstacles to growth in the private sector and thereby foster investment. Trade capacity will be expanded under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other relevant regional and global export promotion programs. Increased food security under the U.S. Global Food Security Response will promote greater stability in the region. A value chain approach will be

used to help farmers improve the production, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities including livestock, fisheries, sorghum, millet, and rice. U.S. assistance will support the development of human capacity in agriculture by helping to develop the university school of agriculture, supporting the national direction of agriculture in the development of outreach programs, and supporting technology development at a national level. Natural resource management activities linking agricultural production, biodiversity, agro-forestry and tourism also will increase incomes and create jobs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	438		0		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	3	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2009 indicator targets will not be met because old activities ceased operations in FY 2009. The start of anticipated follow-on activities was delayed by at least a year due to the absence of FY 2009 funding. The increased funding in FY 2010 will support enhanced engagement by the private sector with GOM counterparts in formulating policy to improve the enabling environment for business activity. This will, in turn, enable private sector growth and related increased employment. The improved enabling environment will likewise facilitate larger investments targeted at supporting growth in agriculture productivity. Most activities will be coordinated through the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (Foreign Investment Advisory Service) -- the unit dedicated to improving the "Doing Business" indicators. The additional support funding will also support capacity development in the Ministries of Industry and Commerce in particular to facilitate exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) that promotes trade between Mali and the United States.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 13, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Mali signed a five-year compact agreement designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. On September 17, 2007, the compact entered into force and Mali's implementing entity, MCA-Mali, was established with a direct link to the Presidency. Upon completion of feasibility studies in November 2007, the compact program was restructured to include the Alatona Irrigation Project, the Bamako-Senou International Airport project as well as a monitoring and evaluation program.

Additional U.S. support for a broad economic growth program will facilitate and leverage the impact of Mali's MCC compact program focused on improved agricultural output and increased export capabilities. For example, farmers within the territorial perimeter where MCC funds were used to construct irrigation systems will benefit from improved techniques for growing, processing, and marketing rice and vegetables. Programs strengthening environmentally-friendly tourism and supplemental infrastructure will take advantage of MCC's airport improvements. MCC is collaborating with USAID for the institutional strengthening of communes within the Alatona Irrigation project. Both MCC and USAID continue to monitor progress of MCC's compact program and USAID's activities to determine future synergies.

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritania had its first democratic elections in its history in March 2007. Following a coup d'état on August 6, 2008, the United States ceased most assistance to the country. This overview assumes that constitutional legitimacy will be re-established in FY 2009 and that the United States will again be fully engaged in assistance to Mauritania. Such assistance will focus on three keys goals: strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; supporting development efforts to promote economic prosperity and social parity; and improving the security situation and the country's ability to combat terrorism, particularly through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,839	5,520	-	5,520	6,890
Development Assistance	500	500	-	500	1,520
International Military Education and Training	125	20	-	20	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	330
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,514	5,000	-	5,000	5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,839	5,520	-	5,520	6,890
1 Peace and Security	825	20	-	20	570
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	-	-	-	530
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	20	-	20	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	-	500	1,320
2.2 Good Governance	500	350	-	350	770
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	150	-	150	300
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	250
3 Investing in People	3,970	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
3.1 Health	3,970	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	992	1,000	-	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,552	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,552	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	218
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	86
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	132

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,890	570	1,320	4,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,520	200	1,320	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330	330	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to improve the government's capability to combat terrorism, improve border security, and provide training to Mauritanian law enforcement and security forces. Funds will also help combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assuming the re-establishment of constitutional legitimacy, U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will be geared toward returning Mauritania to its democratic trajectory. U.S. assistance will support political party development, decentralization, and legislative capacity. It will also help to increase the participation of Afro-Mauritanians in the political process, both at the communal and national level.

Investing in People: USAID funding in this area will focus on improving Mauritania's basic health indicators to lay the foundation for increased development. Child and maternal health will be addressed through both preventative and treatment programs.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance to Mauritania will focus on increasing agricultural sector productivity, which is vital for the economic growth of the country.

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritius is a constitutional democracy with a well managed economy and is a strong partner with the United States in regional counterterrorism efforts. The United States would like to see Mauritius play a stronger leadership role in the region in promoting democratic values and in maritime security efforts.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Mauritius' coastal and maritime security capabilities. Likewise, U.S. assistance will help further democratic values in Mauritius by improving the judicial/prosecutorial system through capacity building in the Family Courts system and combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Trafficking in Persons.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	149	150	-	150	340
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	190
International Military Education and Training	149	150	-	150	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	149	150	-	150	340
1 Peace and Security	149	150	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149	150	-	150	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	190
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	190
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	20
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	10

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	340	150	190	-	-	-
Development Assistance	190	-	190	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Mauritius is politically, economically, and militarily the most capable and professional country in the South West Indian Ocean region. However, its vast territorial waters coupled with its small number of forces and equipment, make U.S. assistance essential to helping Mauritius assume a leadership role in advancing stability and maritime security in the region. Department of State-funded programs will help enable Mauritius to take a greater lead in regional security through training programs in Search and

Rescue operations, Hazardous Material Handling, Disaster Management, Counterterrorism, Counter-Narcotics and Trafficking, Maritime Law Enforcement and Leadership, and Vehicle Board Search and Seizure. Mauritius is already called upon by other regional island nations to support them in times of disaster and emergency. U.S. funded security operations training will ensure that Mauritian forces can assist neighboring nations in their maritime security enforcement.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Government of Mauritius is aggressively attacking loopholes in its judicial system, consolidating the fragmented family court system, and working to enact progressive legislation to combat the scourges of CSEC and Trafficking in Persons. In 2005, Department of State-funded programs brought two U.S.-based judges to Mauritius to conduct a workshop on the operation of a family court system. Mauritius subsequently established a Family Court, which only handles civil cases of family disputes. U.S. assistance will help the Family Court realize its full mission, as envisioned by its Mauritian founders, of handling criminal cases involving children. Similarly, these funds will train Family Court judges, Ministry of Justice personnel, and other officials in combating Trafficking in Persons to better confront human trafficking and curtail child prostitution.

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mozambique has made a dramatic recovery after two decades of civil war, but half the population survives on less than one dollar a day, 16 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS, and millions of others are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases. U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that enhances the Government of Mozambique's (GOM) capacity to tackle long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. The U.S. program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, reduce corruption, improve capacity to respond to immediate health needs, and promote host government capacity on national and regional security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
Development Assistance	11,356	20,820	-	20,820	57,240
Global Health and Child Survival - State	213,700	212,304	-	212,304	212,304
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,349	39,423	-	39,423	63,750
International Military Education and Training	282	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	2,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	22,659	20,000	-	20,000	20,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
1 Peace and Security	282	300	-	300	2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	282	300	-	300	2,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	499	3,000	-	3,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	499	2,500	-	2,500	6,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	-	500	1,000
3 Investing in People	256,872	257,977	-	257,977	282,744
3.1 Health	256,872	257,727	-	257,727	282,744
3.2 Education	-	250	-	250	-
4 Economic Growth	23,800	31,570	-	31,570	63,550
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	19,693	27,000	-	27,000	36,310
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,009	2,570	-	2,570	4,850
4.8 Environment	2,098	2,000	-	2,000	7,390
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,893	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,793	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	100	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,147	-	6,147	28,101

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,646	-	1,646	1,850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,501	-	4,501	26,251

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	355,994	2,700	7,000	282,744	63,550	-
Development Assistance	57,240	-	7,000	-	50,240	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	212,304	-	-	212,304	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,750	-	-	63,750	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,000	-	-	6,690	13,310	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: With 1,534 miles of coastline and land borders with five countries, Mozambique is a transit country for terrorists, smugglers, and human traffickers. The United States, through the Department of State, will support a security program to help Mozambique control its territorial waters and coastline and provide training and equipment to improve the capacity of immigration officials, border security forces, and other law enforcement officials. Currently, the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FADM) is severely limited by a lack of equipment, budget support, infrastructure, and training. U.S. training and support, provided by the Department of State, will help the FADM develop a robust peacekeeping force capable of working with regional (Southern African Development Community) and international forces. State Department assistance will build the capacity of Mozambican law enforcement and border guard forces to implement anti-trafficking laws through training to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. A new State Department program will provide continued support to carry out humanitarian demining of agricultural and population centers.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Systemic corruption and a lack of administrative capability continue to undermine government accountability and effectiveness. Beginning in FY 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund new programs to address these issues. These programs will improve the accountability and capability of elected officials at various levels of government, encourage civil society's participation in government, improve transparency and reduce corruption, and support a free and independent media and civil society. New programming will improve the capacity and professionalism of the police, and nurture emerging political and economic leaders. All USAID assistance will seek to improve governance by including anti-corruption and civil society components through training and technical assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	499		2,500		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Government Officials receiving USG- supported anti corruption training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	75	75
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved governance and increased political space for democratic competition can help to mitigate destabilizing trends in Mozambique and will respond to a 2008 Democracy and Governance Assessment which concluded that a robust and strategically-implemented good governance portfolio is critical to the long-term success of U.S. foreign assistance in Mozambique. This program is currently under design, and approval of the Country Assistance Strategy submitted in early 2009, which highlights democracy and governance programming. U.S. programming would increase transparency and reduce corruption, improve local governance and citizen participation, promote development of civil society and media, improve the capacity and professionalism of the police, and nurture emerging political and economic leaders. This is a new program that will be designed in 2010 and results are expected in 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: Programs in this area will educate families on the effective use of local foodstuffs to improve children's nutrition. Programs also will help Mozambicans become more effective participants in community health and development projects. Water and sanitation resources will help mitigate water-related diseases, such as diarrhea and cholera. Maternal and child health programs and voluntary family planning/reproductive health resources will increase the access of Mozambicans to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality. This programming will expand access and availability to high-quality information and sustainable reproductive health services. USAID resources also will be used to distribute food to selected clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment activities.

New education programs will be designed to expand the opportunities for quality education through teacher training activities to improve the quality of basic education, interactive exchanges, and support for education policy reform.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The 2010 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Mozambique will receive significant support to build partnerships aimed at providing integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and supporting orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		38,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of artemisinin-based combination treatments (ACT's) purchased and distributed through USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	3,525,120	2,400,000	3,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Bed-net distributions are expected to average up to 1,000,000 per year with indoor-residual spraying to reach as many as half a million families each year. U.S. funds would ensure effective Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy treatment to 85 percent of patients with confirmed or suspected malaria within the target population. After the PMI program ends, USAID will focus on strengthening prevention and facilitate results-oriented programming. The new strategy for malaria prevention by 2011 will focus on universal coverage (by 2014) of long-lasting insecticide treated nets in each household. The goal would contribute significantly to support Mozambique to reach universal coverage (at least 2 nets for 80 percent of the households) and will require a significant increase in commodities purchases. Additionally, the U.S. will train community health workers. Finally, more support will be given to improve malaria diagnostics and health system strengthening. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Economic Growth: Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a top priority of the Government of Mozambique. Overall, USAID assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create labor opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. More specifically, and working with the private sector, USAID resources will be used to advocate for a better business environment, promote policy change and good economic governance, mobilize financial resources, strengthen human capacity development, and promote high-impact value chains, including support for the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of “green growth” investments, including tourism. Planned interventions will include construction of productive infrastructure (farm-to-market roads, water systems, and rural markets) and activities to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic malnutrition in Mozambique. Through activities to improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity, USAID will help the most vulnerable families mitigate environmental risks, increase marketable production, and encourage them to move more rapidly from subsistence to surplus production thereby generating higher family income.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Mozambican and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through the deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased by strengthening food staple market structures and improving the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,098		2,000		7,390	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	41,000	82,000	87,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. will support tourism sector planning, related policy reforms, and strategic investments in destination tourism as a means of building support for sustainable resource management and promoting investment in labor-intensive sectors. Mozambique has excellent potential to develop high-quality "destination" natural resource-based tourism due to its exceptional marine ecology, pristine beaches, and other unique terrestrial and lake ecosystems. Tourism's current undeveloped state is due to the absence of large, international investment capable of driving high-value markets and building local supply chains. Through a possible public-private partnership the U.S. will support the conservation of key natural areas, promote investment in renewable energy with a particular focus on contributing to energy needs of the agriculture and tourism sectors, and promote private investments in plantation forestry. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets reflect the current tourism program. Targets will be revised as new programs (which will support plantation forestry) and other "green growth" investments such as renewable energy are initiated in FY 2009 and in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Of the 394 kilometers of rural tertiary roads in Mozambique, a total of 247.5 kilometers were rehabilitated and/or re-surfaced in FY 2006 and an additional 146.6 kilometers of inaccessible road were opened. U.S. support for rehabilitation and maintenance of farm-to-market roads through NGO programs was terminated in early 2008 due to lack of funds. This new program will be designed in late FY 2009 and will provide support, through public-private partnerships where feasible, for the construction and/or improvement of key,

productive rural infrastructure including farm-to-market roads, which will complement the road rehabilitation undertaken through the Millennium Challenge Compact and improve transport to markets for farmers receiving USG technical assistance. Specific targets and implementing mechanisms will be determined during the design phase. Given the time required for design work and contracting, actual completion of infrastructure by 2010 will be limited. This is a new program that will be designed in 2010 and results are expected in 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,693		27,000		36,310	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture related firms benefiting from interventions as a results of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	17	20	18	85	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Mozambique has high levels of poverty (54 percent in 2008) and child malnutrition (46 percent in 2004) and currently faces escalating staple food prices. Key economic sectors where Mozambique demonstrates strong potential are neither well-developed nor sufficiently competitive in the global economy. Strategic links can accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technologies, build human capacity, and develop markets for value-added products. The potential for commercial farming has not been realized. The U.S. will support the development of a more productive, market-oriented, and higher value-added agricultural sector. Interventions will be concentrated in the trade and transport corridors for maximum impact through access to regional and international markets. Large commercial farmers, small-holder producers, agro-processors, transporters, financial service providers, wholesalers, and exporters will join forces to modernize Mozambican agriculture through a value chain, business cluster competitiveness approach. U.S. programs are currently underway and will be designed to further promote commercialization of agriculture, promote investments in “green growth”, and build human capacity.

Humanitarian Assistance: In 2010 USAID will conduct a staple food crop marketing assessment for southern Mozambique, which will include an analysis on domestic trade flows and trade between southern Mozambique and neighboring countries. In addition, baseline information for household livelihoods will be updated for southern Mozambique. These studies will provide critical information to the U.S. Government, the Government of Mozambique, and other donors, to help develop and implement appropriate interventions addressing food insecure and vulnerable populations in southern Mozambique.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) will continue to be strengthened. The Government of Mozambique and MCC signed a five-year compact in July 2007, which entered into force in October 2008. The goal of this five-year program is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to focus on the challenges faced by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) by providing assistance to the health sector and supporting the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate more fully in peacekeeping operations. Namibia has achieved relative success in accordance with transformational development precepts and priorities. The country benefits from a democratic government that follows open market policies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	108,017	109,423	-	109,423	104,464
Development Assistance	3,525	5,025	-	5,025	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	102,500	102,364	-	102,364	102,364
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,934	1,934	-	1,934	1,950
International Military Education and Training	58	100	-	100	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	108,017	109,423	-	109,423	104,464
1 Peace and Security	58	100	-	100	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58	100	-	100	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	107,459	105,298	-	105,298	104,314
3.1 Health	104,434	104,298	-	104,298	104,314
3.2 Education	3,025	1,000	-	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	-	2,025	-	2,025	-
4.8 Environment	-	2,025	-	2,025	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	854	-	854	12,083
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	854	-	854	12,083

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,464	150	-	104,314	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	102,364	-	-	102,364	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,950	-	-	1,950	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,464	150	-	104,314	-	-
Training						

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States supports the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, and seeks to expand its relationship with Namibia's military leaders to improve the capacity of Namibian troops to participate fully in peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance will provide education programs for Namibian Defense Force (NDF) officers and non-commissioned officers to reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

U.S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, will be used to send one Sergeant Major from the Operations and Training division of the General Staff to the United States Sergeant Majors Academy in Fort Bliss, Texas. This initial cadre will allow the NDF to re-write non-commissioned officer training doctrine and will allow follow-on funding to train additional Sergeant Majors in best practices and procedures. The cascade effect of the train-the-trainer approach will be utilized to maximize impact.

Investing in People: Namibia's tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate is the second highest in the world. Furthermore, the estimated 59 percent of TB patients that are HIV positive makes TB the leading cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS. Given the emergence of a multi-drug-resistant and Extensive Drug Resistant TB, the U.S. has further intensified its efforts to assist Namibia to combat TB in FY 2010. TB significantly undercuts workforce productivity, and each untreated person with active TB infects approximately 10-14 additional persons per year. U.S. support will strengthen the capacity of the GRN National TB Control Program (NTCP) to expand community-based Directly Observed Treatment. It will improve early case detection, and TB drug management, as well as TB control management at a district, intermediate, and national level. In addition, the program will improve multi-drug-resistant TB surveillance and management, and laboratory services. Projected results are that the capacity of the NTCP will be strengthened to manage, supervise, and monitor TB control activities, as well as improve case detection and treatment success rates in target areas.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Namibia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2008, Namibia signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact agreement, which focuses on investments in economic growth and poverty reduction. The compact program will focus on improving livestock productivity, promoting tourism, developing indigenous natural products, and strengthening the delivery and quality of education at secondary and tertiary levels.

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Niger focuses on the following key goals: consolidating Niger's democratic institutions and processes against destabilizing forces; assisting with sustainable economic growth as Niger combats malnutrition and poverty; and strengthening Niger's capabilities and capacities in counter-terrorism activities.

Niger has been ranked among the bottom five countries on the UN Development Program's Human Development Index since 1990. While political and social instability in the 1990s resulted in a decade of development progress being lost, multi-party elections in late 1999, and again in 2004, changed the political landscape and led to the return of most donors. Since 2000, Niger has made steady performance improvements in many areas and most major donors have provided Niger with increased assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,202	16,123	-	16,123	18,855
Development Assistance	2,900	1,023	-	1,023	3,605
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	121	100	-	100	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,881	15,000	-	15,000	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,202	16,123	-	16,123	18,855
1 Peace and Security	121	923	-	923	1,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	823	-	823	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	121	100	-	100	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	-	200	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	-	200	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	500
3 Investing in People	6,646	4,500	-	4,500	5,605
3.1 Health	6,646	4,500	-	4,500	4,500
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,105
4 Economic Growth	9,375	10,500	-	10,500	10,500
4.5 Agriculture	9,375	10,500	-	10,500	10,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,060	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,060	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	571
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	210
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	361

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,855	1,250	1,500	5,605	10,500	-
Development Assistance	3,605	1,000	1,500	1,105	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	4,500	10,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Niger is a valuable ally in counter-terrorism, and is a core participant in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP). U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State is designed to complement ongoing TSCTP activities and train Niger's security forces, while also helping to professionalize the military and expose it to democratic values and respect for human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs are supporting Niger's continued progress in democratization and good governance. Effective, transparent, inclusive, and participatory decentralization processes are essential to advance democratization. Expanding the involvement of citizens and other actors at the local level will also help address chronic issues such as food insecurity and the potential for ideological extremism. USAID also is planning to assist with upcoming local and national elections in 2009, which will represent the first successful transfer of power from one democratically-elected government to another. Support for government decentralization and for job training programs for youth will continue to be U.S. priorities in Niger. Youth and minorities will be encouraged to increase their participation in local governance and the electoral process. U.S. programs will support joint observation, monitoring, and oversight activities with international partners to support a free, fair, and transparent election process. Newly elected officials will require technical assistance to learn their roles and communes will continue to need assistance in generating revenue and providing public services. As the security situation in the North permits, USAID will focus on commune governments that serve Tuareg and Arab communities in the north which have been underserved by other donors.

Investing in People: Niger has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world. USAID assistance in maternal and child health is designed to address this challenge. USAID assistance will also support an education program designed to improve Niger's literacy rate, with a particular focus on women's education. Attention to education also provides an opportunity to present alternatives to extremist views. FY 2010 programming will also focus on efforts to enable NGO partners to continue their work on the long-term causes of food insecurity, infant mortality and stunting, and malnutrition. Micro-interventions will continue to support village-level potable water supplies, good health and nutrition practices, literacy, and small business development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		1,105		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Primary School Teachers Trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new activity will complement Niger's ongoing MCC Threshold Program by enhancing and strengthening the results of its girls' education component by providing intensive training to 150 primary school inspectors and counselors on improving teacher effectiveness, and to 900 teachers on improved teaching methodologies.

Economic Growth: Niger suffers from a chronic child nutritional crisis, and is one of the least economically developed countries in the world. USAID assistance in this area is intended to bolster economic growth and to help the country address its persistent nutritional deficiencies. USAID will build on successful food security interventions currently underway in agricultural and pastoral areas to further increase the food security of Niger's most vulnerable populations. Funding in this area will support the commitment of the United States to the African Union's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program in food-stressed countries.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Niger signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program agreement in March 2008. Niger's three-year, \$23 million threshold program focuses on the control of corruption, improving the business environment and land access, and building "girl-friendly" schools to increase the enrollment and completion rate of young girls in primary school. The program seeks to assist Niger in raising its performance on MCC indicators, particularly on corruption, to qualify it for MCC compact assistance.

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Democratic and economic progress in Nigeria is challenged by poor governance, entrenched corruption, internal conflict, ineffective service delivery, and pervasive poverty. Nigeria remains mired near the bottom of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index. While there has been notable progress in macroeconomic policy reform over the past few years, these reforms have yet to bring measurable improvements to the lives of the people. U.S. assistance will help Nigeria address these challenges by fostering transparent and accountable governance; engaging civil society and government partners to battle corruption; increasing professionalism of the military and law enforcement agencies; strengthening health and education systems to deliver quality services; growing the non-oil economy; and improving the environment for regional and international trade. With national and local elections scheduled for mid-2011, efforts will also be focused on creating an environment conducive to transparent and credible elections.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
Development Assistance	29,710	67,082	-	67,082	77,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,339	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
Global Health and Child Survival - State	420,000	417,173	-	417,173	417,173
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	44,009	57,045	-	57,045	61,700
International Military Education and Training	812	850	-	850	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	590	720	-	720	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	50	-	50	50

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
1 Peace and Security	3,909	4,570	-	4,570	7,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	50	-	50	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,151	2,200	-	2,200	2,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	360	-	360	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	590	360	-	360	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,168	1,600	-	1,600	2,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,539	12,982	-	12,982	20,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,104	4,000	-	4,000	8,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,031	5,400	-	5,400	9,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,404	3,582	-	3,582	3,200
3 Investing in People	476,762	490,218	-	490,218	493,873
3.1 Health	466,009	476,218	-	476,218	479,873
3.2 Education	10,753	14,000	-	14,000	14,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
4 Economic Growth	6,250	36,500	-	36,500	39,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	-	-	-	4,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,350	-	-	-	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	35,000	-	35,000	29,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	-	-	-	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,910	-	6,910	34,418
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	603	-	603	1,834
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,307	-	6,307	32,584

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	560,673	7,100	20,700	493,873	39,000	-
Development Assistance	77,300	2,600	20,700	15,000	39,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	417,173	-	-	417,173	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,700	-	-	61,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Prior decades of military rule had a negative effect on the professional development of the Nigerian armed forces. As a result, the Nigerian military is still in need of reform particularly in terms of professionalizing the officer and noncommissioned-officer corps and promoting effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law. Department of State-funded programs will continue to provide equipment and training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces, which are deployed to peacekeeping missions throughout the continent. Funding will assist in developing the capacity of government institutions and civil society to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict. The U.S. assistance will also build Nigeria's capability to address threats to maritime security; interdict narcotics trafficking; and combat money laundering and other financial crimes.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Improving governance is the foundation of the U.S. program in Nigeria. There will be no sustainable progress in reducing catastrophic maternal and child mortality, fighting poverty and hunger, creating jobs or a better-educated population without improved governance. Good governance will be advanced by creating more responsive structures at state and local levels, improving service delivery, and strengthening budget management capacity and fiscal oversight. The United States will work directly with a diverse cross section of Nigerian civil society organizations, building their internal management capacity and strengthening their ability to engage with the government on issues of fiscal accountability, budget monitoring, and extractive industries transparency. To lay the groundwork for credible elections in 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help to build

local capacity to manage and coordinate elections infrastructure, and promote the input of civil society input into electoral and constitutional reform dialogue and oversight of the electoral process.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,104		4,000		8,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	6	27
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Poor governance is at the heart of Nigeria's development challenges. State and local governments manage over half of Federal budget resources and are charged with delivering basic services to their citizens, but most lack the capacity and political will to implement their roles. The U.S. will launch its capacity-building support to state and local governments in late FY 2009. Assistance will include strengthening relevant state government institutions to plan, manage resources, and work effectively with counterparts at local level; imparting state of the art performance-based budget drafting, implementation and monitoring skills to partner local governments; and improving the internal self-governance of local government councils. Added funding in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. to significantly increase the number of local governments that will adopt and implement improved practices and reach out to their citizens, moving states to the next step of implementing the new legislation with CSO input and monitoring. Over the next five years capacity building for these governments will improve delivery of basic services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,031		5,400		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local CSOs strengthened that promote political participation and voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	17	23	25	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2007 elections were universally condemned by international and domestic observers alike as fraudulent. The electoral commission that was supposed to guarantee a free and fair process is instead viewed by many as being complicit in, if not responsible for, the failure of the elections. Campaigns and voting itself were marked by violence and intimidation. This situation cannot be allowed to repeat itself in 2011, as yet

another failed election would have grave implications for security and stability in Nigeria and in the wider region. The additional resources provided in FY 2010 will be used to substantially strengthen the engagement of Nigerian citizens in the electoral process. Active civil society organizations and informed voters are the most powerful tools available in the Nigerian environment for advancing the credibility of the elections and the accountability of the government to its citizens.

Investing in People: Improving Nigeria’s capacity to address the fundamental health and education needs of its citizens will have a profound impact on governance, stability, and economic growth. USAID will support increased access to quality family planning and reproductive health services, focusing efforts in selected states with high unmet demand. Maternal and child health efforts will target routine immunization, polio eradication, birth preparedness, and maternity services, seeking to reduce catastrophic rates of maternal and young child mortality. U.S. assistance will also increase access to proven preventive and curative interventions, including insecticide treated nets, net retreatment kits, artemisinin combination therapy treatment for children, and intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women. Nigeria has the largest tuberculosis (TB) burden in Africa. To reduce death and disability, especially in the vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population, U.S. assistance will double the case detection rate and reduce the incidence of TB by half over the next 10 years. Basic education resources will increase the demand for quality basic education through comprehensive systems strengthening in selected states that addresses deficiencies in policy development and implementation, human resource management, monitoring and oversight, financial management, and resource allocation.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Nigeria will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health					
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
		16,450	17,000		19,500		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG programs					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met			
			Target	Results			
0	0	91,000	152,500	151,864	115,000	330,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Nigeria is one of the worst places in the world to be a mother, ranking 70 out of 71 countries in the 2008 Report on the State of the World’s Mothers. The national average maternal mortality is about 800 per 100,000 live births, but the rate is at least three times higher in the northern States. Almost one-third of women receive no antenatal care. Sixty-six percent of deliveries take place in the home, with only 35 percent assisted by trained health care personnel. Increasing the proportion of births attended by a skilled provider is a powerful tool for reducing both maternal and infant mortality. Additional funds in FY 2010 will provide increased training and technical assistance to expand the pool of skilled birth attendants in selected focus high-risk states, more than doubling the number of women who are able to deliver their babies safely. Community mobilization activities will address demand-side constraints on utilization of health services.

Economic Growth: Funding will build trade and investment capacity and improve the enabling environment for agriculture and microfinance. USAID will continue to implement activities under the U.S. Global Food Security Response that will accelerate the uptake of proven production, processing, and marketing technologies, significantly increase the productivity of selected staple food crops, foster the development of agricultural value chains, and stimulate job creation through the growth of agribusiness enterprises. Customs regulation and policy reform will enhance regional trade and transport linkages, and smooth supply to regional markets. USAID will also focus on expanding investment opportunities, which are hampered by limited access to commercial market-driven financial services, including microfinance. U.S. assistance will also help expand access to credit through partnerships with commercial banks and increase the capacity of microfinance institutions. The U.S. will partner with Nigeria’s Central Bank to improve the policy environment for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Prior to FY 2010 the U.S. mission to Nigeria has had no Economic Growth resources to implement programs leading to fiscal policy reform. FY 2010 funds will be used to work with state and local governments on fiscal responsibility and public procurement reforms. These efforts will be focused in selected states and local governments that have demonstrated willingness to implement such reforms and will build on the local government program implemented with governance funds. While some states have drafted fiscal responsibility and public procurement legislation, few have engaged in a consultative process with civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders. This is a crucial step in ensuring both buy-in and adherence to the laws once passed and will be the focus of effort in the initial year of support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,150		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trade and investment diagnostics conducted				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Nigerian President's Chief Economic Advisor and the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Water Resources attended the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) meetings in Washington in April 2009. This level of representation shows that the government considers trade to be a major area of importance for the future. Further reforms in the trade area are key to the success of the agriculture program in Nigeria and will have a major positive impact on economic growth in West Africa. Prior to FY 2010 the U.S. Mission to Nigeria has not had any resources to address trade issues in the country, so the first year of a trade program will require extensive analytic and diagnostic work to define key areas for future intervention and shape the program going forward for maximum effectiveness.

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of Congo (ROC) is focused on maintaining peace and security and bolstering stability. Border assistance, including port activities, and training are vital to shoring up the country's ability to preserve the security it has developed over the past 10 years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	830	110	-	110	125
International Military Education and Training	155	110	-	110	125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	675	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	830	110	-	110	125
I Peace and Security	830	110	-	110	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	830	110	-	110	125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, will support efforts by ROC leaders to professionalize the country's security forces. Through the Department of State-funded military education and training program, U.S. assistance will provide courses on civil-military relations, border and port security, and human rights, and will send one Congolese active duty military to the U.S. Army War College. English language instruction will be a major component of training for Congolese military forces, in order to promote future cross-country military exercises.

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Rwanda is continuing its efforts to overcome its tragic past as it seeks to improve the economic, health, and social well-being of the Rwandan people. The country is still grappling with the 1994 genocide in which up to one million people were killed. This legacy underlies the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) attempts to balance the goals of maintaining internal security and consolidating democracy. Although there has been dramatic progress in rebuilding the country's infrastructure and economy since 1994, issues related to reconciliation continue to affect all aspects of society. Poverty remains pervasive, population growth remains high, and human capacity remains limited. The key U.S. priority is assisting Rwanda by strengthening the GOR's ability to rule justly and fairly, provide basic services for the populace, and foster economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
Development Assistance	3,820	19,480	-	19,480	37,840
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	110,000	108,922	-	108,922	108,922
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,272	31,750	-	31,750	36,700
International Military Education and Training	391	420	-	420	500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,180	10,500	-	10,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
1 Peace and Security	391	420	-	420	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	391	420	-	420	700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	665	2,580	-	2,580	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	465	1,880	-	1,880	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	700	-	700	750
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	2,250
3 Investing in People	145,850	148,692	-	148,692	147,122
3.1 Health	139,272	141,672	-	141,672	145,622
3.2 Education	600	2,000	-	2,000	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,978	5,020	-	5,020	-
4 Economic Growth	7,927	19,380	-	19,380	31,340
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	500
4.5 Agriculture	5,827	15,980	-	15,980	25,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600	1,900	-	1,900	3,840
4.8 Environment	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,830	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,830	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,048	-	3,048	13,711
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	488	-	488	1,027
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,560	-	2,560	12,684

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	184,162	700	5,000	147,122	31,340	-
Development Assistance	37,840	-	5,000	1,500	31,340	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	108,922	-	-	108,922	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,700	-	-	36,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provided through the Department of State, will continue to focus on enhancing the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Rwanda Defense Forces, including training to strengthen the Rwandan military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. Rwandan troops are disciplined and professional, and are an essential part of the UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur. U.S. assistance will also support training for Rwandan military personnel in human rights, military justice, and civil-military relations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Improving governance and strengthening democracy are top priorities for U.S. assistance. This includes ensuring full respect for the rule of law and human rights. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs intended to strengthen the justice system, increase access to justice, build the capacity of local government, promote national reconciliation, enhance political competition and consensus-building, and strengthen civil society. Overall, funding will strengthen public institutions, increase the capacity of decentralized local governments, and develop more vibrant political parties, civil society, and media. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support the capacity of national and local civil society organizations to provide input into local and national government policies and decision-making.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator and target and is based on the estimated number of civil society organizations (CSOs) that can be intensely engaged with these new funds. This indicator captures USAID’s goal to assist in increasing the capacity of NGOs to engage proactively in advocacy and watchdog functions. CSOs were devastated by Rwanda's 1994 genocide. Since then, the number of local CSOs has surged, but their limited skills, weak organizational capacity, and the government's tendency to see civil society as implementers of government policy have rendered them largely ineffective. The government has begun to express growing interest in building the capacity of a stronger civil society at both the national and local levels, with the intention of letting civil society monitor government policy implementation as a result. These funds will be used to build the capacity of Rwandan civil society to act as agents for reform, monitor government performance, participate in democratic decision-making, articulate and represent their members' interests, engage in service delivery, and advocate for public policy reform. These funds will enhance U.S. efforts to strengthen democracy in Rwanda, and may result in Rwanda passing the governance and voice and accountability indicators that are vital for full MCC compact consideration.

Investing in People: Rwanda has made significant progress in the health sector, but needs to accelerate the pace of improvements to break the cycle of poor health and poverty. Rwanda’s maternal mortality and life expectancy indicators are among the worst in Africa, while under-five mortality remains a serious health concern. The United States will continue to work collaboratively with the GOR to provide high impact maternal and child health (MCH) services and expand access to voluntary family planning services while strengthening the overall health system. Priority MCH services include, but are not limited to, antenatal care, safe and clean assisted delivery, essential and emergency obstetric care, essential newborn care and immunization. USAID will also support capacity building, including the development of human resources for health.

The United States is the largest donor in the health sector and its contributions have led to marked improvements in maternal and child health programs, including a 61 percent increase in the number of women delivering in health facilities between 2005 and 2008. Funding will build on these achievements and work to break the cyclical relationship between poverty and health.

USAID provides basic education through programs that improve access to educational materials to teachers and administrators, and expand education and workforce skills development opportunities for youth.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally

managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Rwanda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	16,862		16,300		18,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	136,211	321,620	135,378	470,000	320,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increase in funds for FY 2010 will allow for larger purchase of commodities, including insecticide treated nets (ITNs) and the insecticide used in IRS (indoor residual spraying). Expansion of these key interventions will move Rwanda towards the malaria pre-eradication phase. Large commodity purchases will increase impact of the spraying program leading to malaria's decline as a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. In 2006, malaria was the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Rwanda, representing 37 percent of outpatient consultations and 41 percent of hospital deaths. By 2007 these figures had fallen to 15 percent and 22 percent, respectively, and malaria had become the second leading cause. FY 2008 results are below target due to cancellation of a spray round, equivalent to approximately 200,000 houses not sprayed in 2008. In addition, only a portion of a second round was conducted during the 2008 fiscal year so all results could not be included, but are captured in the FY 2009 target, thereby inflating the FY 2009 target higher than it would otherwise be if pursued with FY 2009 funding only. Barring significant rains, results for FY 2009 are expected to be on target. Requested FY 2010 funding levels, higher than for FY 2009, would allow for the spraying of more households and an expansion of geographical coverage from previous spray rounds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,531		9,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of new users of any method of family planning				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	79,459	104,248	130,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator being added to the Mission's performance framework to measure the impact of family planning services. The Mission has opted not to use couple years protection (CYP) as a representative indicator until data compilation and quality issues are resolved. The above indicator better captures the results of the expansion of training, promotion of family planning messaging, and service provision that can be implemented with increased family planning funding. In addition, this indicator includes male involvement as vasectomy coverage increases. As targets have not been previously set, the out-year targets, including those for 2009 and 2010, are estimates based on information collected by a few partners to date. Targets will be improved when the Interim Demographic and Health Survey data is released.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus on transforming the agriculture sector from subsistence to market-led commercial agriculture. In particular, USAID supports development of private sector productivity in the agribusiness sector, including commercially competitive specialty coffee and other high value exports. In 2000, Rwanda did not export any specialty coffee. Largely due to U.S. assistance, 2008 export revenues from this sub-sector export are expected to be at least \$7.5 million. Funding will also support the provision of technical expertise to improve the business enabling environment and facilitate international trade by reducing administrative burdens faced by exporters and investors. Programs also protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable eco-tourism.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Rwandan and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,827		15,980		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producers organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	51	43	198	120	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The focus of these additional funds is on increasing the agricultural productivity and improving the livelihoods of previously underserved small landholders, who form 80 percent of the total population. The additional funds will improve livelihoods through a multifaceted approach across the farming cycle connecting farmers to markets, from the improvement of rural farmer-to-market roads, to improving the land available for farming through hillside terracing intensification, and strengthening post harvest handling and storage facilities and management capacity. In FY 2008, results exceeded targets due to a training of

trainers strategy where cooperatives/associations trained in FY 2007 then trained other associations in FY 2008. The FY 2010 target reflects an estimate of the universe of organizations that can receive more intensified assistance and benefit from other interventions with this estimated funding level.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	600	1,900		3,840		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	78	40	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funding for private sector competitiveness will support USAID’s diverse investments in trade capacity building, with a particular focus on improving the capacity of agricultural producer organizations to diversify agricultural export products, improve regional trade transactions and increase smallholder revenues. A focus on management practices will increase the volume and value of targeted agricultural export products in support of the Government of Rwanda’s rural development strategy. USAID has adopted an approach that fosters market driven agricultural development, regional comparative advantages and agricultural professionalism. This approach fits well with the National Strategy that recommends an intensive agricultural system and concentration on limited agricultural crops for more productivity and an increase in export capacity.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Rwanda signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold program agreement in October 2008. The threshold program will address Rwanda’s voice and accountability, civil liberties, and political rights indicators by strengthening the judicial sector and civic participation, building the capacity of journalists and media outlets, and promoting civil rights and liberties.

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country's small military and coast guard. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea off the coast of West and Central Africa, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	621	175	-	175	200
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	496	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	175	-	175	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	621	175	-	175	200
1 Peace and Security	125	175	-	175	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	175	-	175	200
3 Investing in People	496	-	-	-	-
3.1 Health	496	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State supports the professionalization of the country's armed forces, with a particular emphasis on improved maritime security capabilities to interdict illicit shipments of people and goods and other illegal activities. Specific training has addressed port security, the maintenance of small patrol boats, and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

STP signed its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program agreement in November 2007 to develop its tax and customs revenue systems and improve its business environment. Objectives of the program include: increasing STP tax revenue by encouraging higher voluntary compliance with tax laws and strengthening enforcement; increasing customs revenue by modernizing and enhancing the professionalism of the Customs Service; and improving the business environment by reducing the time and associated costs required to start a business.

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States wants to see Senegal become a country with sound democratic institutions and a private sector environment that can attract the investment needed to create jobs and economic growth. For many years, Senegal was cited as a model within Africa for its traditions of democracy, peace, and tolerance. However, over the last year, several events have compromised Senegal's good standing, including a drop in rank on Transparency International's corruption index from 71st to 85th and burgeoning off-budget expenditures. U.S. assistance will be strategically targeted to enable Senegal to achieve its Millennium Development Goals by supporting work with civil society and key government entities to improve governance, reduce corruption, promote peace, stimulate economic growth and agricultural productivity, and provide critical capacity-building support in health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,859	93,912	-	93,912	98,135
Development Assistance	21,798	55,834	-	55,834	51,500
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	1,535	1,535
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,279	32,043	-	32,043	43,600
International Military Education and Training	1,177	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,070	3,500	-	3,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,859	93,912	-	93,912	98,135
1 Peace and Security	2,675	2,300	-	2,300	2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,177	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,498	1,300	-	1,300	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	2,534	-	2,534	4,400
2.2 Good Governance	500	2,534	-	2,534	3,400
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	49,884	53,578	-	53,578	55,335
3.1 Health	35,052	39,003	-	39,003	45,635
3.2 Education	14,832	14,575	-	14,575	9,700
4 Economic Growth	4,800	35,500	-	35,500	35,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	-	500	900
4.5 Agriculture	1,200	33,000	-	33,000	29,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	-	-	3,200
4.8 Environment	1,600	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,150	-	6,150	6,155
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	850	-	850	700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,300	-	5,300	5,455

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,135	2,600	4,400	55,335	35,800	-
Development Assistance	51,500	1,100	4,400	10,200	35,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	-	-	1,535	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	43,600	-	-	43,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ensuring that the peace process in the Casamance region moves forward is critical to long-term stability in Senegal. The United States will continue to encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to work toward a negotiated settlement, while supporting intensified efforts to bring conflicting parties together for dialogue. The State Department-funded program will also help civil society place increased pressure on all groups to pursue discussions on a political level. In order to achieve its regional security goals, U.S. assistance will further the capacity of the Senegalese Armed Forces to effectively participate in peacekeeping operations on the African continent. Senegal is a leading troop contributor to peacekeeping operations and its military will continue to participate in the African Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) train and equip program under the Global Peace Operations Initiative.

The U.S. will provide continued support for the development of Senegal's professional, apolitical military. U.S. security assistance provides the Senegalese military with the equipment and training needed to effectively serve in African peacekeeping operations and to protect its land and maritime borders, while adhering to international norms of professional military behavior, including respect for human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Corruption and inefficiency at all levels of government, particularly at the national level, are increasing. Addressing these issues is the top priority for U.S. assistance. While Senegal remains one of the few stable democracies in West Africa, it is increasingly becoming a highly-centralized government where weak checks and balances undermine good governance. The legislature, including the Senate, which the President recently reestablished and filled overwhelmingly with political allies, no longer acts as a check on the executive. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will expand efforts to promote government-wide transparency and generate greater civil society demand for transparency in government operations. Other areas for support include: judicial and legislative reform, capacity building to support the democratization of political parties, and support for a more decentralized government.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		2,534		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG supported anti-corruption measures implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2	0	5	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The new anti-corruption program in Senegal will involve a wide variety of stakeholders. It will increase knowledge of the costs of corruption and build broad support for anti-corruption activities. Senegalese citizens will be better educated about corruption and the role they can play in stopping it, while the program will empower civil society to productively channel citizen discontent currently growing from the widening perception of illicit gain by government officials and their interest groups. The program will also work with civil servants and decision makers in the Senegalese government to improve internal controls concerning laws and regulations against corruption. The funds requested for FY 2010 will allow the anti-corruption program to comprehensively address both an increase in the demand for more transparency and accountability/less corruption and a decrease in the opportunities for corruption by enforcing existing laws and implementing new measures. In 2012, there will be presidential elections. By preparing citizens, civil society, and civil servants now, in 2012 there could be a strong anti-corruption platform among the campaign promises of the competing candidates.

Investing in People: While Senegal has improved on its social indicators over the past five years, the country still falls short of achieving the Millennium Development Goals in both health and education. To decrease child and maternal mortality, USAID programs will support improvements in the quality and use of health services, products, and information in the areas of maternal, newborn, and child health; family planning and reproductive health; and the prevention and control of malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will continue to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set. Senegal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In Senegal, less than 65 percent of persons living in rural areas have access to potable water. To address this important constraint, U.S. assistance will support the construction of wells, boreholes, and appropriate sanitation facilities in rural areas. The program will also support training for management committees to ensure they have the capacity to maintain and manage this infrastructure. USAID promotes an integrated, holistic approach that addresses the social, economic, ecological, capacity, and governance challenges in the water sector.

To increase access to quality education, U.S. assistance will support several new USAID programs aimed at: improving children’s reading and math skills; developing a national monitoring and evaluation system to

monitor learning achievement; promoting an integrated approach to teacher training and development; making internet service available to all middle and secondary schools in Senegal; supporting educational opportunities for more than 10,000 vulnerable children currently excluded from the formal school system; revising the middle school curriculum and providing textbooks to accompany the new curriculum; and encouraging greater involvement and investment in education on the part of the Senegalese private sector. The program will also support the analysis of national education accounts as one approach for increasing accountability and transparency in the education sector. The United States will take advantage of ongoing social sector interventions to push the GOS to meet its commitments in budget allocations for the education and health sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,870		15,700		24,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	76,279	76,000	153,942	222,000	275,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional malaria funding, PMI/Senegal will carry out Indoor Residual Spraying in a fifth district of Senegal to further decrease transmission, protecting more than 820,000 people from malaria and meeting the need for Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLIN) of newborns and pregnant women. The work will also support the Government of Senegal's National Malaria Control Program goal to meet 100 percent of rapid diagnostic testing need. A review of data collection procedures found that in FY 2007 "households" were counted, not "houses". The FY 2008 target was set based on FY 2007 results and thus refers to the number of "households", not "houses". After the target setting exercise in FY 2008, the National Malaria Control Program and partners decided that "houses" would be counted by spray teams.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,950		7,000		9,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple Years of Protection (CYP) in USG supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
230,271	277,135	318,047	260,000	364,120	400,000	470,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional \$2.5 million for the Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) program element, USAID will provide capacity building support to the Ministry of Health's Reproductive Health Division, significantly scale-up current family planning programs, carry out national and regional FP communication

programs, while expanding strategic advocacy programs to foster high-level political commitment. With recent changes in leadership in the Ministry and a Presidential focus on maternal mortality, an enabling environment exists for Senegal to make real progress in FP to reap the economic benefits that result. The Mission's contribution to this objective will include increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from the current 10.3 percent to 18 percent over the next five years.

Economic Growth: The U.S. Global Food Security Response, launched in FY 2009, will support efforts to increase food productivity in Senegal and reduce barriers to the movement and procurement of food throughout Senegal and to neighboring countries. Success in increasing agriculture productivity and improved resource management will ensure pro-poor economic growth and food security in rural areas.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Senegalese and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of improved technologies, management practices and human resource capacity building. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

The lack of a labor code favorable to investment, poor infrastructure, difficult access to land, environmental degradation, inconsistent application of commercial law, and burdensome and frequent tax audits are key challenges for Senegal's economic development. U.S. assistance, including support from the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, will be used to assist Senegal in reversing these trends by developing a competitive business environment, increasing trade and investments, increasing agriculture productivity, promoting public-private partnerships, conserving biodiversity and enhancing the sustainable and profitable use of natural resources. More specifically, technical assistance will be provided to analyze the constraints in the production and marketing of specific products in order to increase the number of products exported and expand support to sectors targeted by Senegal's Accelerated Growth Strategy. Success in expanding trade for several targeted markets and in transferring responsibility for the management of natural resources to local communities is expected to encourage sustainable private sector investment on a broader scale. Assistance will be provided to expand activities in biodiversity conservation and coastal water resources into new geographic areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth					
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	2,000		0		3,200		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	1,000,000	520,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

USAID/Senegal tries to increase private investments through improving the business environment and establishing loan guarantee programs through the Development Credit Authority (DCA). A DCA with

three banks was established at the end of FY 2007 to increase investment in sectors targeted by Senegal's Accelerated Growth Strategy (AGS). In FY 2008, the first year of the DCA, two of the three partner banks under USAID's DCA activity were unable to extend loans to enterprises; however, the third bank extended loans to nine businesses, which were able to access approximately \$520,000 through the USAID-supported bank loans. The key constraint is the stipulation in the DCA agreement to only extend loans to sectors identified by the AGS – agriculture, agribusiness, textiles, garments, fishing, tourism and Information and Communications Technology – whereas most solvent applicants are within the telecommunications, transport and construction sectors. To address this issue, USAID will provide technical assistance to the banks to help them better evaluate loans in the targeted sectors. The banks are responsive to this training, so a wider use of the DCA is expected in later years.

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles focuses on defense, military and border security restructuring and reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	99	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	99	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Investments in defense, military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will help build a professional military that respects civilian rule. Department of State programs will send Seychelles officers to the Naval Command and Staff College and the Command and General Staff College, and provide a military police mobile training team with a focus on civil-military relations, military justice, and defense resources management.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Sierra Leone aims to develop a more peaceful, democratic, and politically tolerant society. The United States' efforts focus on shifting Sierra Leone from livelihood security to economic prosperity and supporting the country as it emerges as a constructive and reliable ally for peace and prosperity in the region. Despite its successful post-conflict reconstruction efforts and the successful July 2008 local elections, Sierra Leone must still address a culture of impunity, weak governmental institutions, poor management and governance, corruption, abysmal health conditions, deteriorating educational standards, and widespread poverty.

U.S. assistance will focus on rebuilding agriculture and business and on developing the health and education sectors. U.S. assistance also will help bolster an active civil society that includes citizens' participation and independent media. It will be coordinated to support stronger economic growth and job creation by strengthening agricultural productivity, enhancing trade and investment opportunities in agriculture and the private sector, and providing strong support to capacity building in agriculture, health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
Development Assistance	2,120	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,399	11,000	-	11,000	18,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	401	400	-	400	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	250	-	250	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,948	7,600	-	7,600	12,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
1 Peace and Security	401	650	-	650	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	401	400	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	250	-	250	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,919	9,855	-	9,855	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,399	9,000	-	9,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	520	855	-	855	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,555	4,148	-	4,148	7,500
3.1 Health	4,555	4,148	-	4,148	7,500
4 Economic Growth	4,993	5,097	-	5,097	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,943	4,522	-	4,522	11,290
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	50	100	-	100	1,000
4.8 Environment	1,000	475	-	475	710

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
of which: 6 Program Support	-	480	-	480	1,410
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	199
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	480	-	480	1,211

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	31,150	650	9,000	7,500	14,000	-
Economic Support Fund	18,000	-	9,000	-	9,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	7,000	5,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In order to help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, build security, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorists and other security threats, U.S. programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building for military and civilian authorities. U.S. assistance will help strengthen anti-corruption efforts, combat drug smuggling, stem human trafficking, impede organized crime, stop illegal money transfers, and curtail diamond smuggling. The responsiveness of the criminal justice system will be enhanced through training on community policing, investigative techniques, and crime scene protocols. Military assistance funded by the Department of State will support the Armed Forces Maritime Wing to forestall smuggling, piracy, illegal fishing, enhance civil-military cooperation, and improve programming and budget planning. U.S. support for continued military reform will help consolidate post-conflict gains and help to ensure the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) is prepared to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State funding will be used to advance democratic principles and practices in the local government and the decentralization process and to promote transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. In addition, U.S. assistance will support local government efforts to become increasingly responsive to citizen's demands, while strengthening the community-based civil society advocacy movement that promotes public participation and dialogue between communities and the local councils. U.S. assistance will also ensure the participation of women and youth in governance and the integration of gender in program activities. This assistance will support independent media and increase access to accurate information. Support to the Special Court of Sierra Leone (SCSL) will continue through FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	520		855		2,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	700	807	1,600	2,257	264	360	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

With 2010 funds, U.S.-supported training will go beyond basic awareness of the decentralization law to focus on building the skills of all stakeholders. It will promote greater dialogue between communities and their local District Councils, build the communications and management skills of local officials to enable them to become more responsive to citizen's demands, and help communities take a more active role in community development planning, resource mobilization, and budgeting. The funds requested for FY 2010 will cover activities at least through FY 2011 by which time 50 more individuals will have been trained. The increased funding will lead to a critical mass of both more effective local governments and well-informed and proactive civil society groups and communities. Because of these changes to the nature and scope of the training program, the number of participants will decrease substantially from the FY08 levels. Nevertheless, this shift in strategy to provide more in-depth training, while resulting in a decrease in the number of participants trained, should result in a significant increase in the capacity of the trainees to strengthen the management capabilities of their respective civil society organizations (CSOs).

Investing in People: The United States will aim to reduce illness and death among infants, children, and mothers in Sierra Leone, since the country has the highest maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the world. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue improving newborn, child, and maternal health care by training health and community workers, offering health and nutrition education, and providing supplementary feeding for vulnerable households. U.S. assistance will also support an expansion of polio immunization activities. Sierra Leone will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,905		3,648		7,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal and child healthcare and nutrition through USG supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	1,736	2,119	10,817	25,368	18,471	27,374
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Training in maternal and/or newborn health and nutrition contributes to preventing childhood illnesses and deaths in a country that records the world's highest maternal and under-five morbidity and mortality rates. Training allows for more effective community-based childhood disease prevention and management strategies for better care and nutrition, such as good infant and child feeding practices, full immunization, hygiene practices like hand washing, and prompt referral to health care providers. District health staff, traditional birth attendants, and members of community health committees will benefit from training, refresher sessions and supervision. In the long-term, these efforts will help the Government of Sierra Leone to meet its priority health objective of reducing child and maternal mortality. Increased funding in FY 2010 will enable the U.S. to scale up its contribution to meeting this goal. A new activity, commencing in the third quarter of FY 2010, will fully integrate facility-based care and community-based interventions and will enable the availability of a large pool of trained health professionals and community health workers to influence health outcomes for women and children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance through USAID will improve food security and increase farmer incomes through the development of effective programs in agriculture, natural resource management, private sector development, and micro-enterprise. U.S. assistance will increase cash crop exports, create employment opportunities, and increase farmer incomes. It will accomplish this by providing farmers with improved agricultural technologies, and improved access to market information and business development services. In addition, U.S. assistance will enable businesses to compete in the market place by improving their management effectiveness. U.S. assistance will also support activities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

In support of sustainable natural resource management, USAID will promote agroforestry, watershed management, and wildlife conservation. In addition, U.S. assistance will support policy reforms associated with natural resource management and extractive mining, such as diamond mining, including the implementation of Sierra Leone's Core Minerals Policy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,943		4,522		11,290	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBO) receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	35	158	472	662	235	350
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In Sierra Leone, agriculture accounts for 45 percent of GDP and is the primary source of employment. The Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) has made agriculture their number one priority sector. U.S. support for agriculture will assist the GOSL to achieve their agricultural development objective and contribute to accelerated growth. In FY 2008, the U.S. built the capacity of 662 associations to transform agriculture, encouraging the privatization of and commercialization of agricultural activities. U.S. beneficiaries have more than doubled their agricultural production. FY 2010 funds will be used to continue building the capacity of small and large-scale producer associations and financial institutions. The funds will help targeted associations to improve their efficiency along the agricultural value chain. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to create stronger and democratically governed associations that are more capable of influencing decision makers in agriculture, trade, and commerce.

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to eliminate the terrorist threat, promote lasting political and economic stability by supporting the establishment of effective governance, and to respond to the humanitarian needs of the Somali people. Since the adoption of Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter (TFC) in 2004, U.S. political engagement has focused on encouraging inclusive dialogue between Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and other key Somali clan, political, and business group stakeholders with the goal of achieving the objectives of the transitional mandate, as outlined by the TFC. Even with several recent successes, including the election of a new president in January 2009, extremist and terrorist elements have sought to disrupt and undermine the political process and remain a threat to long-term peace and stability in Somalia. In addition to U.S. policy priorities in southern and central Somalia, the United States seeks to support continued progress toward democratization and economic development in the self-declared "Republic of Somaliland" in northwestern Somalia, which has achieved notable success in establishing systems of law and order, and the semiautonomous region of Puntland in northeastern Somalia.

While adapting to changes in Somalia's dynamic political environment, U.S. assistance will help facilitate the transitional processes leading to national elections (currently scheduled for the end of calendar year 2011) and the establishment of permanent, representative government institutions. At the same time, the United States will work closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support the provision of social services and the development of an effective and representative security sector, including the military, police force, and judiciary, while supporting ongoing peacekeeping efforts in Somalia. To address underlying issues in Somalia's long-running conflict, U.S. support will also focus on broad-based conflict mitigation and reconciliation among Somalia's various clans and constituencies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
Development Assistance	10,419	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	20,250	-	20,250	28,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	748	1,550	-	1,550	6,000
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	754	-	-	-	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	2,281	78,600	40,000	118,600	67,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
1 Peace and Security	3,035	82,600	40,000	122,600	82,810
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,035	79,600	40,000	119,600	73,040
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	-	3,000	9,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,914	8,745	-	8,745	12,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,514	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	3,745	-	3,745	5,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	9,253	9,055	-	9,055	8,000
3.1 Health	2,748	2,550	-	2,550	6,000
3.2 Education	6,505	6,505	-	6,505	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,116	2,292	-	2,292	2,196
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,116	1,942	-	1,942	1,896

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,310	82,810	12,500	8,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	28,270	13,770	12,500	2,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	67,000	67,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The most significant development in Somalia in 2009 was the creation of a new “unity” government that incorporates members of the ARS into the Transitional Federal Government and the election of a new president, as called for by the Djibouti Agreement in 2008. However, extremist elements and terrorist operatives continue their efforts to disrupt the political process through attacks against TFG, African Union (AU) forces and civilian targets, including humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and civil society actors. Despite these security challenges, the Djibouti Agreement establishes a basis for addressing stability as long as key Somali stakeholders act in good faith and the international community provides support.

The United States can best support Somalia in establishing peace and security by providing assistance for security sector reform (SSR), peace and reconciliation initiatives, and peace-keeping operations. A key element of SSR in Somalia is disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of illegal militias. U.S. assistance will support interventions to generate rapid employment with a focus on training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth. The program will contribute to the design and development of a longer-term skills training and employment program linked to an anticipated DDR program. State Department programs will fund police training and community-based policing initiatives that build upon lessons-learned in Somaliland with regard to DDR. The United States will also support security sector reform in Somalia by supporting community security initiatives, helping to establish civilian policing, facilitating criminal justice reforms, and providing antiterrorism training and assistance to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary. U.S. assistance in these areas will greatly contribute to an improved security environment at the community level.

The United States will fund programs to train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support initiatives that facilitate dialogue and national level peace and reconciliation processes. Following the completion of a comprehensive security sector assessment in FY 2009, the U.S. will work to build new Somali security forces by providing equipment, training, and advisors. The U.S. will support the SSR effort by building the capacity of civilian ministries to oversee these new security institutions, and ensure that dependable mechanisms are in place to logistically support and pay the salaries of the security forces. At the same time, the State Department will continue to support peacekeeping operations by equipping, training and deploying peacekeepers.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		3,000		9,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Youth participating in training programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2,000	10,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States will fund programs to train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support initiatives that facilitate dialogue and national level peace and reconciliation processes. This program will provide 10,000 Somali youth an opportunity to improve their livelihood through training to promote employment and income generation. FY 2010 funds will support the construction of employment resource centers in key urban areas to provide training to strengthen the livelihood skills and access work opportunities of 10,000 youth. The program will also work with the private sector to match available skills with the required needs of local businesses. The resource centers will also develop workforce readiness and entrepreneurship certification programs designed to enhance employability and self-employment potential of youth who participate in the program. The proposed level of increased funding in FY2010 will allow us to achieve results on this indicator in FY 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The achievement of lasting political stability in Somalia requires efforts to promote and strengthen good governance, political competition, and consensus-building. Somalia’s political transition faces formidable challenges, and helping Somalia to develop stable, legitimate, and durable government institutions is a critical element of U.S. strategy. The United States aims to foster good governance and political stability by supporting initiatives that will build institutional capacity and facilitate the legitimate transition to a democratically elected government.

U.S. assistance will support several initiatives aimed at improving governance at the national, regional, and local levels, as well as key elements of civil society. The United States will help re-establish appropriate executive functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions that provide basic services. U.S. assistance will fund activities in support of the constitutional referendum and national elections scheduled for 2011. The United States will help build a justice system that will ensure equality before the law, fair trial standards, and other elements of procedural fairness. U.S. assistance will enhance

legal training facilities and strengthen the judicial structures and conflict resolution capacities at the local level. In addition, U.S. assistance will encourage continued democratization and development in the regional organizations in Somaliland and Puntland. The United States will continue to engage civil society to emphasize their importance in democratic processes and development, as well as to demonstrate the importance of their participation in the consolidation of peace.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	400		3,745		5,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of consensus building processes assisted by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	9	11	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID will work to promote peaceful agreement on democratic reform, rules, and frameworks throughout the country's clan structure. In collaboration with other donors, USAID will support inclusive consensus-building initiatives related to peace agreements, national dialogues, referenda on key issues, and the anticipated constitutional referendum and national elections. USAID will support the development of a free and fair electoral system and political processes that will promote a credible transition. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well

Investing in People: Somalia remains a complex humanitarian emergency exacerbated by ongoing violence, displacement of civilian populations and chronic natural disasters (floods and drought). As a result, Somalia's health indicators are among the worst in the world. Even prior to the escalation of conflict and population displacement in 2007 and 2008, at least one in every 10 Somali children died before reaching the age of one, while one in eight never saw their fifth birthday. To help improve the health of Somalis, U.S. assistance will focus resources on basic maternal and child health (MCH) interventions at the health facility and community levels. Education is another important area of support under this objective. The formal education system in Somalia, which has always been institutionally weak compared to world standards, has been almost completely destroyed as a result of years of civil conflict. U.S. assistance will fund programs that improve access to basic education by building and rehabilitating schools, including water and sanitation facilities. Through USAID, the United States will also provide assistance to train more female teachers and support community-based school management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	248		1,550		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	4,730	5,298	19,600	38,720
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, USAID initiated an integrated education and water activity. Within that activity, USAID will work with public, private and non-governmental organizations to increase access to improved sanitation infrastructure for schools. Improved drinking water supply will be shared by schools and communities. Basic hygiene education will be delivered to communities by trained hygiene promoters and to students by trained teachers. Over a three-year time span, at least 12,000 people will directly receive hygiene and sanitation education and another 50,000 will be reached with positive messages about safe hygiene practices. FY 2010 resources will support hygiene and sanitation education to individuals and will also fund the broader hygiene awareness campaign. FY 2010 funds will also support a portion of the costs to improve drinking water supply and sanitation for schools and communities.

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overarching priority in South Africa is to assist the country in completing the transformation from its apartheid past into an economically vibrant, fully-inclusive democracy. U.S. assistance in South Africa focuses on expanding partnerships with the South African Government (SAG) to stem the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS; building capacity that promotes economic growth; addressing immediate diplomatic, military, and political-military issues; improving the management of tuberculosis (TB); and ensuring the sustainable and integrated delivery of quality primary health care services at the local level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	574,266	541,389	-	541,389	548,194
Development Assistance	9,250	9,000	-	9,000	15,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	557,200	519,994	-	519,994	519,994
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,951	11,500	-	11,500	10,000
International Military Education and Training	865	845	-	845	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	50	-	50	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	574,266	541,389	-	541,389	548,194
1 Peace and Security	1,615	1,395	-	1,395	5,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	50	-	50	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	865	845	-	845	1,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	750	500	-	500	2,000
3 Investing in People	567,401	531,494	-	531,494	529,994
3.1 Health	564,151	531,494	-	531,494	529,994
3.2 Education	3,000	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	250	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	5,250	8,500	-	8,500	13,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,550	1,840	-	1,840	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,700	6,660	-	6,660	9,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	495	-	495	17,227
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	495	-	495	17,227

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	548,194	5,200	-	529,994	13,000	-
Development Assistance	15,000	2,000	-	-	13,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	548,194	5,200	-	529,994	13,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	519,994	-	-	519,994	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: South Africa is a force for African stability and prosperity and a strategic U.S. partner on the continent. The United States, through the Department of State, will enhance South African capacity to address regional security challenges and development goals. U.S. programs will augment military capacity and improve the readiness of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) to respond to regional conflict. The United States will promote participation in stabilization operations, combat transnational crime, and build SAG capacity to implement regional peace and reconciliation activities. To enhance the SAG's strategic airlift and disaster response capabilities, the U.S. will fund C-130 equipment upgrades and, where possible, maintenance in support of overall peacekeeping operations. The United States will continue to engage future SAG leadership in professional military education and technical training courses and help South Africans improve management of their defense establishment. The participation of four SANDF officers in four separate military education and training courses exposed these mid-level leaders to U.S. military culture, organization, and decision-making. The courses are aligned with the SANDF's own training needs, and, over time, will improve the U.S.-South African military relationship. Counter-terrorism programs will improve the SAG's capabilities to deliver specialized training and technical assistance to police officers in the investigation of terrorist organizations and activities, and in preparations for hosting the 2010 World Cup soccer event. The Department of State's FY 2010 program will build on this foundation and provide targeted training and technical assistance to strengthen South African law enforcement and prosecutorial capabilities. The training will also be critical in preparing for security contingencies related to the 2010 World Cup, including airport security management, border control management, critical incident management, and preventing attacks on soft targets.

The sustaining partnership with South Africa will be the basis for U.S. assistance that strengthens SAG systems for delivering targeted assistance in support of peace-building, reconstruction, and democratization in strife-torn countries across Africa. The FY 2010 programs will expand on the successful initiation of joint United States-South Africa programming.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	750		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of activities undertaken to establish improved SAG delivery of foreign assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2	2	5	7	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To help the South African Government (SAG) maximize its positive influence, the US supports the SAG’s efforts to provide development assistance and political and security reforms in the region. In FY 2008, the U.S. played a pivotal role in facilitating and supporting the SAG’s Trilateral Assistance to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The U.S.-supported activities included the deployment of a delegation of SAG officials and experts to assist in the development and implementation of the DRC’s Law on Decentralization and Local Governance. In FY 2009 USAID is supporting the SAG Department of Treasury’s efforts to implement various SAG aid projects in Africa. This will improve the SAG’s capacity to develop, manage, and implement aid programs across the region. This will be accomplished using FY 2008 funds. FY 2009 funding for this activity has been reduced to zero. This will result in lower targets for FY 2009 and FY 2010. With a return to funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		50		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in Anti-terrorism By USG Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	48	75	63	20	100	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the leading political, economic and security force in the region, South Africa's ability to prevent terrorism and terrorists is essential to U.S. counter-terrorism efforts. The FY 2010 increase in funding will greatly enhance the South African Police Service’s ability to combat terrorism at home and in the region. Funding will provide much-needed counter-terrorism training to secure air and seaports, develop the ability to track and prevent terrorism financing, and help build strategic, cooperative relationships among the six nations that border South Africa. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. Funds also may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators. The selected indicator allows the

U.S. to track the number of people reached via training, a significant aspect of the assistance. The training will have long-term benefits for South Africa and its neighbors as these train-the-trainer programs will be incorporated into the police academy's curriculum. FY 2010 targets increase only slightly compared to FY 2010 funding levels because of the late arrival of funds. The majority of FY 2010 funds will be expended in FY 2011 and targets will increase then.

Investing in People: South Africa has one of the highest estimated TB infection rates in the world, ranking fifth on the World Health Organization list of 22 high-burden countries. TB is the leading cause of death in HIV-infected individuals (estimated to be 5.4 million), and HIV is the propellant fueling the TB epidemic. The emergence of multiple drug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant TB is a threat to public health and requires immediate action. As requested by the SAG, USAID provides primary healthcare and TB programs that target systems strengthening rather than direct service delivery. USAID, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and national authorities, will continue to assist in increasing TB cure rates and improve the SAG's capacity to plan and rapidly implement its Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course Program. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance programs will continue successful support of an integrated package of maternal and child health services, while simultaneously strengthening the delivery of primary health care services, including family planning, to support SAG efforts to meet Millennium Development Goals.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): South Africa will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Economic growth is essential to South Africa's struggle to redress economic inequality. The backbone of South Africa's approach to creating jobs is stimulating the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FY 2010 programs will further strengthen the ability of SMEs to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms and then become direct exporters to the United States and the region. USAID assistance will address the critical shortage of professional and technical skills, particularly among the historically disadvantaged majority, an issue the SAG has identified as the single greatest impediment for both public and private investment programs. Programs will also increase market opportunities for U.S. businesses in South Africa and broaden success under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States will leverage resources from commercial banks and other sources to meet these objectives, such as through the \$43 million USAID Development Credit Authority deal signed with a major commercial bank to provide agriculture commodity input and term loan financing. USAID assistance, including additional Development Credit Authority guarantees will promote private sector competitiveness, enhance workforce skills development, advance private sector productivity, expand financial services, and strengthen the financial and business sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,550		1,840		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Value of USG Issued Special Fund Loans Issued				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	900,000	2,180,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While South Africa is the leading economy in the region, South Africa's historically disadvantaged population still does not fully benefit from the country's relative prosperity. For South Africa to remain a source of economic and political stability, its economy must benefit more of its population. Small to medium enterprises can play a significant role in making the country's economy more inclusive. To do so, they need greater financial sector access. Assistance in this Program Area builds the capacity of private funders to assess SME viability, improve loan processing for SMEs, and conduct SME loan portfolio monitoring. This encourages confidence in and lending to SMEs. U.S. assistance in this particular area started only in June 2008, thus the lack of results in that fiscal year. However, as of March 2009, the value of special fund loans issued to small and medium enterprises totaled \$263,000. Fifty percent of the loans were to women. Based on this early performance of the project, the increased funding levels will allow the project increase its targets between FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,700		6,660		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	5,456	2,647	1,970	416	416
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

South Africa's historically disadvantaged population still does not fully benefit from the country's relative prosperity. For South Africa to remain a source of economic and political stability, its economy must benefit more of its population. SMEs can play a significant role in making the country's economy more inclusive. Activities associated with this indicator are implemented through the South African International Business Linkages (SAIBL) Program. SAIBL is comprised of two components, namely the delivery of quality business development services to black SMEs and a SME-corporate linkages component. This indicator measures the number of black South African SMEs that are assisted to improve business practices, as measured through improved competitiveness, increased employment and increased sales turnover. Despite

the transition to new program activities in 2008 and the closeout of two other related activities during the year, the FY 2008 result was only 25 percent below the target. Lower funding than expected in FY 2008 and FY 2009 reduces the FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets. With the greater funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011.

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As Sudan approaches the conclusion of the six-year interim period mapped out in the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), it remains the highest U.S. foreign assistance priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Sudan is a U.S. partner in the fight against terrorism. The country continues a difficult rebuilding process following a 25-year civil war in the South, festering discontent in the North and East, and more than five years of devastating political and humanitarian crisis in Darfur. Sudan's political instability threatens to destabilize the region. Since 2005, U.S. support of the CPA has helped build a foundation for Sudan's democratic transition. The national elections scheduled for February 2010 are a critical CPA milestone, which, if credible, will serve as a major step towards Sudan's peaceful and democratic transformation. The focus could then turn to the remaining power-sharing measures of the CPA. This includes popular consultations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and the 2011 referenda on unity for southern Sudan and Abyei. At the same time, the need to deliver tangible benefits from the peace for displaced and returning communities remains great.

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster the CPA, work against renewed conflict in flashpoint areas, encourage broad economic development in southern Sudan, support efforts towards peace in Darfur, and provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected communities throughout the country. U.S. efforts will contribute to a better environment for good governance, increased availability of social services and strengthening nascent democratic policies and institutions. To carry out these aims and address fragility in underserved parts of Sudan, the U.S. is considering limited expansion of development assistance beyond southern Sudan and the Three Areas to the East, North and Darfur, as security, operational and political conditions allow

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
Development Assistance	127,721	25,550	-	25,550	-
Economic Support Fund	145,876	253,550	-	253,550	296,034
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,245	6,327	-	6,327	7,036
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,488	23,185	-	23,185	29,730
International Military Education and Training	349	400	-	400	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,578	15,400	-	15,400	24,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,400	4,000	-	4,000	3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	70,822	38,000	-	38,000	42,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	30,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
I Peace and Security	106,699	66,672	-	66,672	80,581
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	97,299	55,950	-	55,950	66,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
Sector Reform					
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,400	10,722	-	10,722	14,081
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	120,156	83,032	-	83,032	97,564
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	1,850	-	1,850	3,700
2.2 Good Governance	13,843	21,009	-	21,009	34,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	88,396	49,092	-	49,092	45,708
2.4 Civil Society	16,067	11,081	-	11,081	14,156
3 Investing in People	62,834	75,918	-	75,918	94,462
3.1 Health	42,413	50,368	-	50,368	56,912
3.2 Education	20,421	25,550	-	25,550	32,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	-	-	5,000
4 Economic Growth	103,790	140,790	-	140,790	160,393
4.4 Infrastructure	76,660	100,090	-	100,090	112,393
4.5 Agriculture	12,350	25,080	-	25,080	29,780
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	3,120	-	3,120	3,120
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,130	7,500	-	7,500	10,100
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	-
of which: 6 Program Support	17,291	22,715	-	22,715	28,515
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	8,165	-	8,165	8,448
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,291	14,550	-	14,550	20,067

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	433,000	80,581	97,564	94,462	160,393	-
Economic Support Fund	296,034	14,081	93,864	37,696	150,393	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,036	-	-	7,036	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,730	-	-	29,730	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	20,300	3,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	3,900	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	30,000	-	-	20,000	10,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Department of State will support the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN-Africa Union (AU) Mission in Darfur by providing civilian police, corrections, and judicial advisors, as well as monitors and trainers. Additionally, U.S. bilateral assistance to Sudan will support security sector reform of the police and military, local-level conflict mitigation, and peace dividends. To this end, the United States will continue to work with the Government of National Unity, the regional

Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), and political parties to implement the CPA, including downsizing, training, and transforming the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), in an effort to promote the long-term stability of southern Sudan. To date, downsizing the SPLA has been delayed due to slow implementation of the peace process and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities. These delays, unanticipated funding requirements, and newly identified training requirements have all resulted in the continued need for Peace and Security funding for the professionalization of the SPLA. In addition, the threat of new or renewed conflict in the Three Areas in the aftermath of local and national elections, scheduled for 2009, and the run-up to the 2011 referenda, will require increased attention and funding for conflict prevention and mitigation. Working towards peace in Darfur will remain a priority, and U.S. assistance will continue to support peace and/or reconciliation processes as appropriate. The Department of State’s training and infrastructure development for the police will also add to long-term security in southern Sudan, in part by developing criminal justice capacity to mitigate against local threats to security, provide security during the election, and combat impunity for violence against vulnerable groups, such as women and girls.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	97,299		55,950		66,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	500	815	900	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Comprehensive Criminal Justice Sector Development Program in Sudan enhances governance, rule of law, security, and peace benefits for the Sudanese people by building the capacity of criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan and supporting the restoration of security and protection of civilian populations in Darfur. Activities include training and deployment of U.S. law enforcement and corrections experts to build criminal justice and elections security capacity in Southern Sudan and in Darfur. This includes the training of Southern Sudanese Police and corrections officers, equipment donations and support for civilian police and formed police units serving in the UN/AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The impact of the proposed funding increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 would enable the provision of a boost to vital Sudanese security apparatus during 2011, when security instruments could be tested significantly by the scheduled referendum between northern and southern Sudan and the popular consultations in the Three Areas. The requested funds would also support additional training and equipment as well as support to UNAMID.

Governing Justly and Democratically: If national elections proceed as planned in February 2010, FY 2010 will be a critical year on the path toward a peaceful, participatory and democratic Sudan. U.S. assistance is laying a foundation for Sudan’s transition after the 2011 referenda. In support of the CPA, U.S. assistance will promote democratic governance in southern Sudan and the Three Areas (pending resolution of partner access issues) and provide ongoing support to consolidating and preparing for the popular consultations and referenda in 2011. U.S. assistance will also facilitate consensus building on how to move forward after these events. Given the centrality of the elections in transforming Sudan and readjusting the power-sharing balances in the national, regional and state governments, the U.S. will place increased emphasis on

strengthening the rule of law in southern Sudan, and deepening the accountability and responsiveness of key institutions in Southern Sudan (GOSS) and in the Three Areas, if possible. Additionally, enhancing government understanding of public views, building consensus between leaders and constituencies, strengthening the capacity of political parties to conduct outreach to their constituents, as well as act effectively in parliaments, and strengthening civil society will all continue to be elements of U.S. assistance. As southern Sudan moves towards the 2011 referendum, the U.S. will significantly increase support for improving key public sector executive functions in the maturing GOSS, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and supporting GOSS efforts towards decentralization. As Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States undertake the CPA-stipulated popular consultations, U.S. assistance will, if allowed, enhance local government capacity in these flashpoint regions where key, unresolved power- and wealth-sharing issues need to be resolved by the state governments. The effectiveness of political parties will be critical in conducting popular consultations and in effectively representing their constituencies. The U.S. will continue to provide logistical support and training to key democratic parties in Sudan. U.S. assistance will also continue to support a vibrant civil society by building the institutional structures of civil society organizations, promoting civic education, improving access to, and availability of, independent public information, and supporting the development of an independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,843		21,009		34,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and or decentralization				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	546	1,038
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Stability through the 2011 referendum and support for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement depend on developing systems and institutions for democratic, inclusive, accountable governance. Prior to 2005 no such institutions existed in southern Sudan. Significant progress has been achieved, particularly in core central functions including financial management, public service regulations, anti-corruption awareness, and clarification of roles of Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and State institutions. Still nascent, the GOSS has focused on developing the framework and institution building for core policies and central functions. Now the capacity building focus is shifting to state level institutions which have primary responsibility for delivering public services. Developing state and local institutions that connect citizens to government and provide tangible peace dividends is critical for ensuring support for the GOSS, the success of the CPA and referendum in 2011. To support this objective, the U.S. Government seeks to significantly increase the number of individuals trained in management of local government nearly doubling from FY 2009 to 1,038 in FY 2010. The U.S. will track the effectiveness of training on building organizational capacity.

Investing in People: As implementation of the CPA moves forward, the people of Sudan seek tangible peace dividends in their daily lives, particularly in terms of access to quality healthcare and education. U.S. assistance will emphasize decentralized, community-based provision of essential services by engaging local stakeholders in rebuilding health and education systems at the state and regional level. The FY 2010 budget

recognizes the compelling need to address the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world, and makes it a cornerstone of U.S. development diplomacy in support of the CPA. Accordingly, the FY 2010 budget provides increased funding to programs that strengthen maternal and child health services in target areas, and to programs that expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning information and services, as well as sustainable reproductive health care. U.S. assistance will also address priority health threats; improve potable water and sanitation resources; and reduce the burden of infectious diseases, with increasing emphasis on the growing threat of HIV/AIDS. The U.S. education program will increase access to quality education in Sudan, with a focus on the southern states and the fragile Three Areas, if implementing partners are allowed access. Both formal and non-formal education programs will strengthen services, particularly for females. Teacher training, curriculum development, and building the capacity of community and government institutions to plan, implement and manage education delivery will help ensure long-term sustainability.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Sudan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,399		17,900		25,120	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	7,899	7,907	13,000	5,723	7,300	10,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Despite the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, remnants of the war remain in lack of formal education, absence of systems for service delivery, and a lack of physical infrastructure including roads and clinics especially in rural areas. As a result the infant mortality rate in southern Sudan is 102.4 per 1,000 live births. Healthy families are one of the most tangible peace dividends the Sudanese people could gain. The rate of Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus (DPT3) immunization coverage of children is a good proxy indicator for improvements in the quality of services. Targets in FY 2008 were not met due to slow start-up of new USAID programs in southern Sudan and constraints arising from limited infrastructure, service delivery capacity, cold chain management, and vaccine supply. An extensive program review has led to an increased focus on community education, capacity building, and male involvement in MCH. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets reflect the existing level of capacity and infrastructure development within the health sector and planned improvements resulting from U.S. assistance. Increased levels of funding for FY 2010 will permit a gradual increase in DPT3 immunization levels based on strengthened service delivery systems.

Economic Growth: The U.S. is prioritizing economic recovery of the war-affected South and Three Areas, a key component of the CPA. The FY 2010 budget increases emphasis on addressing the dearth of essential infrastructure in southern Sudan, which lags significantly behind even sub-Saharan African standards in transportation and energy sector development. U.S. assistance will continue to rebuild roads and bridges,

opening access for people to return to their homes and facilitating local and regional trade links and service delivery. U.S. assistance will provide electrical power in key towns to support private sector investment, job creation and greater economic opportunities. The U.S. will continue its investments in microfinance by providing technical assistance to lending institutions and loan capital. The increased capacity of microfinance institutions will enhance job creation and business development, particularly for returning internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and urban residents. In the agriculture sector, support to improve production and marketing will increase household food security, create livelihood opportunities in southern Sudan, and over time, reduce the GOSS dependency on oil revenue wealth-sharing agreements with the GNU. In addition, development food aid programs will address long standing food insecurity through support for expanded livelihood opportunities and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure. Complementary support for land policy reform will improve tenure security, a foundation for economic growth and household self-sufficiency. Investments in biodiversity conservation will protect the assets of the Boma-Jonglei landscape as a national treasure, while promoting improved livelihoods and economic opportunities through the development of tourism and sustainable use and the production of natural resource-based products.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	76,660		100,090		112,393	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	397	290	470	607
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Lack of transport services is acute in southern Sudan, where decades of civil war destroyed or degraded what little infrastructure existed. With no paved roads in southern Sudan outside of the cities of Juba and Wau, the road network is severely deficient and presents significant obstacles to economic growth. The U.S. will make substantial investments in the transport sector in southern Sudan, both in actual construction and infrastructure repair of roads. Additionally, USAID will improve the capacity of the Ministry of Transport and Roads in management, policy and regulatory matters, and provide technical and business training for Sudanese construction firms. Although the FY 2008 target levels for road construction were not met due to implementation delays, significant results include reduced transaction costs and increased trade; development of markets; new and expanded businesses along the road; increased employment; employment of women in non-traditional sectors; and, increased capacity of local contractors and government institutions. Additional funds will more than double the kilometers of roads constructed or repaired between FY 2008 levels through FY 2010. Note that not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,350		25,080		29,780	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producers organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	20	76	0	14	150	165
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Civil conflict in southern Sudan and Darfur has crippled the agriculture sector. When the CPA was signed in 2005, 23 percent of the population in the South faced a food deficit, and more than 90 percent lived on less than a dollar per day. Returning IDPs and refugees are resuming subsistence agriculture, but remain highly vulnerable to shocks and many are still food insecure. In addition, agriculture is the top domestic and export-producing sector for south Sudan. To provide tangible peace dividends in support of the CPA, U.S. resources are enhancing sustainable agricultural production in areas of high returning populations. Achieving improved food security and increased incomes through improved agricultural practices and animal husbandry is essential for stability. In FY 2009 USAID will launch a new agriculture sector productivity and enabling environment program with the increased level of funding.

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on promotion of democratic values, including human rights in security forces, and the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis, which have reduced average life expectancy to 31.3 years, the lowest in the world. The pandemic has already orphaned 130,000 children, the national population is declining, and the negative economic impact in this nearly absolute monarchy, where the majority of citizens are subsistence farmers, will only become more staggering.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,642	26,700	-	26,700	26,700
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	19,700	-	19,700	19,700
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,332	6,900	-	6,900	6,900
International Military Education and Training	110	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,642	26,700	-	26,700	26,700
1 Peace and Security	110	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	110	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	26,532	26,600	-	26,600	26,600
3.1 Health	26,532	26,600	-	26,600	26,600
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	558
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	558

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,700	100	-	26,600	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,700	-	-	19,700	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	-	-	6,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: FY 2010 resources, through the Department of State, will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces through education on civilian-military relations.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Swaziland will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania possesses a nascent democracy with an impressive record of peaceful political transition and currently enjoys one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite Tanzania's stability and growing economy, it has an annual per capita income estimated at \$415 and over one-third of the population living in poverty. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening Tanzania's democratic institutions and security forces, as well as local and national systems and institutional capacity in health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and education. U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, sound agribusiness practices and helps preserve Tanzania's unique biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
Development Assistance	21,439	26,890	-	26,890	29,940
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	281,000	279,921	-	279,921	279,921
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	52,796	61,078	-	61,078	82,900
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	149	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,562	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
1 Peace and Security	449	300	-	300	1,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	149	-	-	-	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-	300	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	650	3,150	-	3,150	4,665
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	650	-	650	355
2.2 Good Governance	650	-	-	-	2,535
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	-	1,500	1,775
3 Investing in People	346,085	356,999	-	356,999	371,948
3.1 Health	335,796	345,999	-	345,999	362,821
3.2 Education	10,289	11,000	-	11,000	9,127
4 Economic Growth	8,500	7,740	-	7,740	16,148
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-	2,042
4.5 Agriculture	2,240	2,740	-	2,740	4,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,042
4.7 Economic Opportunity	760	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	7,564
5 Humanitarian Assistance	14,562	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,562	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	5,432	-	5,432	23,718
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,112	-	2,112	2,510
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,320	-	3,320	21,208

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	393,811	1,050	4,665	371,948	16,148	-
Development Assistance	29,940	-	4,665	9,127	16,148	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	279,921	-	-	279,921	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	82,900	-	-	82,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Tanzania is easily reached from Africa's most troubled areas through its land and water borders with eight neighboring countries and long Indian Ocean coastline. These porous borders and limited capacity in the security sector increase vulnerability to terrorist activity. U.S. assistance, administered by the Department of State, will bolster the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) security structures, expand relations with its defense and security bodies, and help strengthen Tanzania's border security. Funding will upgrade Tanzania's border management system and strengthen capacity-building efforts to improve Tanzania's ability to detect and obstruct terrorist and other international criminal activities. To enhance GOT counter-terrorism abilities, funding will support the national interagency counter-terrorism center to collect, share, and analyze data among agencies. Funding through the Department of State will also support training and exchanges to strengthen the GOT's defense and police forces, in particular, helping the Tanzanian People's Defense Force to develop as a professional military, respectful of human rights and the rule of law, with enhanced crisis response, peacekeeping and counterterrorism capabilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Although considered one of the most politically stable and peaceful countries in sub-Saharan Africa, institutionalized democracy and good governance in Tanzania remain fragile. Many of Tanzania's identified development gaps are governance-related. Therefore, programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will continue to be a top U.S. policy priority. The United States will seek to foster greater accountability through legislative and judiciary strengthening, and civil society capacity building. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), funding will strengthen Parliament's capacity to exercise oversight of the executive branch by providing targeted technical assistance to key parliamentary committees. Funding will also support key institutions responsible for anti-corruption enforcement, including the Department of Public Prosecution. The professionalization of the prosecutorial function, an objective toward which the United States has provided critical assistance since 2007, will promote more effective prosecution of corruption cases. USAID will also support the continued use and expansion of local-level public expenditure tracking systems and other

mechanisms for promoting transparency. USAID programs will develop key civil society organizations working on important legal reforms and will support programs to train journalists in investigative reporting skills to increase openness and higher quality reporting on corruption. Funds will support civic education on the Tanzania mainland and the Zanzibar archipelago, which remains prone to political and civil unrest due to historical and cultural intra- and inter-island differences and past evidence of electoral tampering. Funding will also help support monitoring of the 2010 national elections, to ensure transparent and democratic outcomes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	650		0		2,535	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people affiliated with Non-Governmental Organizations receiving USG supported anti-corruption training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	70	100	0	70	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania is an emerging democracy that recently demonstrated its commitment to anti-corruption when various top political officials were forced to resign for alleged wrongful business dealings that hamper governance and hinder Tanzania’s development efforts. The country also formally endorsed the U.S. led innovative system by which citizens participate in community governance via public expenditure tracking by requiring all 126 districts to implement this system. The FY 2008 target was not met due to a limited funding to address this program objective resulting in prioritization of support to Legislative Function and Processes in FY 2008. However, it remains important for the U.S. to build upon and expand its successes in anti-corruption. The requested funds for FY 2010 will increase the number of people trained in anti-corruption techniques. Transparency and accountability will be improved by increasing active participation of the public in unveiling corruption acts within the government systems.

Investing in People: Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates and highest rates of maternal mortality in Africa. The elevated population growth rate dilutes the impact of economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult. USAID’s assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a more sustainable basis, through training, behavior change communication, and support to create an enabling policy environment. USAID will also provide technical assistance in logistics to increase the availability of contraceptives. Funds will improve maternal health by strengthening basic emergency obstetric care services and focused antenatal care, improving the treatment of childhood illness and care for newborns, and increasing access to micronutrients. U.S. funding will help improve the detection and treatment of tuberculosis, resulting in increased case coverage and enhanced tuberculosis diagnostic and treatment capability.

Education is a key component of Tanzania’s growth agenda. However, Tanzania’s education system lacks qualified teachers and learning materials, and is suffering from weak accountability as it undergoes decentralization from the central ministry to the district level. USAID will support basic education in Tanzania, especially for girls and vulnerable children in underserved populations. Funds will support

teacher training in mathematics, science and English, the provision of textbooks and other learning materials, and local capacity development for educational management. U.S. assistance should reach over 100,000 learners of all ages, as well as teachers, in remote and underserved areas of the country.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Tanzania will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	33,725		35,000		52,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	443,057	425,000	99,136	352,000	573,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. has been supporting a highly successful Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in Zanzibar (starting in 2006) and in the Kagera region in the Mainland. In 2007 over 407,366 houses sprayed in Zanzibar and 35,691 houses were sprayed the Muleba District on the Mainland. In FY2008 IRS met only 23 percent of target, as an estimated 400,000 houses in Zanzibar were not sprayed due to late receipt of funding. On the Mainland, PMI expanded to include the Karagwe District in the Kagera region in addition to Muleba, reaching a total of 99,136 houses. Spraying in 2009 includes Zanzibar as well as the entire region of Kagera, targeting an estimated 352,000 houses. Additional FY 2010 funding will be used towards expanding IRS to two or three additional regions in the Mainland. IRS has contributed to a substantial decrease in malaria prevalence in Zanzibar from 25 percent in 2005 to less than 1 percent by 2008; malaria is essentially controlled in Zanzibar. Similarly, Muleba District has seen a 73 percent decrease in malaria parasitemia from 2006 to 2008.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will target the agriculture and natural resources sectors to improve livelihoods in the near term, while building a solid foundation for sustainable long-term growth and conservation of critical ecosystems. USAID will support community-based conservation in targeted eco-systems, increasing rural incomes and protecting biodiversity. Implementation of the critical Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) program will continue, with resources going to facilitate full sustainability of no less than five WMAs (representing over 250,000 people in over 70 communities) and laying the foundation to develop an additional eight to twelve WMAs (representing close to one million people) living in critical buffer areas and wildlife corridors around parks, game reserves and other protected areas.

USAID support to biodiversity conservation in Tanzania will not only continue to bring more critical habitats under improved conservation management, but will also support private sector development of conservation business enterprises, particularly within WMAs. Sustainable forestry and clean energy production in those WMAs and targeted critical ecosystems will reduce the threat of illegal logging and charcoal production, which currently places Tanzania in the top three African countries for deforestation rates. Using a value-chain approach in the horticulture sector, USAID will help Tanzania realize its potential to become a major global player in high-value export cash crops and specialty markets. Funding will focus on improving the business enabling environment, productivity and quality enhancement, and investment and trade linkages, including export diversification, within specific potentially profitable value chains. USAID will also assist further policy reforms to reduce the cost of doing business in Tanzania and increase the country's competitiveness in regional and global trade.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		5,000		7,564	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	4,390,000	5,200,100	5,300,000	6,050,000	6,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania is one of the most bio-diverse rich countries in Africa. Despite slow but steady improvement in economic growth, as well as significant areas under protected status (approximately 25 percent of the country), the combination of wide-spread poverty, particularly in rural areas around those protected areas, creates a dangerous situation of the often complex battle between conservation and basic human survival. U.S. efforts are focused, among other areas, on promoting community-based natural resources management with equity in benefits sharing, as a necessary condition of biodiversity conservation through Wildlife Management Areas. The requested increase in funding in FY 2010 will increase the number of hectares under community conservation, and at the same time continue to maintain the landscape conserved under U.S. support, enhance their resilience to the effects of climate change and provide more benefits such as income generation opportunities for the communities surrounding the areas. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		0		2,042	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	15	20	20	25	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the major challenges for the Government of Tanzania is translating macroeconomic stability and growth into noticeable improvements at the microeconomic and rural levels. To this end, it is critical for the U.S. to increase focus on enhancing the enabling environment and increasing the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises engaged in agribusiness, through promoting improved technologies and business development services, and strengthening market linkages. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding is expected to double the number of firms that receive export capacity building assistance from FY 2008. However, as yearly funding arrives late in the fiscal year, the real impact of this increased FY 2010 funding will be seen in FY 2011. This funding will also allow a greater number of small-holder farmers to participate in necessary training and market linkages so that increases in the target exports also translates to substantial improvements in rural poor income generation. Therefore, not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,042	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of new members in private business associations as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania has made numerous strides in recent years institutionalizing economic reforms and attracting increased investment which has resulted in one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet Tanzania remains one of the poorest countries in the world and one of the major challenges for the Government of Tanzania is translating macroeconomic stability and growth into noticeable improvements at the microeconomic and rural levels. To this end, it is critical for the USG to increase focus on enhancing the enabling environment and increasing the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises engaged in agribusiness through promoting of improved technologies and business development services, and

strengthening market linkages. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding is expected to increase the number of new firms becoming members of business/trade associations that receive export capacity building assistance to allow a greater number of firms such as small-holder farmers to improve their productivity, and in turn their competitiveness, by accessing capital and increasing investment in productive assets. The proposed level of funding in FY2010 will allow us to begin reporting on this indicator in FY2011.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Tanzania, which began in February 2008, builds on the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to inclusive economic growth and will rehabilitate roads to improve Tanzania's transport infrastructure, improve the reliability and quantity of electric power, and improve water supply infrastructure.

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the early 1990s, most bilateral and multilateral aid to Togo was cut off because of the country's halting transition to democracy, poor human rights record, and failure to service its external debt. The Government of Togo (GOT) now seeks to convince the international community that it is on the path to political and economic reform and has taken steps to engage its domestic opponents and begin the reform process. The successful October 2007 parliamentary elections signaled the GOT's commitment to democracy and change. The challenge for the international community is to build momentum for further reform. The GOT has made significant progress in recent years and further steps needs to be encouraged in advance of the 2010 presidential elections.

U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging progress towards democratization, good governance and economic reform, while continuing to closely monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards these same goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106	130	-	130	270
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	120
International Military Education and Training	106	130	-	130	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106	130	-	130	270
1 Peace and Security	106	130	-	130	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	106	130	-	130	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	120
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	120
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	12

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	270	150	120	-	-	-
Development Assistance	120	-	120	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Togo's success at democratization rests on the non-involvement of the military in

politics during this consolidation process and the reformulation of the military's role in the country. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to professionalize the military and will consist of programs to educate the Togolese military about respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State-funded programs will focus on the Togolese democratic process, specifically promoting a free, fair and transparent presidential election in 2010. The way in which Togo conducts this election will be another key measure of the country's commitment to long lasting democratic change and willingness and ability to foster national reconciliation. The embassy plans to implement programs immediately following the presidential elections to continue the process of reconciliation and to foster a non-hostile environment in which the executive and legislative branches can work together.

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is emerging from a 22-year insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that resulted in the abduction of over 40,000 children and the displacement of an estimated 1.8 million northern Ugandans. The U.S. seeks to transition its support from humanitarian assistance to programs that provide for reconciliation, and improve social and economic development and security in northern Uganda. U.S. assistance to Uganda focuses on the following key goals: strengthening the conditions for regional stability and peaceful development in post-conflict northern Uganda; promoting the institutionalization of multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats, including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and addressing critical development issues, such as promoting sound agribusiness practices and protecting biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
Development Assistance	32,600	45,950	-	45,950	70,650
Economic Support Fund	17,500	15,000	-	15,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	255,000	257,550	-	257,550	257,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	40,451	45,282	-	45,282	74,500
International Military Education and Training	625	575	-	575	550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	385
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	72,649	25,000	-	25,000	25,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
1 Peace and Security	5,825	2,575	-	2,575	7,635
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	-	-	-	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	625	575	-	575	3,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	235
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	2,000	-	2,000	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,100	4,500	-	4,500	7,500
2.2 Good Governance	660	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	620	1,500	-	1,500	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	820	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	316,082	330,332	-	330,332	352,050
3.1 Health	306,082	320,332	-	320,332	345,550
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	6,500
4 Economic Growth	48,735	51,950	-	51,950	61,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
4.4 Infrastructure	8,750	10,000	-	10,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	31,485	27,500	-	27,500	50,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,450	-	6,450	8,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	46,283	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,283	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	24,317	-	24,317	24,326
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	24,317	-	24,317	24,326

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	428,935	7,635	7,500	352,050	61,750	-
Development Assistance	70,650	6,400	7,500	8,500	48,250	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	257,550	-	-	257,550	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	74,500	-	-	74,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	550	550	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	385	385	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,000	-	-	11,500	13,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As northern Uganda continues to transition from conflict to stability, increasing support will be necessary to reintegrate ex-combatants and internally displaced persons into communities, advance the national reconciliation process, and improve livelihoods. To foster lasting stability and peace in northern Uganda, the United States will support local and regional peace-building and reconciliation efforts, enhanced economic security and social inclusion at the community level, and increased access to justice. The United States, through the Department of State will also work to upgrade the professionalism of Uganda's military. The U. S. will support the Government's ongoing efforts to stem trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, which will include a comprehensive police training program. Due to Uganda's strategic location and porous borders, additional funds will be provided to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary.

Implementation of a well-coordinated plan for stability, recovery, and development in the north will improve the lives of conflict-affected persons, making Uganda a more peaceful and productive ally. U.S. assistance will continue to support the peace process in northern Uganda, in order to lay the groundwork for economic development and improve the living conditions for northern Ugandans.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	625		575		3,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of U.S.-trained personnel at national leadership levels				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4	8	8	8	9	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in funds for FY 2010 will provide commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Ugandan People's Defense Forces with leadership training. The long-term goal for training and equipping Ugandan peacekeeping forces is to create a professional force that can respond to regional security threats such as Somalia, and also provide capable and credible forces to organizations such as the African Union and the East African Standby Brigade. Capacity-building support to these regional organizations is another foreign assistance priority for the U.S. Government. In FY 2011, approximately 45 officers are expected to be trained with the FY 2010 requested funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		2,000		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of internally displaced persons returned near or to homes.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	30	60	59	85	90
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funds will reduce the impact of conflict by ensuring that populations in northern Uganda have safe access to livelihoods and social services. The activities will improve economic security and social inclusion through immediate-impact, short-term mechanisms like small grants to civil society organizations. The activities will help improve service delivery by local authorities and ensure that it is responsive to community needs. They will also improve sustainable market development in order to promote livelihoods activities while reducing barriers to growth in the area of peace and reconciliation. Long-term goals include sustainable social and economic opportunities for returning internally displaced persons, including ex-combatants, youth and women. These will be fostered through strengthened civilian law and order; stronger local governments; market-based economic development and sustainable employment opportunities for women, men and youth; and re-established social and institutional infrastructure for persons affected by conflict in northern Uganda.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In the new multi-party system, the United States will support programs to strengthen issue-based caucuses and accountability committees in Parliament, as well as promote consensus-building activities among elected representatives, political parties, and civil society.

Assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will strengthen political parties and improve the capacity of civil society to advocate on behalf of its constituents, strengthen the Electoral Commission, and support a national civic education program in preparation for the 2011 elections.

Investing in People: Uganda has a very high maternal mortality rate of 505 per 100,000 live births. USAID assistance will work to strengthen maternal health services, including birth preparedness, safe delivery, ante-natal care visits, and treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, with a focus on awareness and prevention of obstetric fistula. Programs will promote vaccination against the eight immunizable childhood diseases; facilitate treatment of childhood illness through the promotion of integrated management of childhood ailments, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections; strengthen maternal and child nutrition by promoting growth monitoring; and support reduction in micronutrient deficiencies through vitamin supplementation, food distribution and food fortification programs. Family planning programs will improve providers' skills at the facility and community level in both the public and private sectors; improve the accuracy of information available; ensure a functional contraceptive supply system; and increase the range and accessibility of voluntary family planning methods available to couples. U.S. assistance will also support avian influenza, tuberculosis, and water/sanitation programs, and will work to strengthen service delivery and increase family and community involvement.

U.S. assistance for basic education activities will support teacher training, curriculum reform at the primary level, quality improvement, and community involvement. The United States also plans to continue supporting and enhancing universal primary education.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Uganda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	21,822		21,600		45,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of pregnant women receiving full dosage of Intermittent Preventive Treatment.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	16.2	20	48.5	50	60	70
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The President's Malaria Initiative funds indoor residual spraying (IRS), provision of and education about insecticide-treated bed nets, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp), case management at facility and community levels, epidemic response, improved diagnosis, and monitoring and

evaluation. PMI aims to reduce malaria-related mortality in Uganda by 50 percent in the long term. This will be achieved by reaching 85 percent coverage with: artemisinin-based combination therapies for case management; IRS; IPTp and use of insecticide-treated nets. In FY 2011, with the additional FY 2010 funds requested, PMI will scale up purchase of insecticide-treated nets, malaria diagnostics and case management, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant mothers, the capacity of Uganda's National Malaria Control Program, as well as the number of public-private partnerships expanding malaria control and prevention.

Economic Growth: USAID programs, including those under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, will focus on increasing rural productivity and competitiveness in Uganda using a value chain approach to agricultural development. The aim will be to promote economic growth and poverty reduction through improved productivity of agribusinesses and producer organizations; dissemination of improved production technologies; rural financial sector development, including expanded access to credit; dairy market chain development; greater food security through greater access to agricultural technology inputs; and strengthened rural infrastructure. The program will protect biodiversity in the environmentally threatened Albertine Rift and in endangered areas of northern Uganda through training in biodiversity monitoring; land use planning and increased capacity to manage buffer zones, strengthened environmental laws; increased capacity to manage buffer zones and support for the establishment of key wildlife regulations; and community revenue-sharing policies to encourage sustainable use of natural resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,500		6,450		8,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	19,500	32,100	40,000	41,800	100,000	250,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Activities are currently located in northern and western Uganda, and additional funds may allow for expansion to other protected areas in Uganda. The long-term goal is to reduce threats to biodiversity conservation. As threat levels abate, there will be increases in economic opportunities for local communities, tourism gate receipts and public-private partnerships. In northern Uganda, resources will train protected area and district officials and gather information on wildlife distribution and populations. In the Albertine Rift, activities will expand training for protected area officials, standards for tourism operator certification, management of human-wildlife health issues, and will seek public-private partnerships. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	31,485		27,500		50,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of households benefiting directly from USG livelihoods assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	269,000	314,000	330,000	395,000	164,600	1,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional FY 2010 funds requested, USAID will significantly expand agriculture development activities throughout Uganda to address domestic and regional food security initiatives, and to increase the country's market share in regional food markets. The additional funds will enable USAID to strengthen targeted value chains from production through market linkages. Improvements to production will focus on productivity through access to inputs and the reliability and consistency of harvests and animal health. Market linkages will be strengthened to enhance upstream and downstream communication of production capacity, market opportunities, marketing specifications and packaging requirements. Cross-cutting initiatives will strengthen the agriculture sector as a whole by improving access to transportation services, storage facilities and financing, and work with the Government of Uganda to significantly reduce the distribution of non-certified or counterfeit inputs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On February 14, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation approved Uganda's Threshold Country Plan. The program focuses on increasing Ugandan capacity to fight public-sector corruption, particularly in public procurement, audit, and financial management practices.

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zambia supports the goals of reducing widespread poverty and building and sustaining a democratic, well-governed country that contributes positively to the international system. U.S. assistance seeks to promote economic growth through agriculture-led trade and investment; expand health and educational opportunities; reverse the tide of HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact; strengthen democratic systems, transparent governance, and respect for human rights; and, build capacity to promote regional and sub-regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	295,066	308,591	-	308,591	351,773
Development Assistance	17,917	26,716	-	26,716	55,023
Global Health and Child Survival - State	232,000	232,950	-	232,950	232,950
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	32,789	36,575	-	36,575	51,400
International Military Education and Training	433	350	-	350	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,927	12,000	-	12,000	12,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	295,066	308,591	-	308,591	351,773
1 Peace and Security	433	350	-	350	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	433	350	-	350	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,614
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	614
3 Investing in People	275,789	282,725	-	282,725	298,100
3.1 Health	265,789	272,725	-	272,725	291,350
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	6,750
4 Economic Growth	9,711	13,810	-	13,810	44,659
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,127	1,500	-	1,500	4,217
4.3 Financial Sector	2,148	1,000	-	1,000	2,411
4.5 Agriculture	5,685	9,294	-	9,294	35,747
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	246	1,200	-	1,200	1,515
4.7 Economic Opportunity	505	816	-	816	769
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,133	9,206	-	9,206	5,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,133	9,206	-	9,206	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	5,000
of which: 6 Program Support	820	4,244	-	4,244	19,114
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	-	500	689
6.2 Administration and Oversight	820	3,744	-	3,744	18,425

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	351,773	400	3,614	298,100	44,659	5,000
Development Assistance	55,023	-	3,614	8,750	42,659	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	232,950	-	-	232,950	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,400	-	-	51,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	5,000	2,000	5,000

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Zambia's history of stability, as well as its commitment to democracy and support for human rights, validate U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will include training for the Zambian military to strengthen leadership skills and to increase its capacity to engage in international peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will address the imbalance in political power that stems from inadequate checks and balances on a strong executive and results in high levels of administrative corruption across government, impeding Zambia's development. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs to strengthen democracy complement economic growth, health, and education interventions by increasing transparency and accountability in government service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity for good governance at the national and local level, while also addressing critical anti-corruption reforms that build upon progress made through the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) threshold program. U.S. assistance will support elections and political processes, including strengthened oversight by local civil society organizations. Programs will target improvements in corruption and political competition and consensus-building measures, including progress on the Worldwide Governance Index and the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Investing in People: Limited education and poor health contribute to high poverty levels and Zambia's weak macroeconomic situation. The high level of poverty, in turn, exacerbates poor health and limits public funding for social services. In response, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will focus on sustainable improvements in maternal and child health, combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, expanding access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health services, increasing access to safe water supplies and sanitation, and building the capacity of the Zambian health system. A recently conducted Demographic and Health Survey shows that Zambia is beginning to make progress with significant improvements in many critical health indicators. U.S. Government health programs are implemented through strong interagency collaboration and effectively link the HIV/AIDS and malaria initiatives. U.S. support has been critical in obtaining significant gains in child and maternal mortality. For example, U.S. programs in nutritional supplementation reached more than 2.6 million children in 2007, and U.S. assistance helped Zambia immunize 82 percent of its children. Sustained USAID support for maternal and child health was a critical factor in supporting Zambia's goal of reducing overall mortality for children under five by 20 percent between 2002 and 2007. U.S. assistance targets DPT3 and Measles immunization rates at 84 percent by the end of FY 2010.

USAID assistance will improve the quality of education for children by providing teacher training, supporting critically underserved community schools, and expanding the Ministry of Education's management capacity. U.S. Government support for basic education activities is linked to HIV/AIDS

interventions, funded through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and is designed to protect both school children and teachers. Through innovative partnerships and approaches such as the hugely successful USAID interactive radio instruction program, improved teaching skills, and school health, water, and sanitation initiatives, U.S. assistance will reach over 800,000 children with quality education in 2010, including 363,688 students targeted to complete their primary education. Of those, 174,570 are girls, reflecting the U.S. Government’s commitment to ensuring girls’ access to quality educational opportunities.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zambia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,879		14,700		25,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	700,000	657,695	900,000	1,200,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While Zambia has made dramatic gains since 2006, malaria remains the leading cause of death in the country. Since 2006, malaria parasitic prevalence in children dropped 54 percent and anemia in children under five, a common indicator of malaria, dropped 62 percent. However, malaria still accounts for 45 percent of outpatient visits, 45 percent of hospital admissions, 47 percent of overall disease burden among pregnant women, and 50 percent of disease burden among children under-five years of age. Zambia uses four core proven prevention and treatment measures to achieve the PMI planned goals of 85 percent coverage in these measures and a 50 percent decrease in mortality due to malaria. These approaches are: indoor residual spraying (IRS), distribution of insecticide treated bed nets, provision of rapid diagnostic testing, and effective therapy and preventive treatment of pregnant women. With PMI support, in 2008 the Government of Zambia (GRZ) sprayed over 760,000 homes, representing 95 percent of targeted homes and protecting approximately 4.2 million people in 15 districts. The requested funding increase will allow the U.S. expand IRS from 15 districts to 36 districts, covering more of the country geographically and reaching more people.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,435		8,800		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Decrease in chronic malnutrition rates of under five children				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Zambia has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in Africa, with 47 percent of children stunted. The combination of barriers to food production and marketing for small farmers, poor nutrition and childcare practices, inadequate health services, frequent livelihood shocks, and an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 14.3 percent severely undermine food security for the poor.

The U.S. directs its assistance to six districts in Southern and Western provinces where recurrent floods and drought have affected people's livelihoods. Additional resources will supplement ongoing activities directed at providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity. Additional P.L. 480 resources will reduce chronic malnutrition in under-five children through child growth monitoring, nutrition education based on improving child nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, and supplementary feeding -- an expansion of the current maternal and child health activities. FY 2010 funds will contribute towards reducing chronic malnutrition rates to 40 percent during FY 2011. This is a new indicator and prior year data has not been collected so targets remain to be determined.

Economic Growth: Economic growth is critical to sustainable long-term development and to building a healthier and more productive citizenry. U.S. assistance, implemented through USAID, will promote agricultural trade and investment by addressing private sector agricultural productivity, increasing access to credit, and strengthening the agricultural and trade and investment enabling environments. U.S. assistance will support efforts to remove agriculture policy and institutional constraints and increase the use of appropriate agriculture technology, establish market transparency, increase the ability of small-farmers to access markets, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector. FY 2010 programs will build on prior year success, including expanding exports and value chains that boost income for rural households. USAID's economic growth program aims to increase non-copper exports in FY 2010 to nearly double their FY 2007 value.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is underway in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Zambian and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth					
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,127		1,500		4,217		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	43,298	76,065	152,068	80,000	90,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Sufficient economic growth in Zambia can only occur by tapping the demand from diversified international markets, which conforms to the objectives of the U.S Global Food Security Response, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, and the African Global Competitive Initiative. The FY 2010 request will allow USAID to scale-up proven approaches to increase small farmer competitiveness by reducing transaction costs within input and output markets, thereby increasing productivity and profitable access to markets. The added funds will allow the Mission to increase export market opportunities and to develop more efficient and transparent domestic markets. USAID will support the Zambia Agricultural Commodity Exchange, in concert with the Government of Zambia, producers (large and small), and buyers of commodities. Market acceptance and utilization will be spurred through a growing partnership with the World Food Program, which has agreed to purchase commodities exclusively through the exchange. The U.S. will continue to work at the industry and firm level and with the Government of Zambia to increase private sector capacities to secure export trade opportunities.

FY 2008 results, which were funded with FY 2007 disbursements, exceeded the planned target because of greater outreach with the inclusion into U.S. activities of two large cotton firms. Previously, only one firm took part. FY 2010 targets under the “Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export” appear low because they reflect FY 2009 funding, which is not much higher than FY 2008 funding. Despite the success, the cotton sector is plagued with serious problems of pirate buying (firms buying cotton which they did not pre-finance leaving those that financed the cotton with very little to buy and consequently losses), which has led to a more conservative target than was achieved in the previous year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth					
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	5,685		9,294		35,747		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Percent change in value of purchases.					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	5	83	15	23	15	55	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Small farmer productivity is far below the level required to achieve household food security and competitive

market access. Transaction costs are too high and the adoption of improved technologies is very slow. U.S. economic growth efforts complement the Government's strategy, which recognizes that poverty reduction and improved food security requires sustained levels of positive economic growth, which conforms to the objectives of the U.S Global Food Security Response, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the African Global Competitive Initiative. The FY 2010 request will allow rapid scale-up of proven cutting-edge practices to overcome systemic constraints to small farmer competitiveness, and to accelerate economic development in Zambia. Over two years, productivity among targeted small farmers will double while production costs will fall by 50 percent. It is hoped that the growing success of the USAID Economic Growth Program will contribute to the formation of a meaningful Country Compact under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP).

Humanitarian Assistance: Sustainable economic and social progress in Zambia is hindered by recurrent droughts and floods. Innovative U.S. assistance, implemented through USAID, will coordinate food security with income generation activities, agricultural projects, and private sector-oriented programs in areas that are chronically devastated by drought or flood. These programs will enable households to manage shocks and maintain livelihoods. U.S. assistance will build skills and identify market linkages that enhance sustainable farming practices and livelihoods. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs are closely linked to U.S. assistance programs targeting child nutrition and health interventions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Humanitarian Assistance				
Program Area		5.2 Disaster Readiness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of disaster-affected households provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	17	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In recent years, Zambia has suffered from natural and manmade disasters. With nearly 70 percent of its rural population living in poverty, shocks to the agricultural sector, through drought and floods, force thousands of Zambians into desperate situations. U.S. humanitarian assistance provides immediate protection and works towards long-term solutions. It reinforces the U.S. commitment to alleviate suffering and respond to disasters, and to increase community resiliency. U.S. assistance builds food security, and sets recipient communities on the path to sustainable development.

The United States focuses its assistance in six districts in Southern and Western provinces where recurrent floods and drought affected nearly 60,000 households (2006 Vulnerability Assessment Committee assessment). Increased FY 2010 funding will enable U.S. assistance to expand coverage and reach a greater number of vulnerable people. FY 2010 funds will provide 20 percent of disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. Requested funds are PL 480 funds, the results of which may only be achieved in FY 2011 due to timing of the disbursement of funds. Note that a target was established for FY 2009 in anticipation of funding that did not end up being received by the Mission.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Zambia's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, which began in 2006, concluded in early 2009. The two-year threshold program reduced opportunities for administrative corruption and improved, with the active involvement of key civil society organizations, the effectiveness of selected GRZ institutions. Threshold program support also contributed to economic development through increased trade by supporting improvements in the business environment, including reducing business start-up times and increasing border efficiency. In December 2008, Zambia was selected by MCC as eligible for compact assistance.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is focused on promoting the country's transformation from a brutally repressed and increasingly impoverished nation to one in which the government respects democratic freedoms and seeks to meet the needs of its people. With U.S. and other donor support, Zimbabwe can become a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community, instead of a net negative force affecting the political and economic dynamics in the region.

The challenges that face Zimbabwe are numerous, not least of which is a fragile transitional government that is wrestling with internal power struggles and is bankrupt and unable to cover even its most critical budget line items. Other challenges include a collapsed economy, deeply eroded capacity within the public health and education sectors, disinvestment within the private sector, increasing poverty, and a burgeoning, multi-faceted humanitarian crisis. Socio-economic indicators across the board are on the decline. Less than 7 percent of the labor force is formally employed. Life expectancy for both males and females is among the lowest in the world. Maternal and child mortality is on the rise, and medical facilities are without essential drugs and medical supplies. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to crisis proportions, with an estimated seven million Zimbabweans having received food assistance during the peak of the hunger season in early 2009.

Although political developments are far from certain, current conditions create an opportunity for the United States to work with civil society and democratic elements of the government to ensure that real opportunities for lasting reform are not missed. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to promote change and provide for those adversely affected by government mismanagement by implementing a three-pronged approach involving working with civil society to keep pressure on the regime, helping Zimbabwe's democratic forces advance reforms, and providing much-needed humanitarian assistance. If the transitional government demonstrates adequate progress in meeting the necessary benchmarks for broader international re-engagement, the United States will help the transitional government build a national consensus on the way forward in Zimbabwe and will support the implementation of a multi-sectoral recovery and development-oriented program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
Development Assistance	4,979	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	41,000	45,000	86,000	67,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,330	3,330	-	3,330	3,330
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,153	22,087	-	22,087	24,500
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	40

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,929	21,000	9,100	30,100	21,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	6,000	1,100	7,100	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	600	6,000	4,400	10,400	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,800	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,529	5,000	3,600	8,600	4,000
3 Investing in People	24,383	29,417	18,000	47,417	32,630
3.1 Health	22,483	25,417	10,000	35,417	27,830
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,900	4,000	8,000	12,000	4,800
4 Economic Growth	150	16,000	17,900	33,900	41,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,750	2,250	4,000	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,500
4.5 Agriculture	70	10,250	9,250	19,500	19,850
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80	4,000	6,400	10,400	16,850
5 Humanitarian Assistance	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,530	3,300	5,830	5,850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	610	-	610	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,920	3,300	5,220	5,810

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	95,370	40	21,000	32,630	41,700	-
Economic Support Fund	67,500	-	21,000	4,800	41,700	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,330	-	-	3,330	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,500	-	-	24,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Reform of Zimbabwe's security and justice institutions is critical to the recovery of Zimbabwe's economy and to the maintenance of peace, security, and liberty. In the event that the transitional government meets certain benchmarks, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID and the Department of State, will support institutional reforms aimed at promoting the independence and neutrality of the armed forces, the police, and the judiciary.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance provided through USAID and the Department of State will promote good governance and accountability, and support consensus-building activities aimed at promoting peaceful agreement on democratic reform. This includes civil society participation in national dialogue; strengthening of democratic institutions (political parties, parliament, reform-minded ministries, the judiciary, and watchdog organizations); building the capacity of independent media; and transitional justice programs. The United States also will support the transitional government to establish participatory

processes to develop a new constitution, and will build the capacity of local governments to address the needs of their constituents. Programs will promote respect for human rights at all levels of government. Election-related assistance would be provided, if elections are scheduled to take place within FY 2010. Anti-corruption measures will be a common thread among all of the above activities.

Investing in People: Family planning services will be integrated into HIV/AIDS services to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will be expanded to include general health sector support, including systems strengthening. This is being done with a view toward reversing years of government mismanagement and under-funding of the health sector (as evidenced by declining health trends, deteriorating infrastructure, lack of basic supplies and essential drugs, outdated and poorly functioning equipment, and high attrition of human resources). Tuberculosis and malaria treatment and control programs will be an integral part of the health sector portfolio, as will maternal and child health. Social assistance programs will complement humanitarian assistance aimed at providing social safety net support to persons most adversely affected by economic stabilization measures.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zimbabwe will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Assuming that the transitional government demonstrates adequate progress toward meeting donor benchmarks for re-engagement, programs aimed at generating economic growth will be an integral part of the U.S. strategy. Targeted technical assistance will reinforce the work of International Financial Institutions to stabilize the Zimbabwean economy, as it rectifies massive hyperinflation, as well as to build the capacity of the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank. In particular, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will reinforce the fiscal and monetary policy work of the International Monetary Fund and will promote private sector development, agricultural recovery, and trade. Policy reform to generate investor-friendly conditions and to address agricultural land tenure will be core elements of U.S. assistance to revive the economy. In addition, microfinance, skills development, and promotion of market linkages will be critical program components. Economic reforms will help Zimbabwe to move along the trajectory from relief to recovery to development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	70		19,500		19,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5,000	30,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding for FY 2010 will expand agricultural livelihood programs to increase household food security and mobilize financing for individual rural households to purchase agricultural inputs. To rebuild deteriorated extension services, funding will support outreach capacity by training and attract former

extension agents back to their former positions. Skills recovery and redeployment through a farmer union program will increase outreach to Zimbabweans at home and abroad. Contract farming and outgrower schemes that efficiently deliver inputs to small-scale farmers and guarantee ready markets for produce will enhance production, boosting productivity in uncontested lands and production of small grains and legumes in dry land areas. Farmer, commodity and agribusiness associations will be strengthened to enhance advocacy, research, analytical, and arbitration skills. Such associations will engage farmers and agri-businessmen in agricultural policy dialogue and enable them to better advocate on behalf of their interests to government. Agricultural competitiveness will be enhanced as the legal and regulatory enabling environment for agriculture and agribusiness is improved. Programs will be nationwide in scale. Some results using FY 2010 funding will be realized in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	80		10,400		16,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funds for FY 2010 will help more businesses increase productivity through provision of business support services, training, and microfinance. Initially focused in Harare and a few urban and rural areas, interventions will be broadened in FY 2010 to cover small businesses countrywide. The program will foster market links between buyers and sellers and strengthen business umbrella and sector associations to conduct analysis and lobby government. Technical assistance will help government to review factors contributing to transaction costs for domestic and international business; existing trade policy and trade agreements (especially related to SADC, COMESA, and EC/EPA); business contract enforcement/dispute resolution mechanisms; existing legislation and regulations that affect business (including utility tariffs); and legal and regulatory frameworks for microfinance institutions. Funding will also finance short-term technical assistance to help government undertake legal and regulatory reforms; draft appropriate legislation and regulations; develop government policies on trade; and rationalize utility tariffs to increase competitiveness and promote investment. Many results of FY 2010 funding will be realized in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Economic stabilization programs will produce new short-term economic hardships as price distortions are removed. Humanitarian assistance through USAID will provide food and non-food assistance to those most affected by stabilization programs, and address failures in the provision of public services. Depending on events on the ground, it is possible that in 2010 relief activities will transition to programs focused on providing economic opportunities to entrepreneurs and farmers.

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Africa Bureau uses regional resources to help Africans better their lives, build their own nations, and transform their futures. Regional funds allow the U.S. to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance and to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries. The principal goal of the Africa Regional Program is to support U.S. efforts to promote peace and security, human rights, and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa. The regional program also supports initiatives to improve the fundamental quality of the lives of Africans and achieve sustainable economic development in African states. Additionally, projects programmed with Africa Regional resources demonstrate the strong U.S. commitment to key U.S. priorities, including combating terrorism and promoting the empowerment of women in sub-Saharan Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,379	35,927	-	35,927	66,035
Economic Support Fund	12,936	9,010	-	9,010	24,660
Foreign Military Financing	992	1,412	-	1,412	2,800
International Military Education and Training	-	80	-	80	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	-	3,000	4,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,451	14,925	-	14,925	20,475
Peacekeeping Operations	-	7,500	-	7,500	13,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,379	35,927	-	35,927	66,035
1 Peace and Security	6,443	26,917	-	26,917	51,875
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,451	22,425	-	22,425	34,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	992	3,992	-	3,992	16,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	-	500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,010	-	2,010	4,300
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,010	-	2,010	2,700
3 Investing in People	9,960	4,000	-	4,000	7,860
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-	-	550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,960	4,000	-	4,000	7,310
4 Economic Growth	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,488	3,000	-	3,000	-
4.8 Environment	1,488	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	66,035	51,875	4,300	7,860	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	24,660	10,500	4,300	7,860	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,475	20,475	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The promotion of peace and security remains one of the U.S.'s highest programming priorities. Africa Regional funds will continue to be used to support a range of activities, including training, advising, and equipping governments to enhance border and coastal security and efforts to prevent transnational crimes, particularly with trafficking in persons, arms, and narcotics. Funding will also be provided for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase individual country and regional capacity in the Sahel region in order to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. Support for expanding the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSII), launched in FY 2009, is also crucial to the U.S. Government's counterterrorism efforts in FY 2010. Resources will be used to purchase equipment and provide training for eligible host country military forces in the East Africa region, enhance the effectiveness of troops participating in regional peacekeeping operations, and counter the threat of terrorism in the region. Funding will be provided for much-needed equipment, including radios and communications equipment, land, sea, and air transportation equipment and spares, night vision devices, and radar and other remote detection equipment. Training will be provided on maritime boarding procedures, tactical counterterrorism operations, civil affairs, community engagement, and human rights.

Programming will also include initiatives to assist African-led efforts to mitigate conflict by providing funds for security sector reform and regional confidence-building activities. Examples include: 1) supporting stability in the Great Lakes region and preventing a return of conflict between Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 2) bringing stability to the border regions of Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic, thus decreasing the extent of political and humanitarian crises in that region; 3) stabilizing the Mano River states of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea; 4) enhancing maritime security in other key parts of Africa; and 5) supporting Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia in countering instability emanating from Somalia.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	992		3,992		16,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of US recommended military training need met during the year				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	10	15	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The capacity of willing partners in East and West Africa will be enhanced by the increased availability of capable and professional intelligence and counterterrorism units supported by higher levels of FY 2010 funding. This increased intelligence and counter-terrorism capacity will help constrict the ability of al-Qaeda and associate organizations to exploit vulnerable areas along Somalia's borders with Kenya, Djibouti, and Ethiopia, and in the highly volatile border areas between Mali, Mauritania, Algeria, and Niger. The funding will increase cooperation and intelligence sharing among regional partners, while improving individual country capacity to respond to emergent threats, and sustain long-term efforts to prevent terrorist organizations from crossing currently porous border areas with impunity.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,451		22,425		34,475	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	300	628	500	750
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nearly all of the requested increase in funding will be used to support and enhance the operations of TSCTP and EARSi under the umbrella of the multi-agency Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative, which is designed to provide a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of immediate and potential threats posed by terrorist organizations. The increased funding will allow AF to expand its sustained engagement with willing partners in West and East Africa to increase the capacity and improve the professionalism of essential non-military security elements, in order to deny terrorists and their support networks the ability over the long-term to operate in traditionally under-policed regions, move with impunity across borders, and support terrorist operations through criminal enterprises. The increased funding will also support additional programs to counter violent extremism through effective partnerships and programs that increase the capacity of moderate leaders in potentially vulnerable communities, and address conditions that terrorist networks exploit.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 regional resources will be used to promote the spread of

freedom and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa. Institutions will be strengthened to increase accountability and parliamentary and local government responsiveness, strengthen financial systems, and assure a free press, an independent judiciary, and vibrant political parties. Since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict that can very easily spill across national borders and destabilize neighboring countries, activities will focus on strengthening the electoral infrastructure of countries in the region. Programs will focus primarily on two critical areas: 1) building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair and transparent elections that engender public confidence; and 2) encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery and the need for constructive, facts-based policy debate. Attention will also be focused on efforts to improve legislative functions and procedures to reinforce democratic practices in sub-Saharan Africa, and to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen sub-national government functions, including the development of budgets, local revenue collection, provision of local public services, community planning and participation, and the implementation of laws, regulations, policies, and programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,010		2,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of adults reached by USG assisted voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Since elections in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have become flashpoints for conflict that can very easily spill across national borders and destabilize neighboring countries, the additional resources will focus on strengthening the electoral infrastructure of countries in the region. Programs will focus primarily on three critical areas: 1) building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair and transparent elections that engender public confidence; 2) encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery or the lack thereof, and on constructive, facts-based policy debate to gain support; and 3) promoting participation through ‘get out the vote’ campaigns, training people how to vote and choose candidates, and training poll monitors. Regional funds will allow the Bureau to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance. Eight countries are expected to hold elections in FY 2010, including presidential elections in Tanzania, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Central African Republic; the indicator reflects the percentage of adults reached in these countries. As the requested FY 2010 funds will reestablish a regional democracy fund, this is a new indicator and there is no target for 2009.

Investing in People: Regional resources will continue to be used in FY 2010 to support programming under the Women’s Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) aimed at raising awareness of violence against women and children, changing related attitudes and behavior, and providing support to victims. WJEI supports the governments of Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia to improve their ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate gender-based violence (GBV), raise awareness of GBV, and provide GBV victims with support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,960		4,000		7,310	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	3,500	7,000	8,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Gender based violence (GBV) plagues women and children across Africa. The U.S. Government, in partnership with African governments, is confronting these challenges through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) to empower all to participate fully in society. WJEI is a cooperative effort that is being implemented in partnership with four target countries (Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia). The program's goal is to mitigate the effects of GBV, by providing care and support to victims, raising awareness to counter the stigma of GBV, and strengthening the ability of law enforcement to combat GBV. The FY 2010 resources are expected to result in increased availability of services to victims and a greater number of victims who receive critical care, as well as increased awareness of GBV in communities. The additional funds will be used to expand the geographic scope of services, extending care to rural communities. As services extend to areas with lower population densities, growth in the number of people receiving services is expected to slow, as reflected in the indicator above. Nonetheless, expanding access to services is a crucial goal of WJEI. Resources programmed in FY 2010 will have a lasting impact, extending well into the future and may result in the expansion of WJEI beyond the four target countries.

Economic Growth: Economic growth and effective democratic governance are fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional funds are used to support African efforts to advance economic growth and development through programs that promote cross-border and international trade and investment and encourage the development of capital markets. FY 2010 resources will be used to support projects that strengthen Africa's private sector, increase productivity, and expand trade and investment flows between the United States and Africa. Programming in this objective area will also focus on encouraging domestic reforms in support of small- and medium-sized businesses that serve as important catalysts for growth.

FY 2010 Africa Regional resources will also be used to continue the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative (SSFA) that promotes sustainable improvement of aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing economic development, and combating terrorism, narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling. SSFA also encourages economic integration and growth and facilitates the expansion of aviation links, expanding opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. Foreign Assistance to the African Union (AU) focuses on support to the AU's diplomatic and non-military approaches to preventing, managing, and resolving conflict. It recognizes the importance of governance and development issues in the dynamics of both conflict and peacebuilding on the African continent. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will support the AU's long term goal of building its capacity to promote and support free, fair, and transparent elections and to promote effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance. The approach of the U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) is to assist the AU to strengthen its institutional capacity to undertake greater leadership on the African continent.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: Six years after the AU succeeded the Organization for African Unity as the Continent's principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, the AU is becoming an increasingly important institution. In recent years, the AU has shown robust leadership in fielding peacekeeping missions, mediating conflicts, monitoring elections, and establishing frameworks for development in member states. Particularly in peace and security, but more and more across political and economic sectors as well, Africans and others in the international community have encouraged the AU to provide a credible voice and be an honest broker, as well as a forum for collective action for the Continent. Given the AU's commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the United States has an interest in supporting the AU's efforts to play a meaningful, positive role and strengthening its capacity to do so.

FY 2010 resources will be aimed at strengthening the AU's capacity to assist African member states in improving institutions and processes for democratic governance. Project activities will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and will enable the AU to assist member states in

achieving democratic and transparent elections, building inclusive governing institutions, and making civil society engagement more effective. These efforts to ensure broad participation, good governance, and the development of democratic cultures and practices will help create political environments that will attract investment and encourage economic development across Africa.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of regional election observers trained on Code of Conduct of Election Observers with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is the first time the AU has been designated a separate operating unit. The elections program, which began in April 2007, was previously funded through State and USAID’s Africa Regional Bureau; the African Union’s Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) was staffed in May 2008. The AU works jointly with the U.S. and other donors to promote prosperity, good governance, social and economic development, and to combat terrorism. In CY 2009, the AU will conduct 15 elections with 10 more elections scheduled in CY 2010. Without FY 2010 funding, the AU would not be able to establish training hubs across the five African subregions or build a lasting cadre of observers/monitors who understand the importance of the election expert network and the observation training program, and are skilled in using the AU’s election monitoring toolkit. At stake is the US-African Union capacity building elections program and the ability of AU leadership to hold credible, transparent, and competitive elections, and establish and maintain environments in which elections can take place. Other indicators will be used in measuring the performance of funding under this program area.

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Africa is key to U.S. interests and the opportunities and challenges for Africa's development have never been greater. Africa's leadership - and increasingly capable African institutions - are, in most cases, committed to collaborating with the United States to achieve greater security, stability, growth, and better lives for their people. Yet many African families continue to face harsh conditions and stark choices. These conditions will only worsen under the current global economic crisis. Still the world's poorest region, with approximately 42 percent of its 700 million people living in poverty, Africa is increasingly linked to global markets, holds vast natural resources, and will soon provide 25 percent of U.S. oil imports. Growing cohorts of young people pose challenges for Africa's education and health systems, economic growth, security and political stability. Development must permit these young people to have the hope of education, employment, and a voice in the affairs of their countries. Failure will undermine Africa's progress to date and threaten the sustainability of the major U.S. investments in social programs in Africa over the past several years.

The primary goal of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Africa Regional program is to provide overall direction, guidance, intellectual leadership and strengthened African regional capacity to address these challenges. The regional program also advances a broad range of sectoral programs and initiatives that cut across countries and sub-regions, from basic education, to food security and agriculture, competitiveness and trade, malaria, HIV/AIDS, family planning, and health systems reform. Specifically, the Africa Regional Program strengthens the capacity of selected African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms; create wealth and improve access to quality health and education systems; mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza; promote biodiversity conservation and improve environmental quality; and expand trade-led, agriculture-based economic growth. At the same time, the Africa Regional Program identifies and analyzes new challenges, approaches and opportunities, and translates these into regional and bilateral programming innovations serving USAID and African partners at the field level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
Development Assistance	91,961	90,614	-	90,614	137,884
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	18,197	20,411	-	20,411	21,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
1 Peace and Security	750	11,380	-	11,380	3,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	10,672	-	10,672	325
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	450	708	-	708	3,425
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,959	2,025	-	2,025	4,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,250
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	2,025	-	2,025	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	1,859	-	-	-	2,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
3 Investing in People	76,122	66,223	-	66,223	68,193
3.1 Health	25,262	24,411	-	24,411	26,830
3.2 Education	48,860	38,812	-	38,812	41,363
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	-
4 Economic Growth	30,327	41,397	-	41,397	82,261
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,750	-	-	-	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,534	3,763	-	3,763	11,300
4.3 Financial Sector	2,123	4,000	-	4,000	11,300
4.4 Infrastructure	6,123	7,000	-	7,000	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,264	22,634	-	22,634	22,646
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	76	-	-	-	100
4.8 Environment	3,457	4,000	-	4,000	16,915
of which: 6 Program Support	2,423	14,630	-	14,630	23,304
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,007	-	3,007	4,875
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,423	11,623	-	11,623	18,429

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	158,954	3,750	4,750	68,193	82,261	-
Development Assistance	137,884	3,750	4,750	47,123	82,261	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,070	-	-	21,070	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: USAID is the interagency lead for development components of counter-terrorism activities in West Africa and the Horn of Africa. Africa Regional program staff provide technical guidance and support for activity design and implementation, strategy development and analysis, and facilitate coordination among USAID, State Department, and the Department of Defense in program development. Africa Regional program engagement during FY 2010 and beyond will offer options to mitigate extremist exploitation of Islam, reduce terrorist recruiting of targeted populations, and limit the spaces in which terrorists can operate. With one in four African countries currently suffering from violent conflict, the Africa Regional program will also prioritize building the capacity of regional partners to prevent and manage conflicts and ensure stability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Poor governance is one of the principal obstacles to Africa's development. Africa Regional program investments in improving governance and building the capacity of civil society play a critical role in strengthening constituencies for reform. During FY 2010 and beyond, the program will support anti-corruption training for young leaders in government and civil society. The program will reinforce these investments by providing small grants to African civil society and human rights organizations to build organizational capacity, and thereby help African civic activists to become effective advocates for reform.

Investing in People: High mortality and fertility rates and a large disease burden undermine development throughout Africa. During FY 2010 and beyond, the Africa Regional program will work to strengthen African planning, management and capacity to deliver quality health services and increase access to safe

water and sanitation. By 2015, regional immunization coverage will be increased with a focus on countries with lower coverage. At the same time, innovative health service delivery approaches to underserved populations will be adopted in 25 target countries, with a focus on community management of childhood illnesses, prevention and reduction of malnutrition, and essential obstetrics care. Reproductive health policies, effective family planning strategies, and innovative commodity security approaches, and resources will be expanded in 20 countries. In addition, innovative financing approaches such as mutual health organizations, will be expanded to 15 countries.

Africa Regional will receive funding to support the HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The Africa Regional Program will also continue to provide leadership under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) by working to reduce malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 15 targeted countries. In particular, the program will support Malaria Initiative efforts to promote adoption of community approaches to malaria treatment, strengthen commodities management capacity, build regional institutional malaria surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation capacity, and train host-country national partners in strategic information management.

The Africa Regional water program directly supports the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 to meet the Millennium Development Goals of providing affordable and equitable access to safe water, sanitation and to promote good hygiene practices. Program funds will increase sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation services and improve hygiene across the region by building the capacity of utilities to provide clean water in rural areas in partnership with the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

Regional partnerships with international organizations enhance educational capacity through inter-country sharing, strengthen regional platforms for reform and leverage resources to address common challenges and concerns. The goal of the Africa Regional education program is to strengthen regional institutions and promote the development of effective policies and programs in order to improve the quality of education in Africa. The program supports the international community's goal of Education for All, that every child has access to a quality basic education by 2015.

U.S. assistance will expand access to basic education and improve education quality and equity, through improvements in administration and policy, strategic planning, teacher and education workforce development, parent and community involvement, and increasing access for underserved and disadvantaged groups. Funds will support the Africa Education Initiative, which trains teachers and administrators, develops and disseminates textbooks and learning materials and provides scholarships and mentoring for children in Africa.

The Africa Regional program will also support the President's Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE). U.S. assistance under the Communities of Opportunity Component of the PIEE will reduce the risks of poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements for vulnerable, after-school and out-of-school youth by increasing their opportunities for employment, further education and training, and constructive civic engagement. The FY 2010 request level of Communities of Opportunity countries may not include the final funding for PIEE/CO. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set, when more detailed background information is available. Some of these funds may be allocated to individual country budgets.

USAID will coordinate activities with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

Economic Growth: Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises 30 percent to 40 percent of the continent's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Small and medium enterprise development,

trade and investment lag on the continent, but are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth and reduce poverty. Likewise, sustained agricultural growth is required to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty. Conserving Africa's natural resource base, and promoting mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, are critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world.

During FY 2010 and beyond, the Africa Regional program will build upon the successes of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the Global Food Security Response (GFSR), the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, and ongoing biodiversity and clean energy programs, to develop a new economic growth framework for Africa-wide food security, trade development and climate change agendas. The new programs will work with public-private partnerships, other agencies, and G-8 partners to foster broad-based growth that will reduce poverty and facilitate the ability of Africans to pay for health care and educational services.

Africa Regional program agricultural investments, in particular, will work to create an enabling environment for investment, improve productivity, and connect farmers to markets. They will also introduce new technology to two million farmers, facilitate agribusiness development, reduce threats to animal health, and strengthen the capacity of African regional technical and economic organizations. USAID will work with African and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and to the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

The new trade development program will foster policy, legal and regulatory action to spur trade and investment, build capacity and improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. The Africa Regional program will work to reduce tariff and procedural barriers affecting at least 50,000 enterprises in 25 percent of countries eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The new climate change program will bring together countries with emerging economies and developed countries to map out an improved path for development that will sustain economic growth, reduce poverty, enhance food and energy security and human health, while at the same time protecting the local and global environment and reducing current and future greenhouse gas (e.g., CO₂) emissions. Program activities will encompass policies and programs that will synergistically address energy, forestry, agriculture, land use, health, and economic growth issues, including both development and adaptation issues.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,457		4,000		16,915	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For the Africa Regional program, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. In some African countries, yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent, which would further adversely affect food security and exacerbate malnutrition. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,534		3,763		11,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	2	3	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Trade and investment in Africa are lagging, but are needed to stimulate economic growth and generate increased employment and incomes. In order to reap the dividends of AGOA and other trade agreements, African countries need to improve their domestic business environments. This means undertaking reforms that can improve the way businesses form, operate, borrow, invest, and trade. This indicator measures the

progress of USAID Africa Regional program efforts to foster specific policy, legal and regulatory actions to spur trade and investment and build capacity. Examples include reducing tariff and procedural barriers to trade, revising trademark legislation to meet international guidelines, and building capacity to meet international and U.S. requirements for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) conditions. Due to funding constraints, actual results were below targets for FY 2008. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow the program to make up for lost ground and begin providing significantly increased results in FY 2011 and beyond.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,123		4,000		11,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of financial sector professionals trained on international standards this year with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	8	218	250	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The lack of access to finance prevents leveraging of productive resources, impairs income generation capacity, and reduces the benefit of being part of the formal economy - all of which discourages economic growth. Increased access to financial services is necessary to expand trade and the export competitiveness of businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. Access to finance is constrained by a weak enabling environment and limited capacity of financial institutions. Poor or confusing laws, regulations, standards and administrative practices increase the cost of compliance and reduce the economic viability of banks and other financial institutions. The Africa Regional Financial Sector program is focused on credit information bureau development, expansion of term finance through debt or equity investment, accounting transparency, financial market supervision to increase public confidence, and payments systems that support remittances and trade settlements. The indicator is representative of performance in financial sector capacity building. The program has had good success with training efforts and the increased resources in FY 2010 will permit a significant expansion of these results.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,123		7,000		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy infrastructure projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	25,000,000	0	50,000,000	100,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Economic growth is key to transforming Africa. Infrastructure is critical to USAID's efforts to support economic growth because the success of USAID programs in trade, food security, education and health, all depend heavily upon the availability of reliable and cost-effective electricity, telecommunications, and transport. The Africa Regional program seeks to ensure that clean, dependable electricity is available to sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to support economic growth. This is accomplished by providing expert, transactional advisors to support SSA governments making decisions on large infrastructure projects, thereby more rapidly bringing them to financial closure and construction. The indicator is a direct measure of this objective. Due to funding constraints, this program has had a slow start up and initial results are not expected until later in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The FY10 increase in budget resources will get the program back on track and will leverage an additional \$600 million in new infrastructure investment in FY 2011-12.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,264		22,634		22,646	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Annual percentage increase in the amount of improved seed and fertilizer used by smallholders				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The availability of inputs such as fertilizer and seed at affordable prices are major impediments to smallholders' ability to increase the production of major food staples. This is contributing to the fundamental imbalance in supply and demand of food and is a root cause of African food insecurity. The international community will contribute nearly \$2 billion in 2010 to support the development of seed and fertilizer systems in Africa. These efforts have the potential to reduce retail prices to farmers, and increase the viability of input technology adoption in the longer term. The additional food security funds provided to the Africa Regional program in FY 2010 will be used to establish a platform to provide technical assistance to guide the use of the funds being provided by the development community for development of

agricultural input systems. The indicator represents a major focus of these efforts. Other results include developing commercial seed and fertilizer systems, increasing the amount of fertilizer and seed available through commercial input markets, and establishing new public-private alliances for fertilizer and seed.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), the United States aims to improve local, national, and regional natural resources management and governance in the Congo Basin in order to protect its unique biodiversity, mitigate climate change and enhance the livelihoods of the region's 100 million inhabitants.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
Development Assistance	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
4 Economic Growth	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
4.8 Environment	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,300	-	-	-	18,300	-
Development Assistance	18,300	-	-	-	18,300	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance to the Central Africa region, through the USAID CARPE program, will seek to improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin while mitigating climate change, and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. FY 2010 funding will consolidate gains achieved in natural resources governance for the region's millions of hectares of tropical forests, and explore promising new sustainable financing opportunities through private trade in carbon markets. CARPE activities take place in 12 key biodiversity landscapes in seven countries: Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gabon. Many of these landscapes extend to more than one country and require consultation and cooperation among different national governments. CARPE also supports cross-cutting activities that serve the entire Basin, such as monitoring of forest trends, natural resource governance, and harmonization of policies.

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. regional assistance to the Horn of Africa (HOA) and the Great Lakes (GL) region focuses on expanding trade and economic opportunities, improving the health status of vulnerable people, mitigating cross-border conflicts, reducing opportunities for cross border-corruption, and improving resiliency of agro-pastoralists who regularly cross international boundaries in search of water and pasture.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,394	39,655	-	39,655	81,556
Development Assistance	15,844	30,070	-	30,070	71,886
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,550	9,585	-	9,585	9,670

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,394	39,655	-	39,655	81,556
1 Peace and Security	3,786	3,897	-	3,897	7,463
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	300	-	300	1,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,036	3,597	-	3,597	6,063
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	700	-	700	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	300
2.2 Good Governance	-	700	-	700	2,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	300
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	300
3 Investing in People	9,550	10,585	-	10,585	9,670
3.1 Health	9,550	10,585	-	10,585	9,670
4 Economic Growth	11,058	24,473	-	24,473	61,423
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,725	2,529	-	2,529	6,068
4.3 Financial Sector	696	500	-	500	805
4.4 Infrastructure	2,400	2,471	-	2,471	3,511
4.5 Agriculture	4,138	17,473	-	17,473	38,473
4.8 Environment	1,099	1,500	-	1,500	12,566
of which: 6 Program Support	335	5,779	-	5,779	9,899
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	1,586
6.2 Administration and Oversight	335	5,429	-	5,429	8,313

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	81,556	7,463	3,000	9,670	61,423	-
Development Assistance	71,886	7,463	3,000	-	61,423	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,670	-	-	9,670	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States can best support regional stability in the HOA and GL regions by harnessing the capacity of regional bodies to address the underlying causes of violent conflicts and support efforts, such as the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, and generate coordinated approaches that achieve U.S. stability objectives at regional, national and local levels. Development programs will address destabilizing factors emerging in the border regions and continue to focus on conflict mitigation. The areas along the Kenyan and Ethiopian borders with Somalia remain particularly unstable, and are a potential breeding ground for international terrorism.

In order to advance the regional role in conflict mitigation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program will directly complement civil-military cooperation initiatives of African partners undertaken with the new U.S. regional military command, AFRICOM. The result will be more integrated interagency collaboration at the field level. While the earlier interagency focus on denying safe haven for terrorists and diminishing the underlying conditions that foster extremism will continue, FY 2010 resources will be allocated to strengthening civil society’s alternative governance structures (peace committees, national steering committees, and conflict early warning units) to address weak state conflict mitigation capacity at regional, national and local levels. Funds will also contribute to security in the Great Lakes region by improving cooperation between African trade bodies, the private sector and the security sector. Investments in the FY 2010 Peace and Security program area will deepen African leadership, particularly of women and women’s peace building networks, in managing conflict in the HOA and GL regions and provide technical assistance to specific African partners who are effective in identifying and reducing instability and conflict in the region. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) will continue to be the program’s principal partners.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		3,036		3,597		6,063
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-Supported Activities that Demonstrate the Positive Impact of a Peace Process Through Demonstrating Tangible, Practical Benefits				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	8	13	0	0	32	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for conflict mitigation will assist the East Africa region to strengthen cross-border security through local community security initiatives. This goal will be achieved in part through significant expansion of quick impact problem-solving activities (peace dividends) that reinforce the positive benefits of peace to local citizens. While activities in FY 2008 attained a high level of peacebuilding impact in targets communities, the scope of the intervention was limited due to financial restraints. Peace dividends are currently being carried out in the same communities in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of peace dividends to new cross-border communities with an opportunity to address structural root causes of conflict. The number of people impacted by the peace dividend activities is expected to increase from approximately 10,728 in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to an estimated 13,280 in FY 2010.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID efforts remain focused on strengthening institutions that address the lack of transparency and accountability in the Northern Transport Corridor (spanning from Mombasa, Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo). This will involve enhancing civic participation in conflict mitigation and reconciliation initiatives by member states and increasing effective governance of the local security sector in target cross-border zones. Investments in this program area will assist African partners to reach the long-term goal of African economic and political integration more quickly.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		700		2,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		# of USG Supported Anti-Corruption Measures Implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4	0	4	0	4	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Building the capacity of regional African partner organizations to reduce government and private sector corruption and inefficiencies in customs and freight forwarding sectors is critical to sustain successful MCC countries in the region and to stimulate economies dependent on East Africa’s trade corridors. Funds for this program have not been available since 2007. Re-starting funding for this program in FY 2010 would allow for the East African Revenue Authorities and Federation of East African Freight Forwarders Associations to meet targets (for the first time in two years) in policy reform and capacity building that would reduce problems of transparency and accountability that plague efforts to improve trade facilitation along the corridor. Impact would be expected in 2011.

Investing in People: Despite the progress made by some countries in the recent past, the East Africa region still faces daunting challenges – deaths of children under five and maternal mortality remain unacceptably high across much of the region. Malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS continue to decimate populations. This situation not only creates a heavy burden on the countries’ health systems, but also undermines the well-being and productivity of the region’s population.

In 2010, USAID will continue to identify and capitalize on the region’s unique opportunities to address the critical needs of marginalized populations along its transport corridors. Working in nine countries in the region, USAID’s HIV/AIDS program will continue to work with community, faith-based, business, health, social service, and local government groups to extend prevention, care and support to mobile and at-risk populations, estimated at approximately 1.5 million. Integrated services will also include family planning/reproductive health, and possibly TB, malaria and maternal and child health. Partnering with bilateral missions, regional organizations and public/private partnerships, USAID East Africa will continue to develop African expertise and leadership in health, and advocate for and harmonize policies that improve services and information for marginalized populations. Through its health programs, the USAID regional program will train more than 3,400 health managers in technical skills and reach over 340,000 people with services in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, as well as reproductive and other health services. New approaches in strengthening health systems will be expanded to ensure more efficient use of resources.

USAID programs will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategies and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and will continue to lead the dialogue on TB as a re-emerging threat to the continent, especially with the increased prevalence of TB/HIV co-infection and the threat of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance programs will continue to strengthen national TB reference laboratories in Uganda and Tanzania, with the goal of establishing a Supranational Laboratory for combating MDR-TB in the region. USAID's partners will also continue the training to improve the quality of the Directly Observed Treatment Short course and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment.

As a result of increasing food prices and unpredictable climatic conditions, malnutrition is likely to remain the key underlying cause of about 50 percent of child deaths in Africa, while over 50 percent of pregnant women continue to be anemic. Combined with nearly one million vaccine-preventable deaths that occur annually in the Africa region, the infant and child mortality rates continue to show a very slow decline. The USAID program will: support targeted regional activities that help countries improve maternal and child health; increase micronutrient consumption for children under the age of five and women of reproductive age; promote the scale-up of proven child health interventions, including zinc and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea; scale up intervention for the prevention of post partum hemorrhage, such as the active management of third stage labor; and improve newborn care to reduce infant mortality. A key component in the coming years will be to work with countries to document the impact of these enhanced health interventions.

The East Africa region has been affected by violent conflicts, natural disasters, and displaced populations. People in such situations are cut off from government health services. In FY 2010 the Mission will support service delivery to reach people in emergency situations through humanitarian services, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other means. In addition, USAID will continue to support the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community and the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care to develop regional health policies that support health services and state-of-the-art training programs for regional health managers. These activities will also address the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence, which is a major barrier to the use of regional health services. In FY 2010 USAID will initiate widespread activities to train health workers to address violence issues experienced by their clients.

Economic Growth: USAID's Regional Economic Growth and Integration program will promote trade competitiveness and food security; maintain environmental resources; and promote clean energy solutions to the region's power shortages. Activities will result in: increased regional and international trade; a deepening of financial markets; a reduction in the time and cost of transporting goods; increased agricultural productivity; improved agricultural markets; a strengthened regional power pool; improved management of trans-boundary natural resources and biodiversity; and steps toward mitigating the impact of global climate change. Regional "ownership" and sustainability will be achieved through building capacity and leadership of African regional institutions.

Activities will contribute to the Africa Global Competitiveness Initiative, the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the Global Climate Change Initiative, with a specific concentration on trade and investment, agriculture, and private sector competitiveness. Trade and investment, finance, infrastructure and agriculture resources will count toward the U.S.'s Trade Capacity Building commitments under the World Trade Organization. Trade will be increased through programs that reduce key obstacles to transporting goods across borders, through assistance to COMESA and the East African Community on regional integration, and through assistance to regional trade associations, producers, and exporters, including those that wish to take advantage of AGOA.

Programs will promote stronger agricultural markets and improve market linkages. Regionally coordinated research and technology dissemination and policy harmonization to make seeds and new technologies more widely available will help smallholders increase their productivity and be more competitive in wider markets

for both crops and livestock. The objectives are to raise rural incomes, diversify livelihoods, and reduce chronic food insecurity. USAID's programs in this area will contribute to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, which has the support of African governments, regional organizations, the African Union, and donors.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research institutions and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through technology transfer and improved management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to market structures and key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

USAID will continue to implement programs that protect, through improved regional coordination, biodiversity in the Trans-Boundary Mara River Basin, home of the annual wildebeest migration. Programs will strengthen environmental services, including water resources management. Resources will also be allocated to the regional power pool to reduce high energy costs and inconsistent supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate vulnerability to climate change, and promote regional coordination on renewable and clean energy technologies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,099	1,500		12,566		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		4.8.2 Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In an area of the world that is severely affected by global climate change, USAID/East Africa will work with regional African partners, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to formulate, adopt and implement policies, regulations and agreements that address climate change, vulnerability and adaptation. These new Global Climate Change funds in 2010 will allow USAID/EA to undertake activities that promote policies to address climate change through key sectors such as forestry, land use, agricultural practices, and energy. Policies affecting trade in carbon credits will also be targeted. FY 2010 funding will catalyze the actions of regional partners and stakeholders to propose policies that lessen vulnerability and increase adaptability to climate change. Results and targets were not recorded for FY 2008 and FY2009, because this is a new indicator.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,725		2,529		6,068	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	3	7	3	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID/East Africa will scale up its trade and investment activities in FY 2010, expanding ongoing efforts to decrease the time and cost of transporting goods in the region by implementing customs reforms to reduce delays at several of the regions borders. FY 2010 resources will provide assistance to COMESA to support implementation of the Customs Union, which could save billions of dollars by lowering the cost of trading goods in the region. Funding will support implementation of a Trade in Services agreement that will increase access to financial services for small and medium sized businesses in the region and further enhance the performance of one of the fastest growing sectors in the region – services. Resources under Trade and Investment will also continue to promote increased trade under AGOA. U.S. programs will achieve significant impact in FY 2010 and beyond by boosting the number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards. FY09 targets are lower than FY08 results because a new program, Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (COMPETE), will just be ramping up. The results in FY07/08 were the product long-term negotiations under a previous multi-year effort.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,138		17,473		38,473	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent change in the value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural commodities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
106	50	187	50	58	70	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This indicator measures the increase in value of intra-regional trade in selected agricultural commodities in the region. The increased funds in 2010 will enable our programs to drastically increase intra-regional trade to achieve an anticipated 100 percent increase and an even higher increase in 2011. Activities carried out with FY 2010 funding in agriculture are key to growing the economies of countries in East and Central Africa and critical to promoting food security by enabling agricultural products to flow from areas of production to areas of deficit. This indicator has been tracked in the past through our Regional Agricultural and Trade Expansion Support project, using customs data from COMESA. Starting in 2009, the new COMPETE program, together with other regional partners, will develop a better way of tracking change in regional trade in terms of value and volume.

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Southern Africa promotes the overall stability and security of the region through investments that will foster increased trade and economic growth, bolster principles of good governance, including the governance of shared natural resources, and address the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

The United States will provide significant assistance to foster food security and develop the agricultural sector, in addition to continued assistance for trade and investment, infrastructure, and water resources management and the environment. Support for governing justly and democratically will be a focus of U.S. assistance through programs targeting rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society. The United States will also continue supporting country-specific and regional health programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,967	17,213	-	17,213	40,002
Development Assistance	10,983	15,213	-	15,213	38,002
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,967	17,213	-	17,213	40,002
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,313	-	1,313	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	100	-	100	483
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	484
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,213	-	1,213	1,550
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	483
3 Investing in People	3,684	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
3.1 Health	3,684	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	9,283	12,900	-	12,900	35,002
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,800	5,400	-	5,400	5,287
4.3 Financial Sector	355	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	600	300	-	300	1,700
4.5 Agriculture	3,088	4,200	-	4,200	16,602
4.8 Environment	2,440	3,000	-	3,000	11,413
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,144	-	2,144	2,522
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	-	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,044	-	2,044	2,522

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,002	-	3,000	2,000	35,002	-
Development Assistance	38,002	-	3,000	-	35,002	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,002	-	3,000	2,000	35,002	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID will support regional democracy-building and governance efforts by encouraging compliance with regional election norms and standards, promoting the rule of law, and strengthening civil society. Training programs will build the capacity of parliamentarians and institutions from various Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries to advance regional integration, promote citizen participation in legislative functions and processes, and develop citizen demand for effective and accountable governance.

Investing in People: Southern Africa will receive funding to support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In addition, potable water supply and sanitation will comprise an important component of the follow-on river basin management activity.

Economic Growth: USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub) and other mechanisms. These programs will improve the trade and investment enabling environment and facilitate regional and global market access; build regional trade and investment capacity; and increase the efficiency, reliability, and transparency of energy services and strengthen regional transport systems. Other programs will support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to promote, influence, and facilitate food, agricultural, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implement harmonized regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improve the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services. USAID will also strengthen regional institutional capacity for trans-boundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while avoiding or mitigating potential conflicts over scarce water resources. By working with the Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) in a collaborative manner with the three involved governments (Angola, Botswana, and Namibia), USAID is able to support an integrated approach to development planning within the basin. The process allows the governments to coordinate planning and affords them the opportunity to resolve any differences prior to the launch of new initiatives. Given the nature of the limited resources and the various environmental threats to those resources, there is a constant threat that conflicts could arise. Through the existence of a respected and capable regional organization, such as OKACOM, and its various task forces (e.g. hydrology and biodiversity), these threats can be addressed well before they escalate.

Food insecurity is a critical development constraint in Southern Africa, and is worsening with the recent increase in food prices and the collapse of Zimbabwe's agricultural production. A large segment of the population in rural and, to a growing extent, urban Southern Africa, is experiencing great difficulty in securing adequate food to live healthy, productive lives. With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken by USAID in collaboration with the African Union/New Partnership for African Development, regional economic communities, and other development agencies in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples

will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures, including warehousing, inspection/product standard certifications, key trade/transport corridors, commodity exchanges, farmer organizations, and trade information systems. USAID will promote sound market-based principles to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,440		3,000		11,413	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives. Climate change has increased the stress on natural resources such as water and negatively affected food security in Southern Africa. The Okavango River Basin project helps three countries in the region develop better resource management. Agriculture projects have developed techniques for decreasing the effects of severe weather. Funds for the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives will be programmed into existing and new regional activities. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors to significantly increase funding for adaptation. The indicator above is a preliminary target. As further regional initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. This is a new indicator and a new activity, and not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	600		300		1,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG-supported training in energy-related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	150	356	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Despite substantial progress over the past decade, energy availability and sustainability are still limited in Southern Africa. It is extremely important for the region's growth and stability to ensure a flexible regional energy system. US assistance helps build the region's capacity to respond to demand. Activities associated with this indicator are implemented by the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub. Assistance will continue to work on modern energy services, particularly the training of SADC and SADC member state officials, parastatals, and private sector stakeholders. Training will include areas such as alternative energy and clean energy solutions, energy efficiency, and new approaches to energy policy and regulation. Lower funding in FY 2008 reduced the FY 2009 target. Because of the late arrival of funds, FY 2010 targets do not increase with the increase with FY 2010 funding level. The majority of FY 2010 funds will be expended in FY 2011 and targets will increase then. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,088		4,200		16,602	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture related firms benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	51	233	335	400	700
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved food security and production are essential to development in Southern Africa. As part of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), the regional agriculture program will continue to support capacity building and the increased effectiveness of regional agriculture research networks and organizations. FY 2010 funding represents a significant increase in regional agriculture funds. The increased assistance will allow the U.S. to have greater impact on the region's ability to improve food security and to weather the global rise in food prices and global climate change impacts on agriculture. The selected target demonstrates how a portion of the increased assistance will nearly double the number of firms the U.S. can reach. Assistance will enable the application of agriculture technologies that boost productivity and efficiency, providing the support and expertise that ensures end users are knowledgeable of options and able to access them. A large portion of the funding increase will enhance the efficiencies of competitive value chains within the region, and expand regional and international trade in agriculture products. With the greater funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011.

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance funds will strengthen the capacities of public and private West African institutions to address major development constraints. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) West Africa Regional Program's goals are to support regional integration systems and promote regional stability through programs in agriculture, counter-terrorism, education, environment, governance, health and trade.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,194	84,530	-	84,530	94,189
Development Assistance	23,326	72,000	-	72,000	80,689
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,868	12,530	-	12,530	13,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,194	84,530	-	84,530	94,189
1 Peace and Security	7,800	13,000	-	13,000	25,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,800	10,700	-	10,700	22,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,300	-	2,300	2,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	750
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	750
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	750
3 Investing in People	12,368	19,530	-	19,530	13,500
3.1 Health	12,368	19,530	-	19,530	13,500
4 Economic Growth	15,026	52,000	-	52,000	52,589
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200	6,400	-	6,400	5,100
4.3 Financial Sector	1,061	600	-	600	700
4.4 Infrastructure	3,050	3,000	-	3,000	11,977
4.5 Agriculture	5,715	40,000	-	40,000	29,812
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	5,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,395	-	3,395	8,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	1,340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,195	-	3,195	7,360

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	94,189	25,100	3,000	13,500	52,589	-
Development Assistance	80,689	25,100	3,000	-	52,589	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,500	-	-	13,500	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: USAID's West Africa Regional Mission will continue to support peace and security in the region by countering the threat of extremist ideologies and their destabilizing effects through Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and by establishing an effective conflict early-warning-system for the region that would trigger preventive responses by governments and non-governmental organizations.

There is evidence that violent groups continue to seek safe havens and support networks in the remote expanses of the Sahel. Some of these groups have openly acknowledged their affiliation with al Qaeda and have carried out acts of terrorism in the region. In order to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary, USAID will continue to support the U.S. government's TSCTP commitment and will use FY 2010 counter-terrorism funds to improve the capacity of governments and local partners to de-legitimize terrorist ideology and establish strategic partnerships with disaffected populations in key urban centers and isolated areas. Programs will fund income generation, capacity building, community outreach and good governance programs to create alternative opportunities for the youth in targeted regions. The TSCTP program is a joint undertaking of principally three U.S. entities: the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of State, and USAID. DOD has provided USAID with funding to support social and development activities in local governance, strengthening youth involvement with their governments and communities, and media outreach.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,800		10,700		22,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public information campaigns completed by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	6	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the budget level for counter-terrorism will increase and will offset the drop in FY 2008. Due to budget shortfalls in FY 2009, West Africa was forced to drastically cut funding to the TSCTP. With FY 2010 resources the Peace Through Development (PDEV) project will complete outstanding public information campaigns, continue outreach to at-risk groups through governance and youth programs, and increase the number of people who receive management skills and fiscal management trainings. More specifically, PDEV will strengthen local capacity in areas where there grassroots participation is lacking, increase vocational training and income generation for youth, and disseminate positive media coverage to connect communities, balance ideologies and reduce extremist propaganda. It is critical that West Africa receive the full funding in FY 2010 in order to complete these outstanding activities and avoid a disruption of assistance. The FY 2010 funding will contribute to de-legitimizing terrorist ideology and ultimately reducing the pool of at-risk people from which extremist groups recruit.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Many countries in West Africa are struggling with issues of good governance. In collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and regional non-governmental organizations, U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to strengthen the rule of law, including constitutional laws and legal systems. The program will focus on good governance, local government and decentralization, political competition, consensus building, elections and other political processes, and civil society engagement.

Investing in People: USAID will focus on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS. In partnership with the West African Health Organization and other regional organizations, U.S. assistance will be directed at improving cross-border collaboration and strengthening regional capacity to implement health policies and to replicate best practices to improve the health status of West Africans. USAID will also promote south-to-south technical assistance and strengthen regional capacity in both leveraging resources and developing coordinated regional responses to HIV/AIDS and other health problems. Targeted technical assistance and leadership will be provided to leverage results from the substantial resources of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) in the region, estimated to be round \$2.2 billion.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cote d'Ivoire will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The USAID regional mission will provide technical and administrative support to the Cote d'Ivoire PEPFAR program and will continue to serve as its USAID backstop Mission.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,900		8,000		9,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to and use of FP/RH services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	7	8	10	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance under the second phase of the Action for West Africa Region II project will expand efforts to address the continuing challenges of expanding access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care in the region. Countries will be assisted to adopt and replicate proven best practices and protocols that improve service delivery. The project will continue to promote the adoption of less restrictive policies where the current health policy environment restricts access to reproductive health and family planning services (FP/RH) or needed products, or where essential program management systems are weak. USAID will continue to support a strong cadre of technical institutions to provide cost-effective technical assistance to FP/RH national and regional government programs. Two of USAID's HIV and reproductive health projects ended in FY 2008. The follow-on HIV and RH projects have been delayed and will not likely begin until the end of FY 2009; therefore no results are expected in FY 2009. As FY 2010 will be the first full year of the follow-on projects, the target is set low to allow for start-up time and enough implementation time to achieve results.

Economic Growth: A key aspect of USAID assistance strengthens the ability of African businesses to increase trade under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA). Trade Hubs funded under the African Global Competitive Initiative (AGCI) and staffed with industry experts will link American buyers to West African manufacturers of high-value specialty products, such as shea soaps, apparel from locally woven fabrics, and hand-crafted home décor, with the objective of increasing the value of non-petroleum exports to generate higher skilled employment and reduce poverty. AGCI also funds work in the financial

sector, trade related infrastructure and associated regional policy work with a number of bilateral Missions in West Africa. A network of AGOA Resource Centers, typically housed within chambers of commerce or similar institutions, will offer critical market information. Mentors, often drawn from retired industry executives, will assist West African entrepreneurs to understand the American network of trade shows, trading systems, marking and labeling requirements, and quality and safety standards.

The direct impact of these programs has steadily increased, from roughly \$1 million in directly facilitated exports in 2005, to more than \$25 million in 2008. While direct impacts are easy to measure, secondary impacts are expected to be magnitudes greater, such as when a company receives USAID assistance in one year but then continues to build a business relationship with U.S. buyers in subsequent years. Despite these important successes, USAID recognizes that serious problems remain. In close collaboration with ECOWAS and other regional organizations, steady progress has been made in building a regional electricity grid to provide cheaper, less polluting and more stable power. New USAID partnerships with cellular telephone companies and banks will soon bring innovative new services to the market. Efficiency at several of the region's key seaports is improving rapidly due to concessions of services previously provided directly by governments. In general, unwarranted bureaucratic procedures and high tariffs have yet to be addressed adequately by the region's governments, and USAID therefore expects to allocate significant new resources to address this key aspect of the ECOWAS agenda.

In agriculture, U.S. assistance will be used to expand the foundation laid in science, technology and trade by the USG Global Response to Hunger initiative. This is done by stimulating higher rates of agricultural growth to reduce poverty and sustainably improve food security through increased agricultural productivity. It will also be achieved by substantially increasing regional trade in selected food staples by reducing barriers to moving commodities, enhancing linkages among producers and other value chain actors, improving the effectiveness of private sector advocacy in support of improved policies and improved market information systems. The United States will help modernize systems that provide agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, help transfer relevant technologies, including improved management of water and irrigation practices, and enhance the private sector's capacity and incentives to deliver these services. USAID will do this by supporting current and new efforts to build agribusiness alliances, including the West Africa Seed Alliance, and by strengthening African institutions supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The U.S. will help improve and harmonize the policy environment for agriculture, working closely with ECOWAS and prioritizing adaptive agriculture research across the 21 countries covered by the West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development. The U.S. will also continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel in its efforts to strengthen regional capacity to monitor crop and food production, reinforce early warning systems, and organize responses to food crises in the region. USAID's agriculture portfolio will include a separate program to improve food security in Burkina Faso.

In the area of environment, the U.S. will continue to support sub-regional transboundary activities and selected actions to promote regional collaboration, and extend improved management practices to address global climate change through the conservation of tropical forests. USAID continues to build on lessons learned to promote models of community-based natural resource management for conservation of tropical forests and landscapes, and to pursue a successful ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and improved coastal resources management, so millions of people can sustain a resource-dependent existence while at the same time enhancing their food security. The expected results, which will contribute to U.S. efforts to manage global climate change, include improved management of selected tropical ecosystems and landscapes, including areas of biodiversity of global importance – the Upper Guinean forest ecosystem and the Regional Park W (a tri-national park, spanning Niger, Burkina Faso, and Benin). Programming will also involve fisheries/coastal resources management through promotion of the evolution of management from open access, to regulated access, to managed access by focusing on selected marine resources of social-economic significance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,000		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For West Africa region, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. USAID will support coastal countries and expand to sahel countries on adapting coastal and terrestrial systems to the changes on climate variability by using new models of community based natural resource management using an ecosystem-based approach to sustain resource-dependent economies. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,050		3,000		11,977	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy infrastructure projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	72,000,000	70,000,000	94,400,000	70,000,000	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A 4-fold increase in budget from FY09 to FY10 presents tremendous opportunities in the energy, communications, and transport sectors. Rather than simply scaling up existing programs, options should be considered for restructuring programs for greater impact. Options are not limited to assisting the West Africa Power Pool with the construction of a critically important Information and Coordination Center, financing (directly or through credit guarantees) private-sector investment in the energy sector, financing (directly or through credit guarantees) investments in mobile banking operational infrastructure (e.g.

point-of-sale terminals at selected rural enterprises), and assisting smaller and poorer countries in West Africa with their participation in regional transport information systems that only the wealthier countries such as Ghana and Nigeria can currently afford. The FY 2010 target is zero because a prudent approach must begin with intensive stakeholder and development partner consultation, which will likely reveal a need for complementary investments of a similar scale in areas such as trade and investment or finance, and a concomitant balancing of USAID investments across other program areas.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCC Burkina Faso Compact Program: Burkina Faso became a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program participant in July 2005. The threshold program, which is now complete, focused on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. In July 2008, the U.S. Government and Burkina Faso signed the country's MCC Compact. The West Africa Regional Mission will implement a second phase of the girls' education component of this Compact

MCC Niger Threshold Program: Niger signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold agreement in March 2008 for a three-year, \$23 million program that focuses on the control of corruption, improving the business environment and land access, and building "girl-friendly" schools to increase the enrollment and completion rate of young girls in primary school. The program, implemented by USAID, seeks to assist Niger in raising its performance on MCC indicators, particularly on corruption, to qualify it for an eventual MCC Compact program.

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The East Asia and Pacific region presents an enormous opportunity for the United States to protect and advance fundamental U.S. interests. Using skilled diplomacy and well-targeted assistance, the United States can play a decisive role in shaping the future direction of the region. To continue the notable counter-terrorism successes in this region, the United States will expand the foundations for sustainable peace and security, transforming alliance structures, and reforming defense forces in key partner nations. While democracy has advanced and U.S. efforts to strengthen civil society and promote good governance have paid dividends, institutions are still fragile and freedom remains remote for many. The international financial crisis has had a significant detrimental impact on parts of the region. Nonetheless, East Asia's role in determining the course of the world's economy will continue to grow. By engaging adeptly, the United States can help the region to manage the financial crisis; ensure sustainable rapid growth; improve energy efficiency; and protect its natural resources, thereby increasing prospects for continued shared economic growth and prosperity.

U.S. regional assistance will bolster multilateral engagement and strengthen regional fora such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The investments proposed in the Shared Security Partnership will support Peace and Security Objectives by bolstering regional multi-lateral approaches to security sector reform and counter-terrorism. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia implements regional programs that combat trans-national health and environmental threats. To ensure that aid is as effective as possible and to advance U.S. interests, coordination efforts with key donors in the region, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, will continue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
Development Assistance	155,051	205,500	-	205,500	330,476
Economic Support Fund	301,093	163,900	108,000	271,900	157,770
Foreign Military Financing	43,495	50,300	-	50,300	48,055
Global Health and Child Survival - State	91,490	92,026	-	92,026	92,026
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	105,221	115,396	-	115,396	121,140
International Military Education and Training	6,740	7,935	-	7,935	9,370
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,217	9,970	-	9,970	20,645
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,717	24,810	47,000	71,810	28,370
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	29,213	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
1 Peace and Security	106,359	106,000	47,000	153,000	114,507

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,654	13,400	-	13,400	17,910
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,615	4,190	47,000	51,190	4,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	67,748	71,475	-	71,475	76,080
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,402	1,500	-	1,500	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,618	4,385	-	4,385	6,007
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	14,322	11,050	-	11,050	7,710
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	71,599	89,578	-	89,578	100,801
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,448	29,894	-	29,894	39,837
2.2 Good Governance	26,464	36,945	-	36,945	37,034
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus- Building	9,409	7,475	-	7,475	4,520
2.4 Civil Society	13,278	15,264	-	15,264	19,410
3 Investing in People	294,087	310,483	-	310,483	293,771
3.1 Health	224,100	230,895	-	230,895	222,749
3.2 Education	67,145	72,588	-	72,588	68,122
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,842	7,000	-	7,000	2,900
4 Economic Growth	260,628	150,954	95,000	245,954	274,213
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	3,030
4.2 Trade and Investment	24,935	13,624	-	13,624	18,496
4.3 Financial Sector	518	3,433	-	3,433	400
4.4 Infrastructure	126,403	33,260	95,000	128,260	124,810
4.5 Agriculture	9,508	15,421	-	15,421	19,988
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	41,368	25,008	-	25,008	23,112
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,445	6,875	-	6,875	5,755
4.8 Environment	46,451	51,333	-	51,333	78,622
5 Humanitarian Assistance	35,564	12,822	13,000	25,822	24,560
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	35,454	12,472	13,000	25,472	22,950
5.2 Disaster Readiness	110	350	-	350	1,610
of which: 6 Program Support	5,304	34,545	-	34,545	44,342
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	4,210	-	4,210	3,788
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,304	30,335	-	30,335	40,554

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	807,852	114,507	100,801	293,771	274,213	24,560
Development Assistance	330,476	11,565	77,051	72,955	167,905	1,000
Economic Support Fund	157,770	1,902	18,350	7,650	106,308	23,560
Foreign Military Financing	48,055	48,055	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	92,026	-	-	92,026	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	121,140	-	-	121,140	-	-
International Military Education and Training	9,370	9,370	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,645	15,245	5,400	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	807,852	114,507	100,801	293,771	274,213	24,560
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,370	28,370	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States' foremost regional priorities are to protect vital national security interests and to promote regional stability and security. The FY 2010 request will build upon successful counter-terrorism and law enforcement programs in the Philippines and Indonesia; enhance maritime security cooperation in strategic waterways such as the Strait of Malacca and the currently poorly-monitored Sulawesi Sea; and develop countries' capacity to participate in peace support operations. The strategic objectives are to: (a) defeat terrorist organizations; (b) support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts; (c) enhance maritime security; (d) strengthen non-proliferation efforts; and (e) support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Funding in the Peace and Security request area will help promote stability in the Pacific Island states where growing political, environmental, and economic challenges threaten to setback efforts in this part of the region. Countries that receive the majority of support in the Peace and Security area include Indonesia, the Philippines, Mongolia, and Thailand. Funding also is devoted to region-wide programs contained in the East Asia and Pacific Regional budget request.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Advancing human rights, freedom, and democracy remain critical to combating the spread of terrorism in East Asia. In addition, sustained economic growth is fostered by governments that are transparent, non-corrupt, and responsive to the needs of their people. The region includes some impressive democratic transformations in places as diverse as South Korea, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Taiwan. U.S. assistance supports Indonesia's successful transformation into a stable, democratic and moderate voice in the Muslim world. This request focuses resources on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Cambodia to continue (a) strengthening good governance, (b) promoting rule of law and transparent judicial systems, (c) supporting civil society actors, and (d) advancing political and electoral reform. The United States will continue to press for democratic change in Burma while building the capacity of democratic forces for the enormous governance challenges that will arise when long-overdue political change does occur. Within ASEAN, U.S. assistance will help promote good governance and fight corruption. In North Korea, U.S. support will help keep international attention focused on human rights abuses, lack of democratic standards, and refugees.

Investing in People: Poverty, inequality, and social exclusion have denied many in the region access to opportunity. Despite impressive increases in educational enrollments throughout the region, East Asia has seen an increase in the number of out-of-school children. In addition, infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, dengue, diarrheal diseases, and avian influenza continue to take their toll on households and communities by decreasing time and productivity at school and work and depleting household savings by reducing income and increasing out-of-pocket health expenditures. To address these problems, the United States will continue to focus on (a) improving maternal and child health; (b) promoting effective, accountable, and sustainable basic and higher education systems; and (c) strengthening the ability of East Asia nations to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases.

The United States will continue to respond to systemic issues of improving access and quality of education through improved teacher training and educational administration with targeted support to areas of the region. The United States also will respond to low secondary school enrollments that characterize the region through a variety of program approaches aimed at increasing educational access to the large numbers of out-of-school children and youth. As Southeast Asia has the highest number of avian influenza cases and deaths in humans, improved containment of this disease will help delay or prevent the onset of an influenza pandemic. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and

malaria – especially multi-drug-resistant subtypes of these diseases – are essential for limiting their spread within Southeast Asia and to other regions. Key recipients of funding for the Investing in People Objective include Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the Regional Development Mission for Asia.

Economic Growth: The current global financial crisis has had a significant detrimental impact on parts of the region, yet economic growth and trade remain stronger in East Asia than elsewhere in the world. Asian markets absorb over one-fifth of U.S. exports and provide over a quarter of U.S. imports. This U.S. assistance budget focuses on the priority goals of (a) helping East Asian nations to institute macro-economic reforms necessary to weather the financial crisis; (b) encouraging private sector competitiveness; (c) strengthening local trade and investment capacity; (d) improving sustainable management of natural resources; and (e) promoting adoption of energy efficient and clean technologies. We anticipate increased focus on bridging the development gap between the original ASEAN members and the countries of mainland Southeast Asia, particularly those along the Mekong River. Engagement on environmental issues will include a significant focus on Global Climate Change assistance with an emphasis on helping nations adapt to environmental change, together with ongoing support for the Coral Triangle Initiative, ecosystem conservation programs such as the Heart of Borneo initiative, and the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking. The Economic Growth request also is designed to address underlying conditions such as food insecurity, poverty, and underdevelopment that have allowed terrorism and transnational crime to thrive. Key target countries include Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The East Asian and Pacific Regional program and the Regional Development Mission for Asia also direct significant U.S. assistance resources toward economic growth, including a broad range of environmental programs in both Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Vietnam is becoming a regional economic powerhouse of growing interest to U.S. investors and modestly-increased assistance now will lay the groundwork for future returns in growth and political openness. The United States will pursue anti-corruption programs and enhance intellectual property rights bilaterally through APEC and with ASEAN.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian relief to refugees and other vulnerable populations. The vast majority of planned funding in this category will support assistance and recovery programs for displaced Burmese on the Thailand-Burma border. In addition, the funding will support improved disaster preparedness for the region, which is prone to large-scale natural disasters.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's fundamental objective in Burma is to help the Burmese people establish a representative government that governs justly and democratically, respecting the welfare and rights of its diverse citizens. U.S. assistance in Burma supports efforts to foster a peaceful transition in the country, aids displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes, and addresses the dire need for humanitarian assistance, improved health care, and educational opportunities. These programs directly assist millions of Burmese, living both within and outside of Burma's borders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	43,758	22,400	13,000	35,400	36,850
Development Assistance	717	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,895	20,300	13,000	33,300	34,750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,083	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	28,063	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	43,758	22,400	13,000	35,400	36,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,122	6,600	-	6,600	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	955	-	-	-	360
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	420	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	4,747	6,600	-	6,600	8,140
3 Investing in People	3,332	3,550	-	3,550	5,400
3.1 Health	2,083	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
3.2 Education	1,249	1,450	-	1,450	3,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	34,304	12,250	13,000	25,250	22,950
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	34,304	12,250	13,000	25,250	22,950
of which: 6 Program Support	465	2,028	-	2,028	1,494
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	32	-	32	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	465	1,996	-	1,996	1,494

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	36,850	-	8,500	5,400	-	22,950
Economic Support Fund	34,750	-	8,500	3,300	-	22,950
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance administered by the Department of State and the

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide the Burmese people with information and skills that will build their capacity to participate effectively in an inclusive dialogue that gathers all key constituencies to chart a viable political transition to a free and democratic Burma, including through non-governmental organizations. The United States will also provide funding for media, such as training journalists, to provide access to information inside Burma, and increase the flow of information into and out of the country. The FY 2010 request funds increases for civil society and democracy assistance for Burma.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,747		6,600		8,140	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organization Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	25	25	50	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Civil society programs in Burma do the critical work of building local organization capacity. Programs in this area also serve to build a foundation for a more democratic society. The Burma program consists of several civic participation programs, each targeting different populations. Increased funding in FY 2010 will boost U.S. efforts to improve people's basic understanding of the concepts of civic participation in society. Local organizations will be strengthened to address the needs of their communities and build the capacity of staff. The capacity of community-based organizations will also be strengthened to deliver services to neglected peoples. Many of the results achieved from this increased FY 2010 funding are expected to be achieved in FY 2011.

Investing in People: The Burmese regime spends less than 3 percent of its gross domestic product on health and education programs for the people of Burma. USAID-administered funding for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment assistance will continue to ensure that services are delivered effectively through private clinics to those most in need inside Burma. Higher education funding administered by the Department of State and USAID will strengthen English-language training throughout the country so that information can be disseminated to a broader audience. Assistance will aid the future leaders of a democratic Burma by providing the higher education denied to them by their own government. Funding will also provide basic education for those in refugee camps in Thailand, in areas where there are internally displaced persons, in migrant communities, and elsewhere in Burma as circumstances permit.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,013		1,000		2,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	90,765	106,838	105,000	105,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Burmese regime's neglect of public health and education has all but destroyed systems that were once regarded as the best in Southeast Asia. The goal of U.S. activities is to provide access to quality education for refugees and displaced Burmese along the Thailand-Burma border, including material support and teacher training to private, community-based primary schools inside Burma. Increased FY 2010 funding will: 1) provide children with education services through direct support, teacher training and payment, curriculum development and purchasing of supplies; 2) build the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) for special education and literacy programs. Funding will enhance the capacity of teachers to deliver quality education and increase student participation in and access to the education system, ultimately creating greater education opportunities for the Burmese. Since funding and program implementation from FY 2010 funds will not begin until late FY 2010, targets set for FY 2010 reflect only the results of the on-going border program. It is expected that more than 10,000 learners and educators will benefit from increased access to quality education.

Humanitarian Assistance: Human rights abuses by the Burmese regime have driven millions of Burmese people from their homes. Over 500,000 are internally displaced, more than 140,000 reside in refugee camps in Thailand, and hundreds of thousands are displaced in Thailand and other neighboring countries. Humanitarian assistance through USAID will provide food and medical care to internally displaced persons along the Thai-Burma border, Burmese refugees, and other displaced persons in Thailand. As many Burmese live on the edge of subsistence inside the country, funding is requested to provide humanitarian assistance in areas inside Burma. Assistance will support livelihoods and income generation, water and sanitation, shelter activities, and build capacity for self-help.

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Cambodia include building a framework for lasting democracy and economic growth by empowering reformers and human rights groups to advocate for improvements in political rights, governance, and Cambodia's investment climate. The United States will continue to strengthen Cambodia's territorial defense capabilities, and it will work to enhance export and related border security controls and remove explosive remnants of war. The United States will continue to help Cambodia to enhance the capacity and sustainability of its health system, and provide support for basic education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
Development Assistance	8,087	17,000	-	17,000	29,000
Economic Support Fund	14,920	10,000	-	10,000	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	198	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,322	30,368	-	30,368	31,160
International Military Education and Training	99	60	-	60	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	670
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,060	4,200	-	4,200	3,290

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
1 Peace and Security	4,357	6,260	-	6,260	6,110
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	200	-	200	350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	120	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,187	5,060	-	5,060	4,760
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,425	14,400	-	14,400	15,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,191	6,900	-	6,900	9,100
2.2 Good Governance	4,004	2,500	-	2,500	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	897	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,333	2,500	-	2,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	32,878	36,068	-	36,068	35,216
3.1 Health	31,822	32,868	-	32,868	33,660
3.2 Education	1,056	3,200	-	3,200	1,556
4 Economic Growth	8,526	8,400	-	8,400	16,344
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	899
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,200	-	1,200	6,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,495	3,000	-	3,000	6,225
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,031	3,000	-	3,000	1,720
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,200	-	1,200	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	846	5,338	-	5,338	5,695
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,150	-	2,150	1,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	846	3,188	-	3,188	3,795

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	72,770	6,110	15,100	35,216	16,344	-
Development Assistance	29,000	1,000	10,100	1,556	16,344	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,160	-	-	31,160	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	670	670	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,290	3,290	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Through a coordinated, interagency approach, the United States will assist Cambodia in professionalizing and reforming its security forces to better address transnational threats. Military assistance, implemented by the Department of Defense, will promote better Cambodian government control of military resources, improve English-language capacity within the armed forces to lay the foundation for greater interoperability, increase international peacekeeping capacity, build credible counter-terrorism capacity, and promote disaster response and civil-military coordination. The Department of State will lead the interagency effort to enhance export and border-related security controls, remove explosive remnants of war, counter the production, use, and trafficking of narcotics, and lay the foundation for future law enforcement reform initiatives. The new Anti-terrorist Assistance program will provide training programs in crisis response, critical incident management, airport and border security, explosives detection, and combating terrorism. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen the ability of the Cambodian government and civil society to jointly address the problem of human trafficking.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Cambodia's justice system is ineffectual and lacks independence. Human rights groups face difficulties in fulfilling their "watchdog" role in Cambodian democracy. Weak rule of law and corruption are major problems. The United States, through USAID, will help build a framework for deepening democracy by empowering government reformers, civil society, and human rights groups to advocate for the rule of law, political rights, civil liberties, and transparency and accountability in governance. Assistance will help local civil society organizations and coalitions collect and use credible fact-based data to inform the public debate on issues such as corruption, court reform, land and labor rights, freedom of information and expression, and other basic human rights. Emphasis on protection of land ownership, provision of legal aid, and protection of core civil and political rights will continue. USAID will

support more sustainable, transparent, and efficient administration of justice, especially through strengthening the judicial system, when there is demonstrated political will by the government. The Department of State will continue to provide funding to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to bring to justice Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge era.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		5,191		6,900		9,100
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Khmer Rouge individuals accused and detained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5	8
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Donors in Cambodia support rule of law and the Cambodian legal system through complementary assistance. USAID has assisted the Royal Government of Cambodia in the creation of a pilot “Model Courthouse Program” aimed at improving the court’s capabilities and enhancing the quality of court services. The Department of State will build on these efforts by providing funding to the KRTI. Progress in ongoing genocide trials at the KRT is an important indicator of advances in the rule of law and an end to impunity, and will help to build legal capacity, leaving both a legacy for the still nascent Cambodian judicial system and providing accountability of Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible for gross injustices during the Khmer Rouge era. The increase in funding for FY 2010 reflects the costs associated with trying up to trial three additional accused, over and above the current five Khmer Rouge leaders facing trials.

Investing in People: Cambodia is one of the world’s poorest countries, with health indicators among the lowest in Asia. The public health system is weak and highly fragmented, while its relationship with the burgeoning but unregulated private sector is ill defined. The health system, particularly for the rural and urban poor, continues to be extremely dependent on donor financing, coordination, and technical and managerial innovations. The United States, through USAID, will support the development of an effective, appropriate, and sustainable health delivery system involving both the public and private sectors. Building on prior investments, USAID will expand innovative health financing schemes, improve the quality of health services, and provide basic primary health support, including maternal/child care and family planning, through service delivery and community outreach. USAID assistance also will support prevention and care of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Finally, a new USAID program will increase the accessibility, quality, and relevance of basic education to reflect the needs of the largely rural population.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cambodia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Cambodia’s fragile economic growth is dominated by the garment and tourism sectors (25 percent of GDP, but only 5 percent of employment). Working with both the Royal Government of Cambodia and the private sector, the United States will promote a more open and robust business

environment to encourage investment and generate employment. USAID programs will focus on helping Cambodia diversify its economy by increasing the competitiveness and productivity of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through value chain activities in promising industries such as aqua- and agriculture, animal husbandry, building materials, and non-timber forest products. USAID assistance will also help the private sector and other reformers organize effectively to advocate for and implement regulatory, legal, and policy reforms. USAID will promote sustainable biodiversity conservation practices, including strengthening the capacity of local forest management committees and non-timber forest products business groups. In FY 2010, new USAID funds are requested to support the expansion of agricultural production and competitiveness in Cambodia, focusing primarily on the rice value chain.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,200		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,500	3,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Cambodia is a country with significant and unexploited potential in agriculture and agro-industry. Currently, 80 percent of Cambodia’s population lives in rural areas, and agriculture is the leading sector in terms of enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty. Increased investments in improved technical practices and sanitary/phytosanitary assistance will enable Cambodia to support its domestic consumption and compete in the global economy. Requested FY 2010 funding will address priority constraints which have emerged from the global economic crisis. Programs will increase investments in cross-cutting agricultural interventions, specifically agricultural inputs; promote bio- and agricultural technology, agricultural services, and resource management, and hence increase production and exports, generate income in rural areas, and ensure food security for more than 75 percent of the Cambodian population employed in agriculture. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to double the number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG-supported interventions. Results will be further scaled-up by FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,495		3,000		6,225	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	16	12	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The government's capacity to support the private sector is weak in Cambodia. Requested FY 2010 funding will help build the capability of the rural private sector to advocate for agriculture policy and regulatory reforms by identifying policies or regulations that inhibit agri-businesses. USAID's program will work with the public sector to improve its ability to analyze policy options and make informed decisions that will best promote competitiveness and sustainable agriculture development. With improved communication among businesses within a sector, combined with dissemination of key information through farmer associations, agricultural productivity should accelerate by the transfer of new technology, increasing farmer bargaining power, and improving buyers' marketing capability (such as rice millers). This will, in turn, provide relevant public institutions feedback on policies and unfair trade dealings. To this end, USAID will approximately double the number of public-private dialogues from FY 2008 to FY 2010 to enhance the overall investment climate. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to achieve these targets.

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs enhance China's capacity to engage cooperatively, constructively, and transparently with international, regional, and U.S. institutions. These efforts complement broader engagement between the United States and China and encourage the latter to become a more responsible stakeholder in the international system. U.S. assistance takes advantage of limited openings to advance the rule of law, increase public participation in government decision-making, cultivate the growth of civil society, and increase cooperation on global health and environmental issues of mutual concern. U.S. assistance projects also work with Tibetan communities to foster sustainable development, increase economic opportunities, and develop knowledge and skills.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,839	26,208	-	26,208	13,158
Development Assistance	9,919	11,000	-	11,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,960	7,300	-	7,300	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,000	3,308	-	3,308	3,308
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,960	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	600	-	600	850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,839	26,208	-	26,208	13,158
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,208	5,500	-	5,500	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,960	5,500	-	5,500	850
2.4 Civil Society	248	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	10,929	12,708	-	12,708	10,608
3.1 Health	6,960	7,308	-	7,308	7,308
3.2 Education	1,737	100	-	100	800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,232	5,300	-	5,300	2,500
4 Economic Growth	5,702	8,000	-	8,000	1,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	625	-	625	850
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	625	-	625	850
4.8 Environment	5,702	6,750	-	6,750	-
of which: 6 Program Support	712	2,769	-	2,769	1,085
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	520	-	520	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	712	2,249	-	2,249	1,085

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,158	-	850	10,608	1,700	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	3,300	1,700	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,158	-	850	10,608	1,700	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,308	-	-	3,308	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	850	-	850	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue support to U.S. educational institutions and non-governmental organizations for reform-oriented Chinese institutions and Chinese development partners in activities that promote the rule of law and good governance through education, research, analysis, technical assistance, and training services. The Department of State also supports a Department of Justice Rule of Law Advisor to build bridges with Chinese legal professionals and provide advice and materials on topics such as anti-money-laundering laws and intellectual property rights. As in previous years, the Department of State’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor is requesting the majority of the funding for this objective through the centrally-managed Human Rights and Democracy Fund.

Investing in People: USAID will provide support for ethnic Tibetan communities within China in the areas of sustainable development, increased access to formal and informal employment, improved economic status with strengthened abilities to compete nationally and regionally, and increased access and opportunities for quality education.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): China will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Fiji

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States suspended assistance to the government of Fiji in accordance with section 508 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act until the President or Secretary of State determines that a democratically elected government has taken office. The United States is working with its regional partners to speed the return of democracy to Fiji. Fiji is an active and capable participant in regional and international peacekeeping operations (PKO), including current deployments with the United Nations in Iraq, the Sinai, Sudan, and Bosnia, as well as the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). There is potential for Fiji to increase its participation in international peacekeeping operations, once the country returns to democratic rule. This request is made with the hope Fiji will return to democratic governance by the time FY 2010 funds are available.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	250
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	250
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	250

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	250	250	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	250	250	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance to Fiji, if it resumes upon return to a democratically elected government, will remain focused on security. In order to develop and sustain a democracy in Fiji, the United States places great importance on a professional, responsible Fijian military that recognizes its appropriate role in a democracy and that can participate in peacekeeping operations. Fiji has launched an ambitious plan to modernize its forces to make them more capable and interoperable with other coalition militaries. Should political changes in Fiji merit the end of 508 sanctions, U.S. assistance funds would be used for training and equipping the Fiji military for participation in peacekeeping, coalition, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief missions.

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is successfully demonstrating how to be a thriving democracy. In a relatively short period of time, it has gone through two dramatic transitions: first, from autocracy to democracy, and second, from highly centralized government to decentralization. These dual transitions have produced a variety of benefits for Indonesians, but they also continue to present major challenges for the functioning of the Indonesian nation-state. Democracy and sustained economic growth, for example, have not brought prosperity for all: almost half of the population lives on less than \$2 per day, as income inequality increases and growth, though positive, falls short of required levels. The current global economic crisis will push more families into poverty.

The comprehensive partnership between the United States and Indonesia, proposed by President Yudhoyono in November 2008, creates a framework for the U.S. assistance program. In order to meet Indonesia's development challenges, the program will focus on the following areas: higher quality basic education; universities that resolve tough development problems; sustainable management of forests, marine fisheries and energy; enhanced regional security and stability; effective government that delivers services; effective health and family planning services; and increased employment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
Development Assistance	70,953	71,000	-	71,000	132,930
Economic Support Fund	64,474	65,000	-	65,000	300
Foreign Military Financing	12,872	15,700	-	15,700	20,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	250	250	-	250	250
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	25,737	30,500	-	30,500	30,730
International Military Education and Training	1,037	1,500	-	1,500	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,150	6,150	-	6,150	11,570
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,117	6,450	-	6,450	6,750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
1 Peace and Security	35,912	33,575	-	33,575	42,984
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,627	5,850	-	5,850	6,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,265	600	-	600	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,234	21,525	-	21,525	30,370
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	-	500	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	568	-	-	-	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,718	5,100	-	5,100	5,064
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,979	36,795	-	36,795	42,056

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,465	8,619	-	8,619	14,777
2.2 Good Governance	16,621	26,111	-	26,111	25,237
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,269	951	-	951	917
2.4 Civil Society	1,624	1,114	-	1,114	1,125
3 Investing in People	88,490	91,943	-	91,943	84,829
3.1 Health	38,487	38,423	-	38,423	37,313
3.2 Education	50,003	53,520	-	53,520	47,516
4 Economic Growth	34,209	34,237	-	34,237	34,461
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,030
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,900	1,500	-	1,500	4,055
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,033	-	3,033	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	-	5,000	12,025
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,811	-	6,811	4,390
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,250	2,593	-	2,593	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,259	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,800	13,300	-	13,300	12,961
of which: 6 Program Support	-	7,035	-	7,035	7,376
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	-	500	1,147
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,535	-	6,535	6,229

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	204,330	42,984	42,056	84,829	34,461	-
Development Assistance	132,930	5,064	39,556	53,849	34,461	-
Economic Support Fund	300	300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	250	-	-	250	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,730	-	-	30,730	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,570	9,070	2,500	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Building on Indonesia's notable success in combating terrorism while establishing a democratic society, U.S. assistance program investments will strengthen Indonesia's leading role in regional peace and security. Indonesia has gone almost four years without a major terrorist incident, and Government of Indonesia (GOI) counterterrorism efforts remain strong, without sacrificing human rights. The maritime police and Navy are successfully combating piracy in the Strait of Malacca, through which one-third of global trade transits.

U.S. assistance under this objective will support Indonesia's emerging role as a leader in regional security

issues, including more emphasis on transnational crime such as narcotics smuggling, trafficking in persons, money laundering, and illegal logging, as well as on disaster relief. The United States will also develop the skills of prosecutors, judges, and civil society organizations to combat transnational crime. U.S. assistance will support the GOI's efforts to further reform its security forces, improve its air mobility and maritime security capacities, develop the Indonesian National Army's professional skills, and upgrade military management capabilities. Technical support to Indonesian civil society organizations will help them increase public awareness of transnational issues such as human trafficking and conflict prevention. Training and equipment for the Indonesian National Police will modernize enforcement technologies and procedures. Technical assistance and training for export and border control agencies will help Indonesia combat weapons of mass destruction and meet international standards. The long term goal is a more professional Indonesian military and police, operating within the rule of law at home and contributing to regional security and peacekeeping operations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,234		21,525		30,370	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	750	1,678	800	800
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional funding in FY 2010 will increase assistance to military-to-military and law enforcement units to build on Indonesian reforms within the security forces, establish a professional development capability for law enforcement and maintain maritime domain awareness that is vital to countering transnational threats. These funds are supporting Indonesia's efforts to establish a professional non-commissioned officer corps consistent with a modern, professional military in a democratic society. U.S. assistance will continue to increase the capacity of the Indonesian National Police (INP). Programs include support for national training and management system reforms; and the capacity expansion for the Marine Police Special Boat Unit, expansion of the Forensic Program to regional INP Labs, and port and border security initiatives in northern and eastern Indonesia. One example of the types of training supported by the U.S. is its effort to train law enforcement officers. This focus represents just one faction of overall U.S. efforts, but as FY 2008 results imply, the result that was more than double the expected target. Note that out-year targets for this specific indicator represent a more conservative trend because resources will be directed toward a diverse number of activities and not focus solely on law enforcement officers, the measure of this target.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Over the last 10 years, Indonesians have successfully institutionalized democratic politics, made multiple improvements to their constitution, reduced the political role of the military, and initiated sweeping decentralization. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) 2008 Democracy and Governance Assessment for Indonesia concluded that the institutional structure of democracy in Indonesia is now largely in place, but there are still significant impediments to the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. Justice remains elusive, corruption is widespread, and the delivery of basic government services still falls short of most people's needs. The GOI has taken concrete steps to address a number of these problems, including tackling high-level corruption.

Reform of the justice system is key, and the Department of State's program will focus on sustaining and deepening institutional reforms in both the judiciary and the Attorney General's Office (AGO). Under this program, Department of Justice advisors will assist the AGO in combating terrorism, corruption, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. USAID will support justice sector institutions and strengthen legal education. Assistance also will support non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and professional groups that assist and push for judicial reform and bolster the capacity of state and non-state entities to prevent, expose, and punish corruption and other abuses of power.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,465		8,619		14,777	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	759	2,667	2,060	3,850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States has a significant interest in strengthening democracy and governance in Indonesia. While Indonesia's transition to democratic politics has been very successful, several problems remain that are significant impediments to the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. An increased demand for training from all levels in the justice sector resulted in the target being exceeded in FY 2009. The additional funding in FY 2010 will be used to strengthen court efficiencies through technical support to improve case management and administration and through the training of justice sector personnel. The Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office will continue to receive support and assistance may also be provided to other special courts. The U.S. will also bolster the capacity of state and non-state promoters of government accountability to prevent, expose, and punish corruption and other abuses of power. Assistance may be provided to key state accountability bodies including the Corruption Eradication Committee, auditing bodies such as the Supreme Audit Board and Regional Supervision Agency, the Judicial Commission, the legislatures, which exercise oversight of the executive branch, and Inspectors General offices at key institutions.

Investing in People: Indonesia is an emerging middle income country, but still retains a high burden of disease. With lagging performance on many health indicators, Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Health Goals by 2015. A generation of dramatic reductions in child mortality stalled in the aftermath of the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s and amidst the challenges facing a decentralizing new democracy.

USAID will work to improve the health of Indonesians by strengthening the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services and facilitating civil society engagement to better understand, value, and promote good health practices. USAID will also promote policy reform to strengthen health systems. Family planning services for young adults will respond to substantial increases in unplanned pregnancies. Investments made will contribute to reducing child and maternal mortality rates in at-risk populations and reducing the risks of priority infectious diseases.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Indonesia will receive

significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

In the area of education, many Indonesian children do not enroll in school or drop out during basic education for poverty-related economic reasons. However, education and poverty eradication are inextricably linked. Basic education is the level of schooling where poor children can acquire the skills to break the cycle of poverty. USAID assistance will help Indonesian children and youth become more successful pupils and complete primary and secondary schools, and enable more effective decentralized management and governance of schools. Complementing a province-based approach, USAID will also focus on institutions for pre- and in-service teacher training.

To compete globally and provide improved standards of living, Indonesia must change its economy from one relying predominantly on unskilled labor and commodities to one using the skills of graduates from basic and higher education. The Ministry of National Education has identified higher education priorities, which include improving the quality and competitiveness of academic programs and equity of access and opportunity for high school graduates wishing to continue their education. An additional focus area for the Ministry is the privatization of public universities. USAID will help improve the capacity of Indonesian higher education institutions in key sectors in order to improve Indonesia’s competitiveness. Assistance will also support English language learning through capacity building in universities and secondary schools, particularly through teacher training and curriculum development.

USAID requests funds to support strategic partnerships among U.S. and Indonesian-based universities, businesses, foundations, and practitioner associations in order to improve the practical relevance of college and university education in Indonesia. This approach will also increase contact with American educators and students. Assistance will strengthen the ability of universities to carry out research and produce original knowledge, improve international profile and standing, enhance curriculum quality based on the needs of practitioners; broaden and diversify faculty and student knowledge about the United States, and promote curriculum development and innovation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,051		12,750		15,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of newborns receiving essential new born care through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	354,748	391,256	370,963	410,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Lagging performance on many health indicators means that Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development (MD) Health Goals by 2015. Infant mortality decreased only slightly, from 44 to 39 per 1000, significantly above the MD Goal: 23 by 2015. Likewise, neonatal mortality reduced from 23 to 19. Maternal mortality rates declined 5 percent from 307 to 228, in the past five years; however, these statistics mask wide regional disparities. The additional FY 2010 funding for USAID will provide greater support to the Indonesian government to work effectively to improve the health of Indonesians by relying on evidence-

based interventions wherever possible to prevent or treat illness. It will also strengthen the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services, and facilitate civil society engagement to better understand, value, and promote good health practices. In partnership with other donors, the GOI, civil society, and institutions of excellence, USAID will also promote policy reform to strengthen health systems.

Economic Growth: Over the past five years, Indonesia experienced average annual GDP growth of 5.5 percent, but the emerging global financial crisis threatens future economic prospects. Economic growth is expected to decrease to as low as 1.9 percent in 2009. Export growth is slowing drastically, foreign direct investment inflows are declining and layoffs are on the rise. While the GOI is taking the right macroeconomic steps to weather the storm, it still needs microeconomic and policy frameworks to promote equitable growth, a sound investment climate, and a more diversified economy. The rural areas, which account for 60 percent of those below the poverty line, will be hardest hit by the ongoing global financial crisis.

Economic growth that benefits the poor, particularly in rural areas, will be the main route to poverty reduction. USAID will help increase employment and income through improving the competitiveness of key agricultural and industrial sub-sectors, increasing access to long-term financing for economic infrastructure, expanding the social safety net, and strengthening economic policy to help generate growth and mitigate the impact of the ongoing financial crisis.

In this ecologically interdependent world, strengthening a partnership between the United States and Indonesia focused on natural resource depletion and global climate change is essential. Sustainable use of natural resources is a central component of the GOI's five-year National Development Plan and is buttressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan. Over the next five years, the USAID program will help Indonesia achieve its national objectives in sustainably managing declining natural resources and addressing climate change.

In a country containing the world's third largest forest stocks, assistance will enable Indonesians to effectively manage their forest ecosystems. To support the sustainability of the world's greatest marine biodiversity, USAID activities will target policy and management of marine resources. With more than 100 million people still lacking access to improved drinking water and sanitation, assistance will allow Indonesians to measurably reduce that number. USAID will also help Indonesia increase access to clean energy technologies. Assistance programs will promote market-based approaches and help implement national GOI initiatives.

All of the USAID activities in this area will also strengthen the ability of Indonesia to respond to climate change by avoiding emissions from deforestation, especially the burning of forests and peat soils; protecting the marine resources and assisting adaptation in coastal communities that are most at risk from climate change; and promoting energy efficiency and alternative energy sources to slow the growth of carbon emissions

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,900		1,500		4,055	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,126	1,445	968	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Over the past five years, Indonesia has experienced average annual growth of 5.5 percent achieving 6.3 percent in 2007, a 10-year high. However, export growth is slowing; foreign direct investment is declining, and layoffs are on the rise. Employment and poverty reduction are a central concern. Economic growth that benefits the poor will be the main route to poverty reduction; many of the poor include producers, entrepreneurs and workers who must find ways to increase productivity and to increase sales. USAID will focus on improving the productivity of selected high-value crops with export potential to generate employment and incomes and strengthen non-bank finance for investments in infrastructure. Additional funding will allow USAID to work on reducing barriers to market access by increasing the capacity of farmer associations and agribusinesses to advocate for less restrictive regulations. There will also be an emphasis on increasing access to long-term finance for municipal infrastructure, such as roads and ports necessary for trade. Finally, the provision of long-duration, safe, and secure instruments for the savings needs of Indonesia's private pension funds and life insurance companies will also be a key program component. Impact of FY 2010 funding will be seen mostly in FY 2011, which is why current targets are somewhat conservative.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		5,000		12,025	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Private Investment in Clean Energy Technologies (in million US\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new program under USAID's current strategy. The program start-up is expected in late FY 2009 to early 2010. In FY 2009 the baseline is zero, however data obtained from the National Electricity Agency indicates that approximately \$25 million in investments have already been proposed by private investors. With additional funding in FY 2010, USAID will support local institutions engaging in public information campaigns and analysis for electricity tariff reforms to reduce the heavy claim on the national budget

(25 percent in 2008). USAID will work with small-scale independent power producers to harness renewable, efficient energy. USAID will also seek alternate energy solutions, such as household biogas systems, that can help improve sanitation, reduce deforestation, reduce carbon emissions, and improve indoor air quality. USAID's long history of support for the Indonesian energy sector, coupled with the flexibility to support a variety of stakeholders and utilize the expertise of the U.S. private sector, provide a comparative advantage relative to other donors currently engaged in the clean energy development.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In 2006, the MCC Board approved a two-year, \$55 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program for Indonesia focused on the Control of Corruption (\$35 million) and Immunization Coverage (\$20 million) indicators. The Threshold Program ends in May 2009. The MCC Board concluded in December 2008 that Indonesia was eligible to apply for an MCC Compact.

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Laos is in transition. The forces of globalization and regionalization continue to drive the Lao Government to open the economy to market forces. Ongoing U.S. cooperation has chiefly been in the area of promoting peace and security. The United States has recently begun expanding its technical assistance to the Lao Government to build Laos' capacity to implement trade agreements and modernize its legal and regulatory framework. This is probably the most important action the U.S. Government can currently take to influence the future direction of Laos' policy. To combat HIV/AIDS, U.S. assistance is focused on lowering the risk of infection among groups that are most at risk of contracting and spreading the disease, and mitigating the impact on those affected.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,877	5,000	-	5,000	5,150
Development Assistance	-	1,000	-	1,000	650
Economic Support Fund	298	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	67	100	-	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,567	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,953	1,900	-	1,900	1,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,877	5,000	-	5,000	5,150
1 Peace and Security	4,587	3,000	-	3,000	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,020	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,567	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	100
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	100
3 Investing in People	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3.1 Health	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	298	1,000	-	1,000	450
4.2 Trade and Investment	248	950	-	950	400
4.8 Environment	50	50	-	50	50
of which: 6 Program Support	8	128	-	128	95
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	68	-	68	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8	60	-	60	95

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	5,150	3,500	200	1,000	450	-
Development Assistance	650	-	200	-	450	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. Government assistance in clearing Laos of unexploded ordnance left over from the Indochina War both advances humanitarian and economic goals and creates a climate of cooperation that advances other policy goals. State Department counter-narcotics assistance programs will support alternative livelihoods for villagers who are at a high risk of reverting to poppy production. Increased assistance will bolster local law enforcement capacity to interdict organizations trafficking methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin through Laos, and will provide support for public awareness campaigns and addict rehabilitation programs. To further the United States' growing military-to-military relationship with Laos, U.S. assistance will fund continued English language development and professional military training courses.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs support efforts to improve the justice system and expand the Lao National Assembly's oversight capacity. Programs in this objective are closely linked with those in the Economic Growth Objective.

Investing in People: Funds are requested to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). USAID will continue its implementation of HIV/AIDS programs that focus on prevention and treatment, increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the threat. These programs support an integrated government, non-governmental, and private sector model for prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country.

Economic Growth: Using USAID's successful Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) program in Vietnam as a model, Embassy Vientiane and USAID are expanding a program designed to improve Laos' trade and investment environment by helping Laos fully implement the U.S.-Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement and to work toward accession to the World Trade Organization.

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malaysia is an important Muslim-majority nation in Southeast Asia and a vital contributor to regional stability and security. The U.S. Government offers assistance centered on enhancing Malaysia's capability to counter terrorist activities, eliminate the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and work with regional partners to ensure the security of critical maritime areas, including the Strait of Malacca and the Sulu and Sulawesi seas. The United States is working with Malaysia to halt illicit exports, including through providing technical assistance in finalizing, enacting and implementing a comprehensive export control law and developing the operational capabilities of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,156	2,590	-	2,590	2,890
Economic Support Fund	-	500	-	500	200
International Military Education and Training	902	750	-	750	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	140
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,254	1,340	-	1,340	1,350

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,156	2,590	-	2,590	2,890
1 Peace and Security	2,156	2,090	-	2,090	2,890
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	764	850	-	850	850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	490	-	490	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	902	750	-	750	1,340
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	-	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,890	2,890	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	140	140	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Counter-terrorism assistance will enable Malaysia to better prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist activities. The Department of State will supply assistance in conjunction with Malaysia's regional counter-terrorism training center. Maritime border security will be improved by making available selected training and equipment to Malaysian enforcement authorities, particularly for use in the vital Sulu and Sulawesi seas. Targeted nonproliferation programs will help Malaysia develop, enact and execute a comprehensive export control law, improve its export licensing process, and further develop its non-proliferation and anti-smuggling enforcement capabilities. Funding will also support professional military education and training for Malaysian defense forces.

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A nation with a small population but massive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is increasingly vulnerable to transnational threats, natural disasters, and the effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will support RMI's ability to perform vital maritime security functions and to prepare for and mitigate disasters. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to the FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	46	60	-	60	560
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	46	60	-	60	60

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	46	60	-	60	560
1 Peace and Security	46	60	-	60	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	46	60	-	60	60
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	560	60	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	500	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	60	60	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to support RMI's efforts to monitor or guard maritime boundaries and specifically the Kwajalein Atoll, where the U.S. Army-Kwajalein Atoll/Reagan Test Site performs operations. The single vessel of RMI Sea Patrol, provided by Australia, is responsible for covering the country's massive EEZ, protecting against domestic and transnational crime. While the United States is responsible for the strategic defense of the RMI through the Compact of Free Association bilateral treaty, the U.S. military does not engage in day-to-day law enforcement activities. U.S. support to the RMI Sea Patrol will complement Australia's larger assistance role by providing focused professional training for RMI Sea Patrol staff.

Humanitarian Assistance: Under the new arrangement, in response to a natural or manmade disaster, USAID and FEMA will assess needs and prepare a plan for relief and reconstruction. FEMA will then transfer funding to USAID, which will carry out the assistance included in the plan. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), within its Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs, is responsible for disaster relief; while USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia, located in Bangkok, Thailand, is responsible for reconstruction activities. FEMA remains responsible for transmitting disaster declaration requests from the countries to the President of the United States.

The requested Development Assistance funds will support ongoing disaster preparedness and mitigation activities, including an onsite presence in the region, which are aimed at limiting the impact of natural and manmade disasters. Sufficient FEMA funds are unavailable for these purposes.

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500	-	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	500	-	-	-	-	500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

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Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Mongolia's transition to a market-oriented economy continues, many pressing development challenges remain. Better economic and trade policies, improved transparency and rule of law, reform of the financial and energy sectors, and stronger efforts to fight corruption are all needed to enhance Mongolia's ability to alleviate poverty and attract long-term foreign investment. The ongoing global economic crisis has also pushed the government to adopt stringent new fiscal policies in an effort to attract foreign investment.

U.S. assistance will be necessary to support Mongolia's broad and structural economic reforms. On the political/military side, Mongolia has proven to be both a good partner and reliable U.N. peacekeeper, with troops either recently or currently deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and other nations.

U.S. assistance will help build on this now-proven capability, help Mongolia protect its own borders, and promote cooperation with bordering nations to combat transnational crime and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,733	9,720	-	9,720	15,150
Development Assistance	4,797	7,500	-	7,500	6,800
Foreign Military Financing	993	1,000	-	1,000	7,000
International Military Education and Training	943	970	-	970	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	-	250	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,733	9,720	-	9,720	15,150
1 Peace and Security	1,936	2,220	-	2,220	8,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	250	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,936	1,970	-	1,970	8,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	220	600	-	600	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	300	-	300	700
2.2 Good Governance	-	300	-	300	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	220	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,577	6,900	-	6,900	5,800
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,777	5,900	-	5,900	4,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,800	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	250	-	250	562
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	171
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	-	50	391

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,150	8,350	1,000	-	5,800	-
Development Assistance	6,800	-	1,000	-	5,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance through the Department of State will continue to focus on defense, military, and law enforcement restructuring, reform, and operations. U.S. efforts will assist Mongolia in completing the transition of much of its military force structure, including the completion of building a 2,500-troop brigade of international peacekeepers. U.S. efforts will focus on fully equipping the first of the two existing peace support battalions and support for initial integration of a deployable field medical hospital and a military police company. A specific focus will also be placed on support for top level defense modernization efforts including peacekeeping doctrine development, and reform of the General Staff to a model more effectively integrated with international security efforts. Finalization of development of Mongolia's regional peacekeeping training center will further Mongolia's ability to host bilateral and multilateral exercises that contribute to regional partnerships, confidence-building, and security. U.S. assistance will support legal, regulatory, and enforcement training, and enhance Mongolia's ability to effectively control the movement of sensitive items and materials through the country. U.S. assistance will support interagency law enforcement and justice sector surveys, consultations, and training efforts.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,936		1,970		8,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations, percent of final desired capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
0	0	0	Target	Results	15	35
			0	14		

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

FY 2010 funding increase will equip the second peace support battalion in the Mongolian Armed Forces Peace Support Operations Brigade. Completion of equipment for the first battalion is anticipated in FY 2009. The brigade, when fully completed, will consist of three battalions of peacekeeper infantry troops, a brigade headquarters element, a military police company, a military engineering company, a logistics and transportation company, and a battalion sized medical element, centered around an Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) level II field hospital. U.S. assistance will aid in improving logistics capability to deploy that hospital. Two line battalions currently exist. One is partially equipped, while one is not equipped yet.

The EMEDS is in place, but the personnel and logistics to support it are not present. A military police company is partially manned, but has no equipment. The engineer and logistics companies, as well as the brigade Headquarters, do not yet exist. The arrival and integration of the vehicle set for the partially equipped battalion later this year will bring it to full capacity. FY 2010 funds are required to equip the second battalion with radios, vehicles and individual personal equipment. FY 2010 funding will bring overall capacity to approximately 35 percent.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Mongolia's continued democratic and economic success hinges on its ability to improve governance in key areas. These include the establishment of greater government accountability, more transparency, stronger anti-corruption measures, and a judiciary that is better able to uphold commercial law. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen the ability of the Government of Mongolia's new Independent Authority Against Corruption to identify and pursue corruption cases. It will also improve the ability of the judiciary to successfully adjudicate anti-corruption cases, and help civil society organizations effectively engage the public in the fight against corruption. FY 2010 funds will be used to strengthen the judiciary's capacity to adjudicate commercial cases, including those related to the mining sector which is critically important to Mongolia's economic development.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance in FY 2010 will continue to focus primarily on promoting private sector-led economic growth. USAID programs will improve licensing, registration, and inspection regimes, and analyze and advocate on economic and trade policies affecting the private sector. USAID programs will also identify and advocate for better policies, laws, and administrative practices affecting private sector investment and financial sector operations. U.S. assistance programs to improve the economic policy and regulatory environment for private sector growth and financial institutions will encourage private sector investment, broaden Mongolia's economic base, undercut centers of institutionalized corruption, and reduce poverty. USAID will continue to pursue the development of a national consensus on the approach to mining in Mongolia, critical to the sustainable development of the sector and the economic future of the country. U.S. resources will also continue to help Mongolia introduce critical reforms in the strategic energy sector, with a focus on electricity market structures, improving the tariff regime, cost recovery, the performance of state-owned energy enterprises, and promoting private investment in the energy sector. In FY 2010, energy sector activities will be increasingly integrated with USAID's mining sector work.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation signed a five-year, \$285 million Compact with the Government of Mongolia aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth through investments in four projects. These strategic investments, which are closely coordinated with USAID, will increase economic activity through improvement in the efficiency and capacity of the rail network; secure and register property land titles; provide vocational training to help Mongolians qualify for the more demanding and financially rewarding market-oriented jobs; and ensure that they become healthier and more productive as they enter the marketplace. The MCC Compact in Mongolia entered into force on September 2008, formally initiating the 5-year timeline for project implementation.

North Korea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK/North Korea) is a weak and impoverished authoritarian state surrounded by prosperity. The country's failing economy and pursuit of nuclear weapons are a destabilizing force in the region and the wider global community. The United States is committed to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through full implementation of the September 2005 Six-Party Joint Statement. The United States is also committed to promoting gradual change in North Korea so that its citizens can live in freedom and prosperity in the future. U.S. assistance will be utilized in direct support of the denuclearization of North Korea. It will also be utilized to improve human rights and increase access to independent sources of information in North Korea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106,000	17,500	142,000	159,500	98,000
Economic Support Fund	106,000	17,500	95,000	112,500	98,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	47,000	47,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106,000	17,500	142,000	159,500	98,000
1 Peace and Security	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	750	-	750	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,750	-	1,750	2,000
4 Economic Growth	106,000	15,000	95,000	110,000	95,000
4.4 Infrastructure	106,000	15,000	95,000	110,000	95,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,000	-	3,000	-	95,000	-
Economic Support Fund	98,000	-	3,000	-	95,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States seeks to promote democracy and human rights in North Korea by empowering independent defector voices, journalists, and democracy activists. Assistance will continue to provide access in North Korea to balanced and non-propagandized information from abroad that has been critical to defectors' awakening about the realities of North Korea and their subsequent desire to seek freedom. U.S. assistance will work to improve respect for human rights and rule of law inside North Korea. As the non-governmental organization community becomes more engaged in North Korea, the potential for programs continues to grow. Assistance will take advantage of opportunities for person-to-

person exchanges that will encourage human rights reform in North Korea. Additionally, the United States will build the capacity of organizations to more effectively advocate for human rights in North Korea.

Economic Growth: The United States seeks the earliest possible denuclearization of North Korea. Looking to the tasks ahead in the next phase, dismantlement, the United States is prepared to take timely and effective action to implement the dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear facilities. The United States will be prepared to provide energy assistance and economic aid to North Korea, together with other parties, consistent with North Korea's implementation of denuclearization tasks.

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Weak political institutions and the primacy of local political interests over national concerns has undermined governance and fostered corruption in Papua New Guinea. The government's ability to deliver basic services has deteriorated, while a serious and growing HIV/AIDS problem is further challenging its already-overwhelmed medical services system. U.S. assistance programs will address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,731	2,780	-	2,780	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
International Military Education and Training	251	280	-	280	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,731	2,780	-	2,780	2,500
1 Peace and Security	251	280	-	280	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	280	-	280	-
3 Investing in People	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	102	333	-	333	225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	102	333	-	333	225

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Investing in People: Funding is requested for Papua New Guinea to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). U.S. Agency for International Development funding will address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea, which has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. Programs will focus on prevention and treatment, thereby increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the epidemic.

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance partnership with the Philippines is making progress towards making the Philippines become a more stable, prosperous, and well-governed nation that is no longer a haven for terrorists. U.S. assistance helps the Philippines achieve the following goals: 1) accelerating growth through improved competitiveness; 2) strengthening governance, rule of law and the fight against corruption; 3) investing in people to reduce poverty; and 4) promoting a peaceful and secure Philippines. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will direct about 70 percent of combined resources to conflict-affected areas in the southern Philippines region of Mindanao.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
Development Assistance	27,321	30,000	-	30,000	70,310
Economic Support Fund	42,773	30,000	-	30,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	27,757	30,000	-	30,000	15,650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,967	27,175	-	27,175	29,400
International Military Education and Training	1,525	1,700	-	1,700	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	794	800	-	800	1,365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,562	4,175	-	4,175	5,625

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
1 Peace and Security	40,942	38,475	-	38,475	25,440
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,812	3,550	-	3,550	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	480	625	-	625	625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	34,346	32,500	-	32,500	18,265
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	700	-	700	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,754	1,100	-	1,100	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,378	10,021	-	10,021	12,850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,117	3,000	-	3,000	5,850
2.2 Good Governance	1,729	2,997	-	2,997	4,897
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,532	4,024	-	4,024	1,103
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	39,386	42,075	-	42,075	43,550
3.1 Health	26,486	29,175	-	29,175	30,650
3.2 Education	12,900	12,900	-	12,900	12,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
4 Economic Growth	43,993	33,057	-	33,057	42,510
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	3,252	-	3,252	2,989
4.4 Infrastructure	18,593	11,960	-	11,960	16,385
4.5 Agriculture	4,497	3,300	-	3,300	2,853
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,244	4,615	-	4,615	5,002
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	1,200	-	1,200	2,000
4.8 Environment	10,459	8,730	-	8,730	12,281
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	222	-	222	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	222	-	222	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,310	-	3,310	4,362
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,310	-	3,310	4,362

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	124,350	25,440	12,850	43,550	42,510	-
Development Assistance	70,310	1,450	12,200	14,150	42,510	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,650	15,650	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,400	-	-	29,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,365	715	650	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,625	5,625	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The top priority of U.S. assistance will remain counter-terrorism and promoting stability and security, not only in the Philippines, but in the Southeast Asian region. Security assistance will continue supporting strategic, long-term reform within the Philippine military through the Philippine Defense Reform program. Funding will also support the creation of a more capable force, able to respond to the terrorism and insurgency challenges the Philippines faces, and support the maritime security capability of the military. Department of State funds will train personnel, improve and maintain critical weapon systems, and support key logistics functions of the Philippine military. In addition, it will provide support for training and capacity-building for the Philippine National Police (PNP) and other law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to detect, deter, counter, and investigate terrorist activities on land and in the territorial waters of the Philippines. Support to the PNP will help secure lawless areas of Mindanao and the marine borders to prevent exploitation of these areas by terrorists. The Department of State will also help consolidate counterterrorism gains and improve the capacity of the Philippine criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute cases of terrorism, narcotics, trafficking, money laundering, and other forms of transnational crime.

USAID and the Department of State will support efforts to protect victims of human trafficking, raise public awareness of trafficking and its dangers, and promote the prosecution of traffickers. USAID will also help strengthen community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to prevent disputes from flaring into violent conflict.

The United States continues to support a negotiated settlement between the Philippine government and the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by providing economic, education, and health assistance to communities across Mindanao.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,812		3,550		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	246	375	746	838	1,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The bulk of FY 2010 funding will support the expansion of the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs-funded Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program in support of the Mission's foreign assistance objectives in Peace and Security. ATA will continue its training efforts in Mindanao to enhance the capability of Philippine law enforcement agencies to detect, deter, counter, and investigate terrorist activities. ATA programs will stay focused on investigative, proactive security, and support training, coupled with a mentoring aspect. It will enhance regional cyber capabilities and the development of a cadre of cyber and explosive ordinance disposal instructors, enabling law enforcement agencies to more reliably utilize their own internal expertise when implementing counter-terrorism measures and conducting criminal investigations. ATA will also pursue the implementation of an antiterrorism curriculum and foster sustainability and institutionalization. This robust FY 2010 request would enable ATA to increase its training capacity over previous FY 2010 estimated levels, from 300 to 450. Funds will also support counter-terrorism finance training through the Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism, as in prior years.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The FY 2010 request envisions increases to promote democracy and human rights through civil society and improved governance and judicial reform. USAID will continue vigorous efforts to combat corruption, promote the rule of law and a more effective judiciary, increase local capacity to monitor and report on human rights, support democratic local governance and decentralization, and strengthen civil society organizations. Increased support will be provided for anti-corruption activities and judicial reform. With the completion of the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program, which is focused on combating corruption and improving performance in revenue administration, USAID will continue efforts to build the capacity of anti-corruption agencies and strengthen civil society oversight of the revenue and expenditure management of the Philippine government. A growing demand for a more efficient judiciary will require increased support to the justice system and anti-corruption. Department of State funds will be used to provide police training in areas of human rights, ethics, and investigations, all aimed at increasing law enforcement capacity to properly address a wide range of crimes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,117		3,000		5,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of justice sector personnel that received USG training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	7,763	1,600	2,000	500	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Philippine Judiciary has a strong constitutional infrastructure, but suffers from external and internal dysfunctions that diminish its accessibility to the poor and marginalized sectors of society. U.S. support has helped increase the capacity of judges and court personnel, systematize court operations, reinforce the importance of ethics, and institutionalize alternative dispute resolution. Despite this progress, judicial efficiency remains a constraint to the effective administration of justice. Additional FY 2010 funds will boost U.S. support in improving judicial efficiency, judicial integrity and access to justice. Highly specialized training activities implemented starting in FY 2009 will be intensified in FY 2010. These training activities will promote modernization of trial practices, expand use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, improve courts and case management, expand small claims courts, enforce judicial ethics, and establish mechanisms to exact more transparency and accountability from the courts, which will contribute to a more stable socio-political and economic environment.

Please note that the implementing mechanism supporting this indicator is ending this year, and a new Annual Program Statement (APS) that will contribute to the FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets for the above indicator is now open for solicitation. Targets are conservative since awards in response to the APS will be made later this fiscal year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,729		2,997		4,897	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of US-supported anti-corruption measures implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increased funds in FY 2010 will support activities that enhance anticorruption efforts of government agencies and civil society organizations, both at the national and local levels, and expand or deepen the work of previous USAID anticorruption projects, including the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Threshold Program. Through civil society organizations, the U.S. will support innovative activities that spread anti-

corruption reform from the national to the local level and/or scalable approaches to corruption prevention at the local level. With additional funds, the U.S. may support activities that streamline systems and procedures, especially those that are highly vulnerable to corruption, of local government units and/or regional field offices of national agencies for enhanced efficiency, transparency and accountability. This includes the development and application of a local version of the Integrity Development Review; following financial flows from tax collection to disbursement to identify where there are internal weaknesses and vulnerabilities; piloting whistle blowing programs; investigating legal and legislative means to reduce monopolies, eliminating collusion, and increasing transparency of government procurements to lower the perception of corruption and support a more stable socio-political and economic environment.

Investing in People: USAID will continue assisting the Philippines to improve maternal and child health, family planning services, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Programs will focus on enhancing local governments' capacity to deliver quality health services and promoting the provision of private sector health services to those who can afford to pay. USAID will also help the Philippines develop improvements to water and sanitation at the local level including the promotion of hygiene practices, and will continue to leverage private capital to finance water and sanitation infrastructure. USAID will increase efforts to promote access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information. In maternal and child health, funds will be used to promote pre-natal and post-natal care and optimal nutrition during pregnancy, and enable women to deliver in safe settings. Assistance will also promote greater use of available TB treatment and expand private sector TB services. To reduce multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), USAID will work closely with the Global Fund grant focused on strengthening and expanding MDR-TB diagnosis and management. In addition, USAID will focus on preventing the further emergence of MDR-TB by improving the quality of TB treatment in the private sector. The Philippines will receive funding to improve the coverage and quality of prevention and surveillance activities of the national HIV/AIDS program.

USAID's education program, which is directed at conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, will continue to improve educational services and student achievement at the elementary level through teacher training, provision of education materials, classrooms and technology, and encouraging community support for education. USAID assistance will also help give alternative education options to out-of-school children and youth.

Economic Growth: USAID will build on progress by promoting improved economic governance and increased competition in major cities that are engines of growth. Continued support will be provided for programs that address constraints to trade and investment, improve regulatory quality, increase access of microenterprises to financial services, and reduce barriers to competition in key national sectors such as transport and telecommunications. In the energy and environment sectors, USAID assistance will continue to help the Philippines better manage rapidly deteriorating forest, coastal, and marine resources, and promote climate change mitigation through clean and renewable energy (both fuel and power sources), and to increase support to the Coral Triangle Initiative, which is taking a regional approach to marine conservation and promoting sustainable fisheries. As the Philippines has been identified as one of the countries that will be severely affected by climate change, USAID will strengthen assistance in sustainable forestry and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Continued USAID support will be provided to agriculture, business, and investment activities in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao by doing the following: building more transport and communications infrastructure; promoting rural electrification particularly in off-grid areas; improving agricultural productivity; and increasing job-skills training. USAID will enhance its post-secondary technical vocational training program for out-of-school children and youth, higher education scholarships, and English language instruction. Global climate change initiatives and transport and energy infrastructure activities in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao will also be expanded.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,459		8,730		12,281	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	236,493	214,777	135,525	276,523	79,940	155,702
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increased level of funds in FY 2010 will be targeted at climate change adaptation, and will use this indicator to best capture results. Currently, the indicator captures hectares under improved management from natural resources and biodiversity (NRB) activities. Once the climate change adaptation activities are factored in, the targets are expected to be 50-100 percent higher than with just the NRB activities. The new emphasis on climate change adaptation will support the principal climate change focus in the Philippines. The Philippines is a key U.S. ally on climate change issues. By supporting adaptation activities, USAID will both generate important development outcomes and reinforce the U.S.-Philippines bilateral relationship on climate change.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,593		11,960		16,385	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	63	132	10	15.4	36	36
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The additional FY 2010 funding will be used for the construction and/or repair of key community transport infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, including the Sulu archipelago. Improving transport infrastructure, particularly farm-to-market roads, ports, and boat landings, is a key element to expanding economic opportunities, facilitating access to social services, and consolidating peace in the area. It will also help boost agriculture and fishery productivity and promote food security through market access improvements. With the additional FY 2010 funding, about 42 kilometers of transport infrastructure are expected to be completed by 2011. (Please note the FY 2010 target is staying at 36 as the additional results are expected to occur in 2011.) The increased level of resources will also enable the U.S. to leverage an additional \$4.1 million in public and private dollars for key infrastructure projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Philippines initiated a two-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2006 that focused on fighting corruption and improving performance in the revenue administration agencies and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman (the office of the special prosecutor charged with investigating and prosecuting corrupt government officials). USAID's ongoing assistance in countering corruption across government agencies, improving judicial efficiency, and improving public expenditure management, all complement the efforts undertaken under the MCC Threshold program. With the completion of the program in 2009, USAID plans to continue these activities in the Philippines, including support of selected anti-corruption efforts. With the Philippines' attainment of MCC compact eligibility status, the emphasis now shifts to the Philippine government's efforts to develop its own MCC compact proposal. USAID and Department of State remain engaged with the Philippine government and the MCC in supporting this process, including closely tracking progress on MCC indicators, particularly the control of corruption indicator.

Samoa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although Samoa depends substantially on remittances from abroad, its parliamentary democracy, history of stability and observance of human rights, gradual economic liberalization, and embrace of the private sector have all helped ensure that Samoa's economy is healthier than that of many other Pacific Island countries. For the same reasons, Samoa is playing an increasingly important part in Pacific Island affairs and already hosts important regional environmental organizations

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	18	40	-	40	40
International Military Education and Training	18	40	-	40	40

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	18	40	-	40	40
I Peace and Security	18	40	-	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18	40	-	40	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will assist the Government of Samoa in improving its capacity to deal both with maritime security – an increasingly important concern – and with disaster relief capability. Samoa, which is especially at risk from cyclones, volcanic activity, tsunamis, and earthquakes, has developed the most substantial disaster management structure among the Pacific Island states.

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Singapore is one of the world's busiest container ports and a major transshipment hub for Asia. As such, it has long been a focus of U.S. nonproliferation efforts in the region. Singapore is the United States' 16th largest trading partner and a key supporter of open markets and a strong U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific. Singapore's importance to regional communications, finance, energy, and transportation also makes it an important partner in efforts to deter, detect, and interdict the flow of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, related technology, and advanced conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on combating WMD proliferation and countering terrorist threats against the United States and U.S. interests in Singapore and the region. This will be accomplished by building on existing intelligence, law-enforcement, and security cooperation and by expanding training and investigative assistance. Singapore participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Container Security Initiative, and the Megaports program to detect radioactive material in cargo.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	725	500	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	725	500	-	500	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	725	500	-	500	500
I Peace and Security	725	500	-	500	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	725	500	-	500	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Foreign assistance activities funded through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program support Singapore's efforts to bring the country's strategic trade control system in line with multilateral nonproliferation norms and to improve enforcement capabilities. In FY 2010, EXBS programs will help Singapore establish its own internal commodity identification training program and better investigate cases involving the illegal shipment of controlled or dual-use items. EXBS programs will also facilitate information exchange between U.S. and Singapore officials.

Taiwan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is committed to assisting Taiwan to establish and implement export controls that meet international standards. Taiwan has the basic framework for an export control system, but the system requires continued efforts to meet international norms. Taiwan has made progress in improving its export controls, has expanded its ability to prevent proliferation to countries of concern by adhering to multilateral nonproliferation regimes, and continues to engage with the Export Control and Border Security program to develop a comprehensive and effective export control system.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	635	575	-	575	575
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	635	575	-	575	575

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	635	575	-	575	575
1 Peace and Security	635	575	-	575	575
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	635	575	-	575	575

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	575	575	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	575	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. funded export control-related training through the Department of State will:

1) develop and support licensing processes so that technical experts, intelligence agencies and foreign policy officials are able to evaluate license applications with proliferation implications and deny such applications when warranted; 2) provide enforcement agencies (such as Taiwan Customs) with training and resources necessary to build their capacity to detect, identify, and interdict unlicensed shipments as well as to prosecute violators; and 3) continue to expand an outreach program to make industry aware of export controls and consequences of violating them.

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. Government assistance will focus on the long-term, broad security partnership that is the cornerstone of U.S. relations with this major non-NATO ally. Programming will also support consolidation of democracy and promotion of good governance, promote access to justice, and bolster HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,786	15,600	-	15,600	13,901
Development Assistance	-	4,500	-	4,500	6,151
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	423	1,600	-	1,600	1,060
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,202	1,400	-	1,400	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,686	1,400	-	1,400	1,740
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,483	2,700	-	2,700	2,050

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,786	15,600	-	15,600	13,901
1 Peace and Security	7,544	11,075	-	11,075	7,901
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,083	2,150	-	2,150	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	550	-	550	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,311	3,875	-	3,875	3,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,750	4,500	-	4,500	1,801
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	750	3,025	-	3,025	4,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	525	-	525	1,850
2.2 Good Governance	-	750	-	750	650
2.4 Civil Society	750	1,750	-	1,750	2,000
3 Investing in People	1,492	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
3.1 Health	1,492	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	985	-	985	815
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	225	-	225	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	760	-	760	815

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,901	7,901	4,500	1,500	-	-
Development Assistance	6,151	2,251	3,900	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,140	600	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,050	2,050	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Thailand is a critical partner of the United States in regional and global security efforts, law enforcement, and counter-terrorism. Military assistance will support Thailand's efforts to enhance its training command. It will provide education and training to support a professional military that respects civilian control, to improve communication and language capabilities that enhance Thai interoperability with U.S. forces, and to strengthen management of defense resources. U.S. programs will also seek to advance conflict mitigation efforts in southern Thailand, where an ethno-nationalist separatist insurgency continues to claim casualties and inflict hardship on the local population. Programming will focus on promoting minority rights and addressing national-level consensus building. Thailand's relatively large economy and central location in the region make it the critical link in efforts to suppress transnational crime, including financial crime (especially money laundering), and trafficking in narcotics, endangered species, and persons. A law enforcement advisor and technical assistance program will provide counsel on legislation that will aid prosecution of transnational crime. It will also support legal and legislative reforms and improve law enforcement and judicial capacity. The strategic goal is a stronger and more respect-worthy criminal justice system. U.S. assistance will fund a broad curriculum of counter-terrorism training courses for Thai security officials, including prevention of terrorism and improving the criminal justice system. Requested funds will also support the expansion of the Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System to additional Thai border crossing points and a wide range of non-proliferation strategic trade control assistance, from licensing and legal and regulatory technical workshops to providing detection equipment and training border control and enforcement agencies.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Although an elected government took office in February 2008 and the country avoided an extra-constitutional change of government during months of political unrest, stronger institutions are necessary to ensure the durability of Thai democracy. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities that are working to strengthen respect for human rights and promote public policies that reflect citizen interests; combat corruption and conflict of interest; bolster the rule of law through a more credible and fair justice system; and support a free and independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		525		1,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Domestic Human Rights NGOs receiving USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Thai civil society organizations (CSO) and media are critical interlocutors to the state, and have already begun to serve as alternative voices by exposing vulnerabilities of the political system and advocating for key policy reforms. Momentum for change is growing, and CSOs and media leaders are playing a key role in promoting a political culture of checks and balances. Despite inroads some Bangkok-based CSOs have made into national policy-making processes, CSOs in rural Thailand have weak capacities and limited opportunities to engage with government. Increased funding in FY 2010 will be used to enhance training and technical assistance to CSOs in participatory development planning and issue-based advocacy to ensure more effective grassroots engagement with local government bodies. The funds are expected to further strengthen the capacities of CSOs – particularly human rights NGOs – and provide opportunities for expanded public awareness, issue-based advocacy campaigns and policy research on human rights and rule of law issues that will be useful for constructive engagement between CSOs, academics and members of independent agencies.

Investing in People: The U.S.-Thai partnership in disease research pays dividends locally and globally. U.S. assistance will support comprehensive program activities that develop intervention models targeting the most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS. The 2008 HIV prevalence survey data shows signs of a resurgence of the HIV epidemic in Thailand, specifically in Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Pattaya. Prevalence rates among several most-at-risk populations are high or increasing steadily. The U.S. Agency for International Development's implementing partners will provide technical assistance to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to help ensure effective implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in Thailand.

Linking with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Thailand will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Timor-Leste faces immense challenges in making the transition to a stable democracy with a free and productive economy. The United States will need to maintain its focus on re-establishing the basic functions of government, including the security services, as Timor-Leste rebuilds after the violence and instability of 2006. U.S. foreign assistance aims to foster economic growth, promote democratic institutions, assist in rebuilding law enforcement institutions, improve health status, and support the military in meeting growing security challenges. The Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) has worked expeditiously and in close collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Threshold Program concept paper addressing three of the MCA's criteria that continue to pose challenges for Timor-Leste: control of corruption, immunization rates, and girls' primary education completion.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
Development Assistance	5,000	20,200	-	20,200	10,335
Economic Support Fund	16,862	2,800	-	2,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	156	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	20	-	20	860
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,150	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
1 Peace and Security	176	320	-	320	1,660
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	176	320	-	320	1,660
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,709	5,850	-	5,850	5,395
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,677	3,000	-	3,000	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,820	1,800	-	1,800	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,071	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,141	1,050	-	1,050	1,295
3 Investing in People	5,670	7,800	-	7,800	2,000
3.1 Health	5,670	7,800	-	7,800	2,000
4 Economic Growth	9,483	10,350	-	10,350	5,540
4.5 Agriculture	3,801	3,400	-	3,400	1,745
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,212	4,850	-	4,850	2,610
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,070	1,050	-	1,050	1,185
4.8 Environment	1,400	1,050	-	1,050	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,150	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,512	1,320	-	1,320	1,262
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,512	1,170	-	1,170	1,112

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,595	1,660	5,395	2,000	5,540	-
Development Assistance	10,335	-	4,795	-	5,540	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	860	260	600	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs managed by the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense will train the country's security forces, the Armed Forces of Timor-Leste (F-FDTL), and the National Police of Timor-Leste, to increase their professionalism and ultimately enhance stability, increase public security, and strengthen rule of law and respect for human rights. An expanded program of training, exchanges, advisors, and visits will promote the development of security forces that safeguard Timor-Leste's sovereignty and stability and are subordinate to civilian leadership. Assistance will be well-coordinated with other key donors, such as Australia, Portugal, and Japan, as well as the United Nations mission.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	176		320		1,660	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officials trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	75	95
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Timor-Leste's chronic instability since independence in 2002 resulted from weaknesses in its judicial and security sector. Increases in funding in 2010 will improve the U.S.'s ability to contribute to improvements in these areas. In 2008, the U.S. provided logistical support to the F-FDTL, and the U.S. Coast Guard conducted two workshops for Timorese personnel involved in maritime security operations. An English language instructor was deployed to a Timorese military training facility, and the U.S. is supporting the

English language training of a Timorese military instructor in the U.S. The U.S. intends to deploy military engineering units to conduct community relations projects, prospectively with the F-FDTL and other partners. An assessment was undertaken in FY 2008 to identify future areas for support to Timor-Leste's law enforcement and justice sector institutions and as a result, a Resident Legal Advisor will be assigned to Timor-Leste to assist with law enforcement and justice sector development. The U.S. will strengthen law enforcement capacity by supporting a computer-based training facility and conducting at least one short-term training course in country, most likely in the area of counter-narcotics.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID support will continue to strengthen Timor-Leste's criminal Justice institutions, particularly the Office of the Prosecutor-General, where case backlog stood at nearly 5,700 in February 2009. To complement the support to the Prosecutor-General, USAID will also continue enhancing civil society's capacity to monitor the administration of justice, extending the reach of legal aid providers which have handled over 3,500 cases since 2002. USAID support for civil society development will continue to strengthen the nascent, independent media and elected village councils as the latter begin to function in the context of a decentralized government structure.

Investing in People: USAID programs will continue to address Timor-Leste's appalling health statistics through maternal and child health interventions, such as immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases; improved nutrition and micronutrient care; malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia prevention and treatment programs, including water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and child spacing. The wider dissemination of child spacing and other family planning and reproductive health practices will also be a focus of the assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,070	2,400		1,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of children under 1 year of age that received DPT3*				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	70	75	73	80	85
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

East Timor has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in South East Asia. The additional funding in the FY 2010 budget will allow for improved health coverage of mothers and children living in rural and especially difficult to reach regions of the country, where health services are most needed. Specifically, funds will go towards training more health care providers, developing an effective cadre of community health volunteers, improving quality of care and improved access to services such as expanded immunizations promotion; preventing malaria transmission; diarrhea treatment and prevention; pneumonia prevention, and reducing malnutrition. These crucial health services will be delivered through supporting the Government's strategic health approach called the Basic Service Package. USAID will support the roll-out of health services to all districts and health facilities across the country and support the establishment of a community-based Integrated Health System. As a result, the health and nutritional status of women and children will improve, preventable deaths and infant and maternal mortality rates will be reduced, and a better-trained Timorese health workforce will emerge.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will continue to enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen the private sector, and increase access to economic opportunities. Key to such efforts is assistance to the Government of Timor-Leste in developing a functioning land titling and registration system, which will aid in the ongoing reconstruction process, mitigate future conflict, and lay a foundation for private investment. U.S. assistance will also improve private sector performance, particularly in the agricultural sector, which engages 85 percent of the workforce, by strengthening links between farmers and their markets; transferring appropriate technologies to producers; diversifying the agricultural base; and strengthening small-scale enterprises in villages. These programs will generate employment opportunities and thereby contribute to poverty reduction and stability.

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Legislative elections in Tonga in 2008 reflected a strong desire for democratic reform, and the Tongan King has agreed that democratic reforms are necessary. Promoting this trend towards democracy is a key U.S. goal. Tonga is a significant participant in regional peacekeeping operations. It deployed troops to Iraq in 2004, and completed its deployment there in December 2008. Tonga is also a troop-contributing country to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands and has plans to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in future years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	655	695	-	695	750
Foreign Military Financing	498	500	-	500	750
International Military Education and Training	157	195	-	195	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	655	695	-	695	750
1 Peace and Security	655	695	-	695	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	655	695	-	695	750

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	750	750	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance to Tonga continues to improve the Tonga Defense Service's (TDS) ability to undertake increased peacekeeping and coalition operations around the world by providing training and equipment. The TDS is currently expanding in size. Funding will ensure the TDS has the equipment it needs to be fully interoperable with U.S. and other international forces. Training will include instruction in the proper role of a military in a democratic society.

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching U.S. foreign assistance priority in Vietnam is to encourage transformation to a more democratic, better governed, and market-based economy. U.S. assistance programs focus on deepening economic and administrative reforms, strengthening rule of law and judicial independence, and promoting a more vibrant civil society. Assistance will aim to expand economic opportunities and job creation through the promotion of education and improvement of social services to vulnerable populations. Assistance will address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. Assistance will also advance bilateral cooperation in dioxin remediation and other environmental areas, while deepening partnership in border security and counter-terrorism, and fostering military-to-military relations. Centrally requested funds will enable a prompt and effective Vietnamese response to Avian Influenza outbreaks.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
Development Assistance	2,420	15,000	-	15,000	15,200
Economic Support Fund	10,613	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	500	-	500	1,345
Global Health and Child Survival - State	86,000	85,228	-	85,228	85,228
International Military Education and Training	186	195	-	195	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,075	1,920	-	1,920	2,020

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
1 Peace and Security	3,761	3,115	-	3,115	4,515
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	600	-	600	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,761	2,015	-	2,015	2,965
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	500	-	500	650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,373	3,200	-	3,200	5,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,983	1,300	-	1,300	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,090	1,400	-	1,400	2,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	500	-	500	1,850
3 Investing in People	86,610	87,628	-	87,628	86,628
3.1 Health	86,000	85,228	-	85,228	85,228
3.2 Education	-	700	-	700	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	610	1,700	-	1,700	400
4 Economic Growth	6,550	8,900	-	8,900	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,410	2,900	-	2,900	2,200
4.3 Financial Sector	250	400	-	400	400
4.4 Infrastructure	400	300	-	300	400
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	500	-	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,490	1,800	-	1,800	2,000
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	174	7,299	-	7,299	13,806
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	35	-	35	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	174	7,264	-	7,264	13,556

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,643	4,515	5,500	86,628	8,000	-
Development Assistance	15,200	500	5,300	1,400	8,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,345	1,345	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	85,228	-	-	85,228	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	350	200	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,020	2,020	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding will be used to sustain U.S. efforts to eliminate explosive remnants of war and to develop other programs that support Vietnam's capacity to address international security challenges and comply with international obligations. U.S. assistance will provide English-language and other specialized skills training for Vietnam's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and strengthen burgeoning military-military ties. Funds also will assist in developing comprehensive strategic trade controls to detect, deter, prevent, and interdict illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction and illegal narcotics, and prevent money laundering. Continued security funding will support a more sophisticated, educated military able to participate in international peacekeeping, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, and search and rescue operations. In addition, U.S. assistance will help Vietnam to address the global concerns of transnational crime through a program to combat trafficking-in-persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to encourage Vietnam to adopt internationally-accepted norms in human rights, religious freedom, and democracy. U.S. assistance will accelerate the transformation of Vietnam's judicial and legislative systems to create more responsive governance systems, and make the judicial and legislative branches more independent, transparent, and accountable. Assistance provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State will support the Government of Vietnam's (GVN) far-reaching and comprehensive administrative and regulatory reforms to make government services more responsive to the needs of citizens and enterprises through public participation, efficiency, transparency, and the strengthening of local government. These programs will also improve access to information on policy reforms, facilitate citizen participation, foster development of an independent judiciary, strengthen the legal framework for civil

society, and support human rights, including adoption, labor issues, and response to domestic violence. U.S. assistance will support programs that build effective mechanisms for labor negotiation, information sharing, and access to legal aid for different groups, especially for the disadvantaged. The FY 2010 request envisions a significant increase in funding to expand these programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,300	500		1,850		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people who have completed USG assisted civic education programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional FY 2010 resources will support a new and critical project to be launched at the end of FY 2009. USAID is currently undertaking efforts to identify potential areas for the design and implementation of a project that will address current constraints within the civil society sector, including strengthening its capacity to mobilize public participation and engage with government in policy and lawmaking processes. The new initiative will also support the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to strengthen its relatively new department for labor affairs, which addresses issues related to worker's rights and industrial relations. The activity will ensure: 1) an adequate legal framework; 2) more vibrant industrial relations, including tri-partite dialogue and negotiation mechanisms; and 3) effective implementation of labor legislation and codes. Indicators and targets will be reviewed during the course of project design to determine relevancy and appropriate targets will be established. As this is a new program, the indicator and target above are reflective of impacts that are expected once this program is started. As plans become finalized, performance metrics and targets will be updated to better capture the expected impact of these funds.

Investing in People: The United States will continue to work with the GVN and international partners to address the effects of dioxin, through public health and environmental remediation efforts, and assist vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Central Highlands. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its education system, enhance the capacity of Vietnam's higher education institutions, and help address deficiencies in tertiary and secondary education that currently hinder Vietnam's economic development. Through centrally requested funding, U.S. assistance will continue to work to contain the spread of avian influenza.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Vietnam will receive significant support to build partnerships with countries to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support efforts to advance broad-based legal and governance reforms to implement sustainable global integrations required by the World Trade Organization, Bilateral Trade Agreement, the Trade Investment Framework Agreement, and the Bilateral Investment Treaty, as well as developing the Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement negotiations. These programs will help

strengthen the rule of law, accelerate the pace of market-oriented growth, improve economic governance, and create a dynamic economic environment conducive to trade and investment flow and the development of vibrant private sector and capital markets. U.S. Government programs will expand economic opportunities for Vietnamese citizens by improving access to information technology services for rural populations, assisting small farmers, and supporting a legal framework and models for private sector infrastructure financing. Expanding technical assistance is imperative to developing institutional capacity and human resources to implement reforms and best practices, and to ensure that regulatory oversight keeps pace with integration into the global economy and effectively responds to global economic turmoil. Additional economic growth assistance outcomes include strengthening long-term relations between Vietnamese institutions and their U.S. counterparts, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Justice. U.S. Government programs will help address Vietnam's environmental challenges, including environmental health and remediation.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a strong interest in maintaining leadership in the East Asian and Pacific region, especially on challenges such as security, democracy, free trade, and the environment. The centrally administered East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional budget shapes partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The U.S. Government also plans to devote additional attention and funding to a sub-regional initiative focused on the Mekong River countries, including less developed ASEAN countries which are of increasing strategic importance to the United States. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC leading up to the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the U.S.-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
Economic Support Fund	24,798	8,000	-	8,000	14,520
Foreign Military Financing	754	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	920
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	853	800	-	800	4,060

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
1 Peace and Security	2,507	2,035	-	2,035	7,682
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,318	800	-	800	4,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	754	-	-	-	1,920
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	85	-	-	-	300
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	885	-	885	1,107
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	100	350	-	350	295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	435	587	-	587	1,850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	-	-	-	550
2.2 Good Governance	200	587	-	587	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	135	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	200	718	-	718	1,050
3.2 Education	200	718	-	718	1,050
4 Economic Growth	23,153	5,110	-	5,110	9,608
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	3,397	-	3,397	6,328
4.3 Financial Sector	268	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	410	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	210	210	-	210	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,200	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	585	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	2,480	1,503	-	1,503	3,280
5 Humanitarian Assistance	110	350	-	350	610
5.2 Disaster Readiness	110	350	-	350	610

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,800	7,682	1,850	1,050	9,608	610
Economic Support Fund	14,520	1,402	1,850	1,050	9,608	610
International Military Education and Training	920	920	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,060	4,060	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: This request will allow EAP to facilitate U.S. involvement with multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN and ARF. The Counter-terrorism Regional Strategy Initiative will support activities that enhance regional and cross-border understanding of terrorist and extremist threats. It will also seek to strengthen the institutional capacities and political will of key vulnerable countries in Southeast Asia to respond to national-level U.S. counter-terrorism goals and priorities, as well as the transnational aspects of the terrorist threat. The ASEAN Counter-terrorism program will focus on activities to strengthen networks, cooperation, and information-sharing between national counter-terrorism and anti-crime agencies in Southeast Asia.

ARF is the principal multilateral forum for consideration of Asia-Pacific transnational security issues. The EAP request will support ARF disaster readiness, including civil-military coordination and capacity-building activities. These activities are designed to encourage ARF to focus on concrete transnational security cooperation activities. ARF activities will also promote transnational crime fighting, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation capacity-building. These funds will also go toward improving ARF's institutional development and building the capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat's ARF Unit.

Cooperative programs with ASEAN include activities to combat transnational crime, such as human trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes. APEC programs will focus on protecting the region's economic system (including financial and trade systems) from terrorist attack or other risks of abuse; enhancing the overall security of the regional economic supply chain; combating financial crimes and money laundering; and preventing and prosecuting intellectual property rights violations.

EAP will consolidate the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs of many South Pacific island nations into a Regional South Pacific IMET fund. This does not create an increase in funds, but places previous small requests into one consolidated regional program, allowing more efficient management of programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	754		0		1,920	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative accounts for \$1 million of the increase under this program element. SSP provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks. In the EAP region, SSP will focus efforts on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of the ASEAN. It will seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, transnational crime, narcotics trafficking and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. Multilateral technical assistance and capacity-building efforts will be implemented in cooperation with ASEAN when appropriate. Funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented. The remainder of the proposed increase shown comes from consolidating several smaller bilateral IMET programs for the Pacific Island countries into one regional program, which will allow more strategic planning and economies of scale.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,318		800		4,060	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	150	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the East Asia and Pacific region, SSP will focus effort primarily on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), but also Cambodia and Thailand, and seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. While funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010, FY 2009 will serve as a baseline for this new indicator. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is

developed and implemented.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State will support good governance in the public sector, as well as anti-corruption initiatives through ASEAN, APEC, and the Pacific Islands Fund. The Pacific Islands Fund will also focus on legal reform and women's empowerment. Funding will support capacity-building for good governance, rule of law, and human rights promotion implemented with ASEAN in the wake of that organization's creation of a human rights body. APEC initiatives will support the development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, funds are requested to support APEC capacity-building activities in the development and implementation of regulatory reforms.

Investing in People: The Department of State will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at strengthening programs for education. In ASEAN, this will include initiatives to expand and improve English language and other technical training, a high priority for governments that are increasingly engaging with the United States and international institutions like the World Trade Organization. In APEC member economies, funds will be used to promote key 21st century skills needed to succeed in the global economy, such as math and science education, at both the primary and secondary levels

Economic Growth: The Department of State will support APEC programs that focus on trade facilitation, trade and investment capacity-building and related issues, food security and safety, and energy security and efficiency (including deployment of clean energy technology), highlighting U.S. leadership in the run-up to the U.S. host year in 2011. The Department's ASEAN-linked programs will support improvements in the ASEAN region's trade and investment environment in areas of mutual interest, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, customs integration, standards and technical barriers to trade, food security, and intellectual property rights.

The Department of State also will support key environmental projects and programs with ASEAN, APEC, and across the region, particularly the global effort to combat and mitigate the effects of climate change. Funding will support regional environmental programs in energy efficiency and security, environmental preservation, including tropical forests, and climate change adaptation. EAP will continue to consult with and coordinate closely with our partners in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia and the State Department's Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science (OES) on identifying and prioritizing environmental initiatives and projects in the region. Programming will include small environmental projects in the region run through the OES Regional Environmental Offices in Bangkok and Suva. Additional small environmental project funding through our Pacific Islands Fund supports U.S. goals for climate change and environmental protection.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,480		1,503		3,280	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	350	450
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EAP hopes to expand its involvement in protecting areas of environmental significance such as the Heart of Borneo, Mekong delta and Pacific Islands by deepening engagement through the Pacific Islands Fund (PIF), regional environmental hubs, new Mekong initiatives and ASEAN and APEC with increased funding levels in FY2010. EAP will increase funding to target areas at risk of environmental degradation, increase program funding to the two OES Regional Environmental Offices (REO's) (Suva, Fiji and Bangkok, Thailand) and triple the size of the PIF to ramp-up programming for adaptation and other environmental issues. EAP will expand a new Mekong delta initiative that is beginning as a pilot in FY 2009, with a focus on adaptation and sustainability. With additional funding for these ventures, EAP is confident that it will see timely results that lead to increased areas protected with U.S. support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,000		3,397		6,328	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	150	650
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funds for promoting a trade and investment enabling environment will ensure the United States not only leads in words but also in actions to restore growth in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in the lead up to 2011 when the United States will host the APEC Summit. In the technical assistance program for APEC, the U.S. is devoting resources to: develop best practices in promoting private investment; reduce regulatory burdens to enhance business development, especially for small and medium enterprises; and increase capacity building and understanding of the importance of good corporate governance for increased investment flows and investor confidence. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will ensure the U.S. is able to continue to expand its activities and meet its goals in existing APEC multi-year initiatives such as the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) that aims to reduce investor risk and the second Trade

Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II) designed to reduce transaction costs in the region by an additional five percent, both of which are expected to be completed by the end of 2010. Increased funding will give the United States the ability to set new and ambitious goals in both trade and investment leading up to the U.S. host year in 2011, such as setting tangible targets to reduce the amount of time it takes to start-up a business and developing a comprehensive strategy to increase cross-border trade in the region. Lastly, the increased funds reaffirm the U.S. commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade through the end of 2010, as agreed to at the second G-20 Summit in London in 2009. A reduction of funding or maintenance of funding at the FY 2009 level would force the U.S. to scale back on an ambitious set of deliverables for its host year in 2011 and undermine its leadership in the region.

Humanitarian Assistance: All EAP Regional funding for humanitarian assistance will be devoted to APEC- and ASEAN-linked programs designed to build capacity in the disaster relief area. For example, funds will be used in APEC to increase cooperation and coordination among heads of emergency management agencies, increase disaster management and risk awareness education, and build business and community resilience against natural and man-made disasters.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regional initiatives of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) RDMA strengthen regional cooperation and address transnational threats to stability, including conflicts over resources, emerging health threats, climate change impacts, and food insecurity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	39,765	44,293	-	44,293	75,590
Development Assistance	25,837	28,300	-	28,300	58,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	240	240
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,688	15,753	-	15,753	17,250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	39,765	44,293	-	44,293	75,590
1 Peace and Security	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300
3 Investing in People	21,628	22,993	-	22,993	19,490
3.1 Health	21,628	22,993	-	22,993	19,490
4 Economic Growth	18,137	20,000	-	20,000	54,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,877	1,625	-	1,625	1,625
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	1,625	-	1,625	1,625
4.8 Environment	14,560	16,750	-	16,750	46,550
of which: 6 Program Support	1,485	3,750	-	3,750	7,565
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	330	-	330	170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,485	3,420	-	3,420	7,395

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	75,590	1,300	-	19,490	54,800	-
Development Assistance	58,100	1,300	-	2,000	54,800	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	-	-	240	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,250	-	-	17,250	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: RDMA will build upon its ongoing prevention and awareness efforts to combat human trafficking in Asia. The FY 2010 request is to expand geographic coverage and supporting organizations with a proven record for training victims in job-related skills in order to improve victims' abilities to secure

gainful employment and reintegrate into society.

Investing in People: Low incomes, dense and mobile populations, lack of access to quality medical care, including reproductive health and family planning services, close proximity to livestock, and environmental degradation make Asia a hotbed for spreading infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), avian influenza, and drug-resistant malaria and tuberculosis. RDMA will work with regional partners on multi-country initiatives to reduce the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact on people living with HIV/AIDS. For other infectious diseases, RDMA's transnational activities will focus on prevention, care, support, and treatment. Tuberculosis control activities will work to decrease the spread of multiple drug resistant strains and ensure high coverage of directly-observed treatments. Malaria activities will provide services and care to improve the health of vulnerable populations, while limiting the spread of resistance to anti-malarial medications. RDMA's health program combats other major infectious diseases, such as dengue fever, by developing programs for the most-at-risk populations and mobile populations; providing better regional data for decision making; and developing consistent regional and country-specific health policies, including those related to drug quality and management.

Lack of access to clean water supply and basic sanitation in Asia has led to high rates of child mortality from preventable waterborne illness, as well as lost economic productivity. In partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the International Water Association, RDMA will continue to support developing, disseminating, and replicating best practices for water and sanitation service delivery, especially to the urban poor. RDMA activities will extend access to clean water and sanitation for hundreds of thousands of Asians and reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease and other waterborne illnesses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		1,300		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Empowering couples and individuals to decide when and how often to have children greatly contributes to maternal health and children's survival. RDMA will build on existing HIV/AIDS programs, creating strong linkages between HIV/AIDS and reproductive health and family planning activities in the region. The ultimate goal of the new program is to address family planning and reproductive health unmet needs, targeting hard-to-reach populations and high-risk groups, including female sex workers. With HIV/AIDS prevalence rates on the rise among high risk groups and female sex workers countries such as Laos PDR and Papua New Guinea in the RDMA region, coupled with low contraceptive prevalence rate and condom use, it is crucial that services be provided to address what could soon be translated into higher rates of HIV prevalence in children with increased mother to child infection rates.

The first year of this first RDMA FP/RH project (2010) will be dedicated to project start up activities which

will include carrying out an assessment in Papua New Guinea and Laos PDR where USAID/RDMA is currently implementing HIV/AIDS activities. With these funds USAID/RDMA will built on existing HIV/AIDS programs focused on implementing state of the art models for comprehensive behavior change interventions and STI services targeting female sex workers (FSW) where reported cases of HIV and STI and the presence of the most at risk populations (FSW and MSM) deserve particular assistance.

While at this early phase it is difficult to come up with exact targets, funds will support approximately 100 family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) service delivery points with the potential to reach 11,838 and 28,000 Individuals in Laos and PNG respectively with HIV and FP/RH messages in addition to providing HIV counseling and testing services including FP/RH counseling to 525 and 1,300 people in Laos and PNG.

Economic Growth: RDMA’s top priorities are addressing Asia’s greenhouse gas emissions, its high vulnerability to emerging and future impacts of climate change, and associated severe environmental conditions in Asia. The Asia region is central to U.S. and international efforts to address climate change, due both to its significant and growing greenhouse gas emissions (projected to be about half the world total by 2030) and also its high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. RDMA requests funds to significantly increase regional programs that address climate change through support for: private financing for clean energy; clean technology solutions for high greenhouse gas sectors; market incentives for clean technologies and practices, such as energy efficient lamps, appliances, and buildings; and greenhouse gas accounting and reporting capacity building and training. RDMA also plans to expand regional programs to stop illegal logging, promote sustainable natural resources management, and launch a new regional program to promote responsible biofuels production. A new climate change adaptation initiative will help build resilience against climate impacts in the Mekong Watershed and Delta, vulnerable coastal areas, small island developing states, and also establish a first-ever regional climate and weather data sharing platform.

RDMA trade and investment programs will support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) efforts to develop strong regional economic institutions and support U.S. commitments under the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership Plan of Action. RDMA will strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat through technical assistance in legal reform, trade facilitation, regional competitiveness, and private sector development. To address food security needs in the region, RDMA will complement the current ASEAN Food Security Information System by providing real time market information for farmers, traders, policy makers, and consumers. RDMA will also provide training to ASEAN scientists and policy makers in areas such as world food markets, forecasting techniques, risk management in fluctuating price markets, climate change risk, and agricultural trade policy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,560		16,750		46,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

For the Asia region, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support new programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. As the impacts of climate change advance, Asia's diverse and high-value coastline and plentiful delta regions are in jeopardy of submergence and decreased productivity due to sea-level rise. Increased glacial melt and changing storm patterns are already having an impact on water resource availability, and may further impact food security and influence human migration as global warming progresses. Regional and bilateral missions will work in coordination to develop adaptive management strategies at the national and regional level which help governments and communities be more responsive to a range of climate change scenarios. Specific activities may include technical assistance for policy development, implementation of best practices for adaptive management, implementation of climate change safeguard measures in vulnerable areas and technical assistance for data development and knowledge management to support adaptation planning and decision-making. Because adaptation is a new focus of global climate change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Food security is a priority issue for Southeast Asia in light of the recent sharp increase in food prices. Considering current instability in the region, this is an opportune moment to strengthen the ties of lower income members of ASEAN to the region's more open, modern, and rapidly growing states. It is important that capacity within ASEAN be built to address regional food security and implement a strategic plan of action. The program will help complement the current ASEAN Food Security Information System, which provides historical production and trade data for each member country, with a system to provide real time market information for farmers, traders, policy makers, and consumers in order to promote more efficient and equitable resource allocation in a market-oriented regional economy. The program is expected to help strengthen ASEAN agricultural scientist and agricultural policy analyst capacity through training in areas such as world food markets, forecasting techniques, risk management in fluctuating price markets, climate change risk, and agricultural trade policy. It is expected that the FY2010 funding will be used to develop a structure for an ASEAN Market Information System for approval by Agriculture Ministers in FY 2011. It will also be used to develop a 12-18 month intensive program for training in world food production and world markets, including forecasting techniques to better plan ASEAN production to fit market trends, risk management, hedge strategies, etc. in fluctuating price markets, small-holder farmer issues within the

market, agricultural trade policy and its application to trade among ASEAN countries and between ASEAN and external markets.

Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in the Europe and Eurasia region has two fundamental goals, aimed at two distinct groups of countries. For the countries that have “graduated” from U.S. development assistance in Central and Eastern Europe and a handful of other west European states, U.S. assistance is aimed at building stronger security partnerships, thereby enabling these countries to play an important role in operations in Afghanistan and Iraq and peacekeeping missions elsewhere. For the countries that emerged from the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the 1990s, U.S. assistance serves to promote economic and democratic reforms that will in the long-run make them more stable, better partners, and part of a broader Europe whole, free, and at peace. In a number of cases, these ex-Soviet and ex-Yugoslav states – and Albania, which in the 1990s emerged from more than four decades of isolation – are also becoming important strategic partners, with the help of U.S. security assistance. Within the region, institutions such as the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) play an essential role in advancing these objectives.

The FY 2010 request maintains the U.S. focus on the unfinished business of stabilizing the Balkans. The greatest opportunity in the Balkans is the desire of its governments and populations to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Prospective membership in the EU and NATO provides a powerful stimulus to democratic and economic reform by bolstering the political will that is required to ensure that U.S. assistance has an impact. Directly, and by leveraging the funds of other donors, the United States will help ensure that Kosovo meets the challenges it faces, with assistance aimed at developing strong democratic institutions and achieving economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, including energy. Throughout this critical period, focused U.S. engagement will be aimed at consolidating progress achieved in Albania, Macedonia, and Montenegro, strengthening reforms in Serbia, and assuring that Bosnia and Herzegovina moves ahead on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration.

U.S. assistance programs in Eurasia will support the long-standing U.S. policy of encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies in the region; these programs will also seek to address backsliding on previous democratic reform in some countries. The FY 2010 request prioritizes work begun last year to help Georgia recover from its August 2008 conflict with Russia. Another key focus is helping Ukraine, which has been particularly hard hit by the global financial crisis, and Moldova. Both of these countries will be assisted to diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence, and improve democratic governance. The United States has a vital interest in helping Russia become an open, democratic, and stable geopolitical partner. To this end, the request seeks funding for programs that will promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest such as health, counter-narcotics, and nonproliferation, while continuing to support those Russians trying to nurture an open and pluralistic society. In Armenia and Azerbaijan, the United States will continue to help build a strong civil society, fight corruption, and put in place legislation and institutions that can promote democratic reform, human rights, and economic growth. In Belarus, U.S. assistance, closely coordinated with Belarus’s European neighbors, will support the goal of empowering the Belarusian people to determine their own future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	607,500	569,867	242,500	812,367	630,613
Economic Support Fund	396,742	38,500	-	38,500	11,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
Foreign Military Financing	90,876	94,700	-	94,700	168,950
Global Health and Child Survival - State	4,000	10,028	-	10,028	6,028
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,960	11,170	-	11,170	12,600
International Military Education and Training	25,305	25,700	-	25,700	30,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,753	18,550	-	18,550	25,135

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
1 Peace and Security	304,903	296,958	20,500	317,458	397,589
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,536	5,960	-	5,960	9,580
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	40,705	35,450	2,600	38,050	31,940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	195,178	182,024	15,900	197,924	266,385
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,269	955	-	955	1,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	10,293	7,475	2,000	9,475	8,330
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	52,922	65,094	-	65,094	79,784
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	246,599	197,809	20,000	217,809	238,141
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	58,784	55,775	6,500	62,275	62,005
2.2 Good Governance	43,240	38,039	7,000	45,039	54,461
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,517	20,295	-	20,295	26,237
2.4 Civil Society	119,058	83,700	6,500	90,200	95,438
3 Investing in People	110,295	77,635	68,500	146,135	70,004
3.1 Health	76,107	52,992	5,500	58,492	53,735
3.2 Education	24,741	15,459	-	15,459	10,507
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,447	9,184	63,000	72,184	5,762
4 Economic Growth	470,657	187,580	133,500	321,080	174,022
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	270,138	37,738	3,000	40,738	10,954
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,406	11,375	-	11,375	17,660
4.3 Financial Sector	25,324	19,707	6,500	26,207	15,467
4.4 Infrastructure	60,821	30,137	113,000	143,137	24,934
4.5 Agriculture	21,963	27,589	7,000	34,589	27,272
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	66,913	57,830	4,000	61,830	59,589
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,459	2,404	-	2,404	5,846
4.8 Environment	633	800	-	800	12,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,542	8,833	-	8,833	5,770
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,542	8,833	-	8,833	5,770
6 Program Support	6,438	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,460	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,978	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	18,356	58,324	-	58,324	55,676

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,356	7,678	-	7,678	6,398
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50,646	-	50,646	49,278

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	885,526	397,589	238,141	70,004	174,022	5,770
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	630,613	161,304	238,141	51,376	174,022	5,770
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	168,950	168,950	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,028	-	-	6,028	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,600	-	-	12,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	30,700	30,700	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,135	25,135	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Funding is requested to facilitate the participation of partners in U.S. security operations; prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; support the reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of the military, police, border guards, and customs officials; promote integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions by fostering reform, increasing interoperability, and building niche capacity; and build capabilities to combat transnational threats, including trafficking in persons, smuggling, and other types of crime. The Departments of State, Defense, and Justice and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement these programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assistance programs will support free, fair, and competitive political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; promote the development of and access to balanced information; build civil society organizations and enhance their capacities to advocate for positive and constructive political, economic, and social reforms; empower activists and human rights monitors in authoritarian societies; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through exchange, civic education, and speakers' programs, and through small grants to civil society organizations. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and the Departments of Justice and State.

Investing in People: U.S. health programs address major threats like HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping countries restructure their health care systems in order to deliver services more effectively. In some countries, U.S. programs also foster reform of the educational system. The resulting improvements in health and education in turn will help create confidence among citizens that the transition to a free-market, democratic system actually improves their quality of life. Funding will support programming to develop local capacity to prevent and treat infectious diseases; address how communicable diseases and

injuries improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards and practices; and work with teachers, university professors, and education officials to improve curricula and instruction. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and its health-sector partner agencies and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: The effects of the global financial crisis have exacerbated reform challenges in some countries, which will likely require an intensified level of engagement through U.S. technical and other assistance. Funding is requested to support energy-sector privatization, efficiency, and transparency; strengthen the business environment; promote trade and investment; advance participation in international economic institutions and progress toward EU accession; improve revenue collection, budgeting processes, and banking systems; and support private-sector regulatory reform, credit access to small- and medium-sized enterprises, and improved agriculture-sector productivity. Assistance under this objective will be administered by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, State, and the Treasury, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and USAID.

Humanitarian Assistance: Funding will support the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling, education, and water and sanitation for displaced persons; provide food aid for vulnerable groups; procure and deliver donated humanitarian commodities such as medicines, equipment, clothing, and food; and improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly. This assistance will be provided by the Department of State and USAID.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation resources are also becoming a major factor in this region. Armenia and Georgia currently have Compacts in operation; Moldova has a Threshold program and is now developing a Compact proposal; and Albania is on its second Threshold program, and Ukraine on its first. The MCC programs are designed to underpin and reinforce all other USG investments without duplicating efforts.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Albania seeks to reinforce the country's partnership with the United States on security issues and to help the country investigate and prosecute corrupt practices, close down criminal networks, accelerate economic growth, develop civil society, and increase investment in its people through improved health programs and workforce development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,101	23,135	-	23,135	32,975
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	17,717	18,910	-	18,910	24,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,115	2,100	-	2,100	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	644	850	-	850	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,125	1,275	-	1,275	2,975

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,101	23,135	-	23,135	32,975
1 Peace and Security	9,777	8,094	-	8,094	13,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	325	-	325	325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	485	650	-	650	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,768	6,619	-	6,619	11,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	524	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,992	6,741	-	6,741	8,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,919	2,877	-	2,877	2,650
2.2 Good Governance	2,996	3,070	-	3,070	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	105	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	972	794	-	794	2,800
3 Investing in People	3,185	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	3,185	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
4 Economic Growth	5,147	5,800	-	5,800	8,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	630	700	-	700	700
4.3 Financial Sector	825	1,000	-	1,000	460
4.4 Infrastructure	571	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	995	1,150	-	1,150	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,126	2,450	-	2,450	5,590
of which: 6 Program Support	550	2,199	-	2,199	2,190
6.1 Program Design and Learning	550	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,199	-	2,199	2,190

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	32,975	13,275	8,450	2,500	8,750	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	24,000	4,300	8,450	2,500	8,750	-
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,975	2,975	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States supports Albania's goal to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions and become an effective member of NATO. Albania is a strong supporter of and participant in Coalition operations and has contributed troops in Iraq and increased its commitments in Afghanistan. Increased assistance will further develop and modernize the Albanian Armed Forces in order to foster a better prepared and more interoperable force, supporting both Albania's NATO membership and participation in Coalition operations. In addition, U.S. assistance will improve the organization of law enforcement and raise professional standards, specifically tackling transnational and organized crime, combating terrorism, interdicting weapons of mass destruction, and cutting sources of terrorist financing. Assistance will also support efforts to counter illicit weapons and human trafficking. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of State, and the Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	8,768		6,619		11,800		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian and/or multi-national operations					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	0	0	700	750	
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>							

This increase reflects a USD 1 million increase to the International Military and Education Training (IMET) budget. This increase is to extend U.S. influence and interests over how Albania, as a new NATO member continues to develop and mature as a military force capable of contributing to international operations within and outside of the NATO umbrella. The IMET increase will provide much needed U.S. training and education for professional education and for technical training to support planned purchases of U.S. equipment. The end state objective is to develop the Albanian military to the point where they can sustain a deployment level of 1,000 troops (8 percent of the total force.)

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,768		6,619		11,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tonnage of conventional munitions destroyed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	21,000	21,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The presence of 100,000 tons of excess communist-era munitions is one of the greatest dangers to Albanian national security. Because munitions depots are spread throughout the country, often adjacent to – or even in the middle of – residential populations, such an explosion would have serious civilian repercussions. This danger was highlighted in March 2008, when an accident at a demilitarization facility killed 26 people, injured hundreds, and damaged thousands of residences. As a result, the Ministry of Defense developed 5-year a National Demilitarization Plan, which the U.S. Government is helping to execute. In 2008, immediate U.S. assistance was directed at funding the clean-up of the Gerdec tragedy. Additionally, the U.S. Government is funding a project to assist in the industrial destruction of 82mm mortars. Beginning in 2010, the U.S. Government intends to provide \$2 million annually to a long-term NATO project to complete demilitarization in Albania. The increase in FY2010 funding will help to fund this new NATO project. The expected result by the end of FY 2010 will be the destruction of 20,000 tons of excess munitions, which will significantly reduce the danger to civilian populations living near storage facilities. The activity will start in 2009; therefore there were no results reported for FY 2008.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Albania’s European Union accession aspirations are contingent upon showing results from a more aggressive effort against organized crime and corruption, more effective governance, and improved public sector and judicial accountability. U.S. assistance will help Albania strengthen the ability of its independent audit and oversight institutions to deter and detect corrupt practices; improve its justice system by implementing transparency and efficiency-enhancing measures in district and appellate courts and increasing access to justice; build the capacity of prosecutors; and promote cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement. The United States will also help Albania consolidate a decade of decentralization reforms by working at the local level to improve the performance of municipal governments through public-private partnerships and improved asset management, service delivery, and urban planning. Increased funding for activities to promote good governance will encourage anti-corruption reform. U.S. support will also help Albania’s non-governmental organizations become more effective in contributing to public policy development, advocating on behalf of citizen interests, and promoting government accountability. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID, the Department of State, and the Department of the Treasury.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	972		794		2,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Albania’s recent NATO membership and its prospect of further integration into European Union will precipitate greater foreign direct investment and force changes in the public sector to match EU norms. Simultaneously, the Stage II Millennium Challenge threshold program will be ending with the possibility of a large U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact to the Government of Albania. Consequently, civil society organizations will be tasked with an even greater challenge to serve as a watchdog on public spending. Currently, civil society in Albania is underdeveloped and unable to adequately fill this greater role. A new initiative funded with the additional resources in FY 2010 will help create a robust network of civil society organizations focused on anti-corruption matters, leveraging the substantial anti-corruption work already underway by different U.S. agencies. FY 2010 resources will be used to significantly increase number of civil society organizations carrying out anti-corruption activities as a result of participating in U.S.–supported civil society program. The following results are expected to be obtained by the end of FY 2010: seven organizations, representing 500 persons, engage in anti-corruption and watchdog activities focused on government reforms. This activity is expected to start in late FY 2010, therefore there are no results reported for FY 2009 and most of the results with the increased 2010 funds will occur in 2011.

Investing in People: Poor health indicators, inadequate support, and inefficiency in Albania’s health sector inhibit the country’s Euro-Atlantic integration and undercut economic growth. Changes in the way primary health care in Albania is organized, financed, and delivered are needed to reduce the incidence of disease and provide protection to vulnerable groups. The Government of Albania has made health care a priority, but to raise overall health standards, the United States will continue support to improve preventive and primary health care and reform health care systems. Severe fiscal constraints make large increases in health investment uncertain. Programs focused on implementing extensive legal, regulatory, financial, and programmatic reforms of the health care system are essential to raising health indicators. Assistance will be provided to address maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and other public health threats. The result will be more efficient, more accessible and higher quality primary health care leading to significant improvements in health indicators and an overall contribution to socio-economic stability. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: Albania faces a major challenge in addressing economic inequality and poverty. Decades of isolation have left its economy and infrastructure in far worse condition than its neighbors. Sustained economic growth – the engine for Albania’s development – is critical to European Union and NATO accession and to Albania’s ability to continue as a moderating force in the Balkans. The economy shows consistent recent growth, fueled by macroeconomic stability and remittances, but remains fragile.

The lack of a reliable and adequate energy supply suppresses private enterprise growth and investment, health and safety. Albania must improve domestic production and increase exports to prosper in today's economically interdependent system. Priority programs include supporting private sector productivity, agriculture sector productivity, trade and investment capacity, and modern energy services. U.S. assistance will help improve the competitiveness of the Albanian private sector through improved technology, standards, management practices and access to markets. Assistance to the energy sector will focus on regional energy market integration, regulatory development and privatization, and improved utility management practices. An increase in U.S. economic growth assistance will help improve private sector productivity and competitiveness, help increase domestic and foreign direct investment, and improve energy market development. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,126		2,450		5,590	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,126		2,450		5,590	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons completing USG-supported workforce development program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

According to the 2008-2009 World Economic Report, Albania's competitiveness index ranks very low among over 100 countries surveyed. One of the major constraints to Albania's competitiveness is the lack of a skilled workforce that meets the requirements and demands of the market economy. USG-supported workforce development programs to date have helped Albanian youths understand how the market economy functions and provided capacity-building experience to the employed or self-employed adults. Other USG-funded development activities have also provided on-the-job training and short-term specialized training to hundreds of employees of small and medium-sized enterprises to improve their productivity and

competitiveness. The increased FY 2010 resources will be used to expand workforce development programs to provide more relevant vocational and professional training to increasingly large number of persons. The expected results by the end of FY 2010 will include: (1) 300 persons completing USG-supported workforce development programs; and (2) 100 persons gaining employment or better employment as a result of participating in USG-supported workforce development programs. The targets for FY 2010 only reflect part of the increased resource level. The targets for FY 2011 will also include contributions from increased 2010 resources. The activity will start in 2009; therefore there were no results reported for FY 2008.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCC approved and funded Albania's \$15.731 million Stage II Threshold Country Plan, which will focus on anti-corruption efforts and tax reform.

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability, and supplement U.S diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and reopen the closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey. Assistance is designed to transform the country into a stable partner, at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected and the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared. In response to a worsened environment for democracy and human rights, nearly half of the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) request for Armenia will be targeted to address these issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	58,026	48,000	-	48,000	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	400	-	400	400
International Military Education and Training	532	300	-	300	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	-	600	1,010

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
1 Peace and Security	10,883	11,818	-	11,818	6,860
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,263	4,800	-	4,800	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,311	4,601	-	4,601	4,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	800	417	-	417	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	509	2,000	-	2,000	850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,971	12,857	-	12,857	14,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,309	2,607	-	2,607	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,353	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,130	700	-	700	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,179	6,550	-	6,550	6,400
3 Investing in People	11,095	8,790	-	8,790	5,750
3.1 Health	6,205	5,500	-	5,500	4,600
3.2 Education	1,019	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,871	3,290	-	3,290	1,150
4 Economic Growth	18,085	17,335	-	17,335	7,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,026	800	-	800	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,371	2,050	-	2,050	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,463	2,200	-	2,200	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	3,973	3,185	-	3,185	500
4.5 Agriculture	4,400	5,500	-	5,500	2,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,852	3,600	-	3,600	2,050
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,600	1,500	-	1,500	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,600	1,500	-	1,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	650	5,490	-	5,490	3,501
6.1 Program Design and Learning	650	157	-	157	125
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,333	-	5,333	3,376

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,860	6,860	14,400	5,750	7,850	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	30,000	2,400	14,400	5,350	7,850	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	-	-	400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	450	450	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional and global security by strengthening Armenia's borders, particularly with Iran, and by helping the Government of Armenia to implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics, and persons. U.S. assistance, through the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), supports the establishment of a professional, NATO-interoperable Armenian military capable of combating terrorism, protecting its territory, and participating in international peacekeeping operations; training and technical assistance to investigators and financial institutions to fight corruption; and conflict mitigation projects through research and grants to non-governmental organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Armenia's adherence to democratic principles worsened in 2008, with the Government's deteriorating human rights record, harassment and retaliation against political opponents, and restriction of fundamental freedoms such as assembly. In response, the United States, through the Department of Justice, Department of State, and USAID, will increase assistance to help strengthen civil society, increase access to objective information, improve checks and balances, and promote political pluralism. Programs will be targeted to increase civic participation and enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand access to objective information by bolstering regional and alternative media; strengthen respect for human rights, including by law enforcement officials; promote political pluralism by strengthening political parties and improving the electoral environment; and improve checks and balances

and government capacity, accountability, and responsiveness by strengthening the legislature, local governments, and the judiciary.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,130		700		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who receive USG-assisted political party, leadership, and political activism training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	943	950	900	1,428	2,000	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The National Democratic Institute (NDI) will build upon the accomplishments of its previous activities in Armenia and expand the focus of its training beyond traditional political party strengthening to include leadership, organizational and democracy skills training for civil society and independent political activists. By expanding the scope, target, and breadth of its training NDI will support a more grass-roots, local-level approach to political processes and democracy skills development; and encourage the emergence of new community-based leaders, opinion setters, and "agents of change". NDI training will improve the democracy, organizational, and leadership skills of individual local community activists, as well as political party members, and promote the capacity of citizens to organize and engage proactively in local community issues and political processes with the intent of generating greater interest, enthusiasm, and capacity for community-based democratic political activity leading up to the 2011 and 2012 elections.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,130		700		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-supported Anti-Corruption Measures Implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	11	13	12	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's Mobilizing Action Against Corruption (MAAC) Activity has been providing technical assistance to the Anti-Corruption Strategy Monitoring Commission in the development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for Armenia. The strategy is expected to be approved by the Government of Armenia in approximately June 2009. All ministries and agencies of the government will then be required to develop action plans for the implementation of measures to fulfill the strategy in their areas of responsibility. USAID and MAAC will provide targeted assistance to a number of ministries and agencies in the implementation of those action plans, as well as supporting Armenian NGOs in monitoring government agency performance.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will strengthen the primary health care system, including the capacity to deliver better health care services that address communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health. In the social sector, efforts will focus on developing capacity and services in four fundamental social protection areas: social insurance (including pensions), employment services, occupational safety, and social assistance for particularly vulnerable populations. In the water sector, access to water will be improved through regulatory reform, better water management, and improvements in water services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	407		400		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of beneficiaries of USG-funded service-oriented programs to reduce non-communicable diseases				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	360,000	408,000	1,235,661	1,220,411	1,083,361	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As a part of primary health care reform expansion, the U.S. will support the Government of Armenia (GOAM) in improving the quality and financing of primary care services. A health care reform project will ensure nationwide implementation of evidence-based practices in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) management to decrease mortality from NCDs, which comprises 85 percent of total adult mortality in Armenia.

While continuing to raise public awareness of NCDs, which was the main focus of USAID supported past interventions to control NCDs, the new project will also target health care providers' capacity for quality and timely NCD management. This includes comprehensive management of NCDs especially in rural health care settings and improved patient referral from primary care to higher level facilities. In order to sustain the achievements, the U.S. will continue to advocate for increased public spending for health and will strengthen GOAM stewardship role in the development, implementation and enforcement of health policies. Special emphasis will be given to ensuring high quality patient-centered services through establishment of independent private practices.

Economic Growth: Armenia's economy continues to grow, but remains dependent on remittances and construction spending. To spur private sector development and thus support the sustainability of economic growth, U.S. assistance, through USAID, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, will broaden and deepen the financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for business expansion, provide technical assistance to promising industries with the potential for job creation, and assist in reforming Armenia's tax system. These efforts will increase access to economic opportunity for all, thus contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reforms, and anti-corruption efforts. Through the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and USAID, U.S. assistance will also continue to support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant and to help Armenia develop indigenous and other energy resources to improve energy security and reduce import dependence.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In March 2006, a five-year \$236 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed with Armenia. The main goal of the program is the reduction of rural poverty through improvements in the agriculture sector, including rehabilitating rural roads and improving irrigation systems. Programs described above in the economic growth objective are designed to provide a stronger environment for this Compact to enable economic growth as well as to complement the rural growth that MCC assistance is targeted to boost.

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a secular, pro-Western, majority Muslim state with significant energy resources, Azerbaijan has the potential to serve as a powerful regional model of reform and prosperity. While the Government of Azerbaijan has taken important steps to further reform in some key areas, the environment for democracy has worsened with increasing pressure and restrictions in areas such as the freedom of assembly, independent media, access to information, and political participation. Much remains to be done to promote the fundamental political and economic reforms required to improve the quality of life and meet the democratic aspirations of the Azerbaijani people. U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan works to: strengthen democracy by promoting democratic reforms, bolstering government checks and balances, and increasing public participation and oversight; combat domestic and transnational criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, trafficking in persons and drug trafficking; broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy; and improve access to and quality of primary and reproductive health care. The United States is working with the Government of Azerbaijan to provide co-financing of some assistance programs, particularly in the areas of economic growth and social services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	18,846	18,500	-	18,500	22,120
Foreign Military Financing	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,990	1,246	-	1,246	1,250
International Military Education and Training	952	900	-	900	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,077	1,300	-	1,300	1,865

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
1 Peace and Security	7,053	5,550	-	5,550	7,115
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	300	-	300	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,400	1,240	-	1,240	1,240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,106	3,900	-	3,900	5,265
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	110	-	110	110
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,843	9,362	-	9,362	12,718
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,922	1,752	-	1,752	2,299
2.2 Good Governance	1,520	1,510	-	1,510	2,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,152	1,835	-	1,835	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,249	4,265	-	4,265	5,619
3 Investing in People	4,192	3,116	-	3,116	3,452

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
3.1 Health	4,192	3,116	-	3,116	3,452
4 Economic Growth	5,253	6,418	-	6,418	6,350
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,294	1,185	-	1,185	950
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,199	670	-	670	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	1,142	2,105	-	2,105	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	600	-	600	600
4.5 Agriculture	100	1,180	-	1,180	1,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	818	678	-	678	1,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	500	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	500	-	500	500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,859	-	1,859	2,043
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	466	-	466	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,393	-	1,393	1,543

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	30,135	7,115	12,718	3,452	6,350	500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,120	350	12,718	2,202	6,350	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,865	1,865	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance through the Department of State and Department of Defense will enhance Azerbaijan's ability to combat terrorism and aid in the struggle against transnational threats. It will strengthen Azerbaijani security institutions, moving them towards NATO standards and improving their ability to work with the United States in Coalition operations as well as continue to help develop Azerbaijani maritime capabilities and contribute to the overall security of the resource-rich Caspian Sea. Programs will also help improve Azerbaijan's airspace management capabilities. The Partnership for Peace will be used to help modernize the military and improve interoperability with NATO. The United States will support defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations to inhibit weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics, human, and other illicit trafficking. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the ability of the Prosecutor General's anti-corruption unit to fight financial crimes and money laundering. A focus of U.S. programs will be working with the government to develop a comprehensive anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering regime.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,106		3,900		5,265	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Navy vessels maintained by US procured maintenance equipment/parts				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Office of Defense Cooperation ODC Baku has been tentatively programmed to receive a \$1 million dollar increase in funding during FY2010. The increase will be dedicated to improving the Azerbaijan Navy’s capability to maintain their ships, in order to provide more vessels that are capable of setting sail at any given time. This will advance Azerbaijan’s efforts to control their territorial waters and enhance Caspian Maritime Security overall. Enhancing Caspian Maritime Security is a stated goal in the Mission Strategic Plan for Azerbaijan and an FY10 Target, as well as a goal in the U.S. European Command regional strategy.

Please note that the FY 2010 activities will be new activities. Therefore, no prior year results associated with this indicator can be provided.

Governing Justly and Democratically: To address a worsening climate for democratic activists and independent voices, the United States will increase assistance to foster democratic reforms, bolster institutional checks and balances, and enhance the capacity of non-governmental actors to participate in governance and make the government more accountable. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance by bolstering judicial independence and the rule of law, fighting corruption, and building parliamentary capacity, responsiveness, and accountability. The United States will help non-governmental organizations and political parties more effectively represent and advocate on behalf of citizen interests and increase public participation. U.S. assistance will increase access to objective information by improving the professional capacity of journalists and by expanding access to non-traditional media platforms, such as the internet and mobile devices. Targeted programs will strengthen legal defense for democratic actors and support improvements to the regulatory environment for civil society and independent media. U.S. assistance will work to improve the environment for free and fair elections by improving domestic monitoring capacity and election administration. Advances in each of these areas will promote the government transparency and accountability needed for Azerbaijan to be a reliable partner of the United States and ensure that the country’s energy revenues are used to improve the lives of its citizens. Programs funded under this objective will be conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Justice, and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,249		4,265		5,619	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted advocacy and watchdog efforts supported by Civil Society Organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	68
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Azerbaijan's slow progress on democratic reform and backsliding in some areas make Governing Justly and Democratically the clear priority for assistance. Increases in U.S. assistance levels under this area will focus on creating an engaged, empowered, educated citizenry better equipped and willing to directly contribute to Azerbaijan's reform process at the grass roots level. Programs will promote increased advocacy and citizen-based watchdog activities in areas such as anti-corruption, legal defense, media rights, human rights, and socio-economic development issues in the communities where citizens live. The request of additional resources to support such activities is to help build a cadre of empowered citizens by expanding U.S. programs beyond the political elite in the capital of Baku, to include active citizens representing all regions of Azerbaijan with specific outreach to youth and women. Thus, in FY2010 USAID will launch a new civil society activity that will build upon previous U.S.-supported democracy programs drawing from lessons learned in Azerbaijan. The new activity will incorporate certain elements of previous programs including community development, citizen advocacy and watchdog efforts, and support for NGO/CSO coalition development. As all of USAID's current civil society programs end in FY2009 and in FY2010, all new funding will be programmed for the new activity

Investing in People: Access to quality healthcare services, including reproductive health, remains a serious concern. With a comparatively high child mortality rate and government health expenditures as a percentage of GDP among the lowest in the world, social investment will be critical to the long-term development of Azerbaijan. The United States will support primary health care reforms in Azerbaijan to achieve more efficient budgeting practices, improve health governance and finance, and increase access to and quality of health services. Building on the development in 2008 of the country's first National Reproductive Health Strategy, U.S. assistance will support reproductive health by increasing the use of modern methods of family planning. The United States will also intensify implementation of new initiatives in tuberculosis and maternal and child health to introduce international standards of control and improve the knowledge of health care providers, respectively. Programs in this objective will be conducted by USAID.

Economic Growth: Azerbaijan's rapid GDP growth in recent years has been driven primarily by the energy sector. Macroeconomic and structural reform to promote sustainable and broad-based growth that diversifies exports and galvanizes rural income and employment is a critical priority of U.S. assistance. Consequently, U.S. assistance, through USAID, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, will focus on economic diversification, private sector development, transparency in revenue and expenditure management processes, anti-inflation strategies, sustainable development, and financial sector regulatory reform. This support is particularly important given the current constraints emanating from the international financial crisis. U.S. programs will also continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan on accession to the World Trade Organization, on

improving the climate for private sector development, and on identifying value chains that have high potential for income growth, employment, and export expansion.

Humanitarian Assistance: Through the Department of State, U.S. humanitarian assistance will focus on relieving the suffering of vulnerable groups, particularly the large number of internally displaced persons uprooted from their homes by the unsettled conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. Funding will be used to deliver and distribute medical supplies, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance to Belarus is to support the country's transition to a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous state. Belarus has an authoritarian regime that disregards fundamental rights of assembly, association, and expression. The authorities continue to commit frequent serious abuses, notably against peaceful demonstrators, pro-democracy activists, and opposition politicians. The state controls nearly all registered media outlets, harasses independent journalists and severely restricts press freedoms. The judicial system is in practice not independent. Courts and prosecutors pursue politically motivated charges and convictions against perceived regime opponents and unregistered non-governmental organizations. Flaws in the September 2008 parliamentary elections, most notably the non-transparent vote count, clearly demonstrated the regime's resolve to retain control of the political sphere. Despite this highly restrictive operating environment, U.S. assistance will continue to support the goal of empowering the Belarusian people to determine their own future and reform their state. Social and humanitarian programs will fight transnational threats and demonstrate U.S. support for the well-being of the Belarusian people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000
1 Peace and Security	-	190	-	190	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	190	-	190	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,162	9,020	-	9,020	13,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,743	1,200	-	1,200	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,419	7,820	-	7,820	10,500
3 Investing in People	730	1,890	-	1,890	1,400
3.1 Health	-	240	-	240	300
3.2 Education	400	1,100	-	1,100	600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	330	550	-	550	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	400	-	400	400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	400	-	400	400
of which: 6 Program Support	-	258	-	258	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	258	-	258	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,000	200	13,000	1,400	-	400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	15,000	200	13,000	1,400	-	400

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Assistance under this objective will be targeted to address the problem of trafficking in persons. U.S. programs help raise awareness of the threat of trafficking in persons and support job training and victim reintegration services for vulnerable populations, including victims of trafficking and those at risk of being trafficked from depressed and border areas.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The vast majority of U.S. assistance to Belarus will be targeted to strengthen the capacity of the pro-democracy forces, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population and to deepen and broaden the demand within Belarus for democratic change. In the lead up to Belarus's 2011 presidential election, increased U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of the democratic forces to strategize, organize, and more effectively reach constituents through improved communication skills and the development of issue-based platforms. U.S. programs will also work to increase the participation of targeted groups, such as women and youth, in the political process. U.S. assistance will support civil society organizations, such as labor unions, advocacy groups, business, and professional associations to increase public participation and raise public awareness of the capacity of non-governmental actors to enact positive change. U.S. funding for organizations such as think tanks will give pro-democracy actors the tools and ideas to define alternatives to the regime's state-controlled market socialism. Increased U.S. assistance will enhance support for external media broadcasting into Belarus and grants and training for Belarusian media outlets and journalists operating in-country will increase access to objective information. U.S.-sponsored exchange programs will expose Belarusians to democratic cultures and values. Given the Government of Belarus' harassment, intimidation, and detention of pro-democracy activists and other individuals exercising their fundamental rights, U.S. funding will support oppressed activists in defense of human rights. This assistance will be administered by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,743		1,200		2,500		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted political party training					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	1,579	566	750	4,960		800	2,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The political system in Belarus is based on unlimited presidential authority, with the direct control over all branches of power. Over the last years, the political system in Belarus has continued its undemocratic

practices suppressing all alternative political voices, the most recent national election in 2008 was no exception. Pro-democracy forces are allowed, but only token representation in the local election commissions. No opposition candidates were elected to the Parliament in 2008 and the elections were again manipulated by the Government of Belarus. To counteract the government non-democratic and often violent repression of the expression of political will, U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Belarus in this area are to develop viable political parties and their coalitions so that they are effective and accountable and are able to represent and respond to citizens' interests and concerns. Looking to the next election, assistance will focus on the parties' campaigning capacities and ability to develop platforms and messages that resonate with the citizens. The opposition demonstrated better capacity to act as a unified and effective force as demonstrated by the 2008 Parliamentary elections, even though they won no seats. In 2008, in preparation for the Parliamentary elections, the U.S. supported training of party activists, candidates and campaign managers; the targets were significantly overachieved.

Increased funding in FY2010 manifests the U.S. commitment to democratizing the electoral and other political processes in Belarus. Funding will be provided to the United Democratic Forces (UDF) coalition and individually, to pro-democracy parties. Assistance will be critical to survival and development of parties and their branches as their increased organizational capacity meets resistance and harassment by the Government of Belarus. The political party training in non-election years is conducted on the national level to support party building efforts, planning capacity and outreach; at the regional level, training will support outreach of regional political and civic activists in Belarus. The next Presidential election should be conducted late 2010 - early 2011, so increased funding will sustain pro-democracy political parties in their campaign and election monitoring efforts, and will potentially assist civic groups launch an independent observation. Post Parliamentary election, increased funding will contribute to analysis of the results and lessons learned for continued party building. Training targets will depend on external factors that are outside the U.S. manageable interest, such as the reaction of the government of Belarus to increased party activities. Traditionally, repression during the election years peaks so the 2010 targets are set with this caveat.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,743		1,200		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		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 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4	5	6	8	8	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Political competition program area will remain the U.S. foreign assistance priority in Belarus. FY 2010 increased funding will focus on supporting the organizational capacity of pro-democracy groups and parties, strengthening their internal democracy, expanding their membership and making them more inclusive to underrepresented groups, such as women and youth. The number of parties represents officially registered structures with the national and regional representations, so no significant increase in the number of parties is expected; this constitutes approximately 50 percent of all registered political parties. Outreach and member enrollment activities in Belarus are extremely difficult, as there are numerous administrative, economic and regulatory measures that the government uses to discourage citizens from supporting a pro-democracy party

or becoming its member. The latter may cost Belarusians their jobs so additional and targeted efforts are needed to overcome fear or apathy. U.S. assistance will continue to place a special focus on training for women activists. Women and youth were an important focus during past years as specialized trainings and roundtables were conducted to prepare youth for the election and to identify issues. Increased funding in the political competition area will contribute to build the capacity and infrastructure of the UDF and pro-democratic political parties on the national, regional and local levels. Women and youth training and other targeted activities will continue as will issue-specific message development for all constituencies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,419		7,820		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of journalists trained by USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	13	71	65	96	65	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The freedom of speech and a citizen’s right for information are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, however the government regards those who attempt to provide access to objective information as dissenting voices. The U.S. foreign assistance priority is to assist in establishing a viable independent media sector. Thus, assistance activities and the independent media’s activities are viewed as contrary to the national interests of the country, and meet with violent government reaction. Media outlets are silenced by repressive media laws and licensing rules, libel suits, arbitrary closure of independent media outlets, discriminatory pricing for print and distribution, and systematic harassment of journalists.

The increased FY 2010 funding in the Media Freedom and Freedom of Information program element will sustain activities of the surviving print media in Belarus and support development of the electronic media, including the dynamic European Radio for Belarus (ERB), an external media outlet which delivers objective information to Belarusian citizens via terrestrial and satellite radio as well as the internet. Additional funding will support more professional training opportunities for independent media managers and journalists, including training and internships outside Belarus. The expected result is that media outlets will become more sustainable legally and financially. Funds will also contribute to the increased flow of objective and fact-based information that is available to citizens. Special focus will be made on the training and professional development of the independent internet-based media and other new forms of media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,419		7,820		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of NGOs using USG assistance to improve organizational capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	45	73	71	72	97	125
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. civil society development programs in Belarus encourage democracy development through organizational development, constituency building, creation of issue-based networks, and improved legal support for civil society writ large. The environment continues to be very challenging; Belarusian NGOs operate in a hostile legal environment which makes illegal or even criminal most forms of independent civic activity. Due to persistent and relentless government repression of the civil society, the sector has proven weak and unable to offer a strong vision to challenge mainstream society's reluctance for change. There is a need to revitalize civil society as a sector, reaching out to new, previously untapped populations. U.S. funds will continue to support networking and capacity building activities of the civil society through the grants programs of the main implementing agencies. Increased FY 2010 funding will emphasize organizational strengthening, constituency-building, and support for policy and advocacy initiatives. In addition to more politically active civil society organizations, assistance will be extended to support environmental and social service NGOs, business associations and community based organizations involved in advocacy efforts, and community development activities. Additional funding will greatly increase the U.S.'s ability to work on the grassroots coalition-building and association-strengthening. Support will be also provided to networks or umbrella organizations so that they can sustain the development of the sector as a whole.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,419		7,820		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of non-state news outlets assisted by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	18	13	15	8	8	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The freedom of speech and a citizen's right for information are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus but the government, however, regards those who attempt to provide access to objective information as dissenting voices. The U.S. foreign assistance priority is to assist in establishing a viable independent media sector. Thus, assistance activities and the independent media's activities are viewed as contrary to the national interests of the country, and meet with violent government reaction. Media outlets

are silenced by repressive media laws and licensing rules, libel suits, arbitrary closure of independent media outlets, discriminatory pricing for print and distribution, and systematic harassment of journalists.

The increased FY 2010 funding in the Media Freedom and Freedom of Information program element will sustain activities of the surviving print media in Belarus and support development of the electronic media, including the dynamic ERB, an external media outlet which delivers objective information to Belarusian citizens via terrestrial and satellite radio as well as the internet. Although the Belarus environment is volatile, the expected result is that public access to objective information will increase, and media outlets and associations will be better able to defend themselves against legal and administrative harassment. The development and use of internet based media will address the need for objective information and attract Belarusians, especially youth, to civil activities.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support access to independent higher education for Belarusian youth and address the transnational problem of tuberculosis. U.S. assistance in the area of higher education will provide students with an alternative to the regime-controlled education system, including those the regime has deprived of an education due to their political activism. Funding will support distance learning and capacity-building of the European Humanities University, an independent Belarusian institution operating in exile in Lithuania. Since tuberculosis (TB) continues to pose high risks to the health of Belarusians assistance will focus on providing technical assistance to health professionals in revising national policies and guidelines in accordance with international standards. Assistance in combating TB will reinforce the Global Fund grant to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and will be administered by USAID.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State humanitarian programs will support the delivery of donated medicine, medical and relief supplies, and medical expertise to the most vulnerable Belarusian populations and support distribution of non-medical assistance to institutionalized and other vulnerable populations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A democratic, economically sound, and secure Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is critical to stability in the Balkans. However, BiH continues to face the challenges of a fractious political environment that undermines reforms and state-level institutions; strained relations between ethnic groups; complex and overlapping layers of government with fragile structures at the state level; endemic corruption; and porous borders. While BiH has made strides since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, its long-term sustainability is still in question. It is vital to U.S. interests that Bosnia's ethnic divisions are not again exploited by politicians with ethno-nationalist agendas, creating the potential for violent conflict. The United States seeks to ensure BiH's stability and security by embedding it in Euro-Atlantic structures. To this end, U.S. assistance focuses on helping BiH develop fully functioning, state-level institutions capable of managing its national security, economy, and governance. Priorities for U.S. foreign assistance are strengthening national capacity for defense, counter-terrorism, and the rule of law, including law enforcement. Continued progress in the economic and governance spheres, including improving BiH's democratic culture through grassroots efforts, is also essential to ensure that BiH remains on the path toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration and toward becoming a fully democratic, multi-ethnic state.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,773	29,444	-	29,444	38,565
Foreign Military Financing	3,292	3,600	-	3,600	6,000
International Military Education and Training	978	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,243	1,400	-	1,400	2,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
1 Peace and Security	10,284	12,726	-	12,726	20,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	843	700	-	700	900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	700	-	700	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,870	11,126	-	11,126	14,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	171	200	-	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,721	13,168	-	13,168	15,886
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,925	6,494	-	6,494	8,816
2.2 Good Governance	3,209	1,524	-	1,524	3,145
2.4 Civil Society	2,587	5,150	-	5,150	3,925
4 Economic Growth	8,281	9,550	-	9,550	11,279
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	912	810	-	810	810
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	1,790	-	1,790	2,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,300	-	2,300	2,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,395	4,650	-	4,650	5,669
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,874	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,840	2,628	-	2,628	2,424
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,840	250	-	250	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,378	-	2,378	2,324

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,665	20,500	15,886	-	11,279	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,565	11,400	15,886	-	11,279	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance will help BiH align, equip, and train multi-ethnic state-level security forces capable of contributing to global security and work toward NATO accession as a member of the Partnership for Peace. Funding for defense and military restructuring, reform, and operations will support the unified national-level defense structure under a national ministry and operational command, with common training and personnel systems. This will eventually transform the armed forces of BiH into a professional and NATO-interoperable force. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance and equipment to BiH law enforcement institutions, particularly new state-level agencies, to professionalize domestic law enforcement and build their capacity to fight organized crime and terrorism. Building expertise in countering illicit trafficking in conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials is also vital to reducing the availability of small arms and light weapons, preventing the proliferation of WMD, and enhancing border security, in a country where transnational movement of terrorists threatens U.S. national security. The increase in the assistance request from FY 2009 levels is principally due to the inclusion of support for the U.S. contribution to the Office of the High Representative (OHR) in the BiH bilateral assistance budget (rather than the Europe Regional assistance budget) for the first time and an expansion of border-security assistance programming. Programs under this objective will be conducted principally by the Department of State and Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,870		11,126		14,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement facilities built, refurbished, equipped with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	5	10	11
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in FY 2010 funding in this program area will support increased training and technical assistance in policy and procedures for state level law enforcement agencies. In addition, \$1.2 million of the increase over FY 2009 funding in this program area will support the second, equipment intensive year of a five year project to improve border security. With FY10 funds, the U.S. will assist the BiH Foreigner Affairs Service with software development, creation of a biometrics data repository and refurbishment of a server room.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people from 'at-risk' groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The \$4,000 in FY2010 funds requested is the estimated U.S. contribution to the annual budget of the Office of High Representative and therefore does not represent specific program assistance. With the \$1,944 in FY2009 funds allocated in this program area, the U.S. expects to fund targeted programming that would work to improve relations between the three main ethnic groups in BiH. As these programs have yet to be designed, Post is not yet able to identify a target for FY2009. Possible interventions could focus on formal and non-formal education working to help youth understand their rights, analyze ethnic differences, and transform their attitudes so that they can build cooperative relationships with individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. Ethnic and religious differences in BiH persist and combine with deep-seated, war-spawned grievances that impede the country's progress. Failure to bridge ethnic divides and quash messages of prejudice and hate will increase the potential for future inter-ethnic conflict and lessen the chances for a sustainable Bosnia.

Governing Justly and Democratically: A high priority for U.S. assistance to BiH is to help foster more accountable and functional government. This includes helping BiH to strengthen the capacity of state level institutions, including the State Parliament, and enhance citizen interaction with these institutions; foster local government reform and decentralization to the municipal level; and capitalize on opportunities to reform its constitution, laws, and legal institutions. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Department of Justice, and Department of State programs will help reduce corruption and strengthen justice sector capabilities and judicial independence through training of investigators, prosecutors, and judges and through other forms of technical assistance to the justice sector primarily at the state level. The United States will assist BiH to strengthen its civil society and increase participation of vulnerable and minority groups. Increased funding is requested to intensify engagement with the justice sector, civil society, and local government and to fund programs that build trust among BiH ethnic communities and improve support for diversity in the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,925		6,494		8,816	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	1,253	770	970
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in the FY 2010 request for the program area over the FY2009 allocation reflects a reserve of \$1,245 to fund potential assistance to facilitate the process of constitutional reform, should this process be reinitiated. Political factors have kept such reform off the agenda since 2006, but the U.S. mission will be ready should it be resurrected in 2010. In addition, the increase requested will also support a second Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) position through the State Department/ Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) program. This second RLA is projected to train an additional 200 justice sector professionals over and above the 770 professionals that OPDAT and USAID plan to train in FY2009.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,209		1,524		3,145	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Sub-national Government Entities receiving USG assistance to Improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	56	56	71	71
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in funding requested in FY 2010 over the FY 2009 allocation for this program area reflects no change in performance targets. The FY 2009 allocation for USAID's local government program, Governance Accountability Project II, will be supplemented by \$1,426 in FY 2008 funds so that USAID's support can be maintained in all 71 municipalities participating in the GAP II project.

Economic Growth: Significant progress has already been made in helping BiH modernize its economy. Ongoing U.S. support for tax reform and the banking sector as well as past support for the privatization of state owned enterprises are notable successes. BiH has also accelerated efforts to remove impediments to small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, indicators for ease of business formation in BiH remain quite low, and the country remains one of the poorest in the region. Follow-on assistance will focus on strengthening the business and financial sector enabling environments for SMEs, including through support for improved access to credit, with the goal of facilitating accession to the European Union and improving long-term employment and the policy environment. In addition, the United States will provide direct assistance to SMEs to improve market linkages, increase productivity, and expand job creation. To help BiH attract foreign direct investment and improve its access to other markets, USAID and the Departments of Treasury and Commerce will provide technical assistance to develop capacity and the enabling environment for trade and investment. In FY 2010, significant reflows from a business development lending program that have supplemented U.S. economic assistance to BiH will decline; as a result, increased funding is requested to continue robust economic assistance activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,395		4,650		5,669	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	47,000,000	47,000,000	0	20,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Recent macroeconomic data, as well as forecasts for 2009 and 2010, stress that BiH is facing a strong decline in industrial production and GDP growth with substantial job losses. With an increase of \$1 million in this program area over FY2009, Post will support a new Development Credit Authority (DCA) program to mitigate the impacts of the financial and economic crisis in BiH by directly increasing access to credit for the SME sector. This DCA will provide a guarantee of up to 50 percent for individual loans to SMEs. In doing so, SMEs will use new capital for improvements to product lines, hire new employees, and/or build new facilities. Preserving jobs and markets for SMEs is critical given the (expected) economic crisis in 2009 and 2010. It is anticipated that with a \$1 million contribution, the U.S. could leverage approximately \$20 million in new loans will be generated for the SME sector. A DCA is a U.S. guarantee provided to commercial banks to facilitate the development of new loan portfolios that lenders may be reluctant to engage. This DCA will directly impact both FIRMA and FARMA (new SME programs currently in procurement) as access to credit creates private sector expansion. Past DCAs, to which the U.S. has committed \$2 million, have resulted in lending of over \$47 million and are directly responsible for the creation of over 550 new jobs and indirectly for several thousand.

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria has made impressive progress since the end of the Cold War, becoming a NATO member in 2004 and entering the European Union in 2007. Ensuring that Bulgaria remains a dependable and increasingly capable NATO ally is a key priority for U.S. assistance. Bulgaria has increased its contributions to Coalition operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has concluded strategically and operationally important basing agreements with the United States. At the same time, it benefits from U.S. assistance in completing its military modernization, improving interoperability with NATO forces, and increasing its deployment capabilities. Bulgaria also still possesses enormous stockpiles of Cold War-era small arms and light weapons and ammunition, stored at poorly maintained and insecure facilities. The focus of U.S. assistance remains on helping Bulgaria build the capabilities it needs to become a truly integrated member of the Euro-Atlantic community and a strong partner of the United States in countering common security threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	16,100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	800
Foreign Military Financing	6,584	7,400	-	7,400	13,200
International Military Education and Training	1,657	1,600	-	1,600	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	400	-	400	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	16,100
1 Peace and Security	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	15,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	15,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	80
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	70

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,100	15,300	800	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	800	-	800	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	13,200	13,200	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,100	15,300	800	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECEA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The top U.S. priority for assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2010 is to complete its military transformation and improve its interoperability with NATO forces to enable effective participation in NATO and other Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will support security restructuring, reform, and operations by building Bulgaria's NATO niche capabilities and will also directly support Bulgaria's ongoing participation in Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will also help counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons by supporting the destruction of Bulgaria's excess small arms and light weapons and ammunition, which are a proliferation risk and a threat to the civilian population, as evidenced by the massive explosions in July 2008 at a munitions depot near Sofia. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,541		9,400		15,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Bulgarian forces participating in ISAF operations in Afghanistan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
60	80	420	470	470	500	620
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance is vital to increasing Bulgaria's participation in overseas military operations and training under Joint Task Force-East. In 2008, Bulgaria added 50 additional troops to its contingent in Afghanistan (bringing the total to 470), and deployed its first Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (OMLT) in 2009. It is committed to having a more deployable, combat ready and NATO interoperable force. Current and planned projects include: improvements to the Bulgarian Modeling and Simulation Center, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear equipment for the Bulgarian Armed Forces, Defense Language Institute Instructors (as English language skill is essential to interoperability on deployments), individual equipment for deployed forces, and a coastal surveillance system for Black Sea security. In 2010 and beyond, the U.S. will focus assistance resources toward facilitating a more ambitious, consolidated mission in Afghanistan with the goal of enabling Bulgaria to deploy a NATO interoperable, battalion-sized force. U.S. support is essential to keeping Bulgaria on track to complete this consolidation, deploy additional OMLTs and step up its cooperation in civilian reconstruction and counternarcotics efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States retains a strategic interest in helping Bulgaria complete its transformation into a modern European democracy with an improved standard of living that enhances stability and security throughout the Balkans. Modest funding will be used to help consolidate and

accelerate crucial internal governance, corruption control and rule of law reforms and broaden the U.S. partnership with Bulgaria as an emerging donor in the region. Funds will also support the participation of Bulgarians in non-governmental professional networks in Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea region, the building of public-private alliances to address development challenges facing Bulgaria, and the advancement of U.S. objectives in Bulgaria through U.S. assistance legacy institutions such as the America for Bulgaria Foundation.

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' top assistance priority for Croatia is to ensure that it fulfills its role as a well-equipped and active NATO ally that can promote peace and stability both in its immediate Southeastern Europe neighborhood and beyond. As Croatia works towards implementing the necessary reforms to obtain European Union membership and further advance its interoperability with international and NATO forces, U.S. programs help to enhance Croatia's military capabilities so that it can steadily increase its contributions to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and missions elsewhere. Croatia is a strong U.S. partner and an anchor of stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	309	500	-	500	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	595	500	-	500	450

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
1 Peace and Security	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	595	500	-	500	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	309	1,500	-	1,500	3,900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is needed to help secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Funding will also promote defense reform and military restructuring, which are essential for

establishing interoperability capabilities required both to participate in Coalition operations with the United States and to meet NATO’s performance-based membership criteria. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	309	1,500		3,900		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Croatian troops serving in international missions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	400	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The top two U.S. goals in Croatia are having Croatia be a capable and contributing NATO member and a global partner in advancing freedom and countering terrorism. U.S. security assistance programs are critical to the development of the professional capabilities and compatibility of the Croatian armed forces. Starting in FY 2009 and continuing in FY 2010, the U.S. will support expansion of Croatian participation in NATO and UN operations, including in Afghanistan and Kosovo. The U.S. will work to build Croatia’s capabilities so that it is increasingly independent in troop deployments to enable the government of Croatia to contribute even more effectively to the needs of NATO and UN missions. Indicator levels align with the plans of the Croatian Ministry of Defense. Increased funding in FY 2010 would be used to support the development of niche capabilities and to provide the necessary advanced equipment to operate successfully in coalition operations.

Cyprus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. goals in Cyprus include building regional stability through a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute, enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation, promoting economic prosperity and security, and disrupting criminal organizations, particularly networks of human traffickers. Foreign assistance focuses on creating conditions conducive to the resolution of the Cyprus dispute, supporting reunification of the island, promoting mutual understanding between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, addressing economic disparities between the two communities, and supporting initiatives that encourage a durable, comprehensive settlement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
1 Peace and Security	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	570	-	570	557
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	570	-	570	557

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Cyprus-specific challenges center on maintaining momentum for the United Nations-brokered negotiations, a widening social gap between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, and persistent economic disparity between the two groups. Trust between the two communities remains disturbingly low and the evidence of practical progress on issues of interest to ordinary citizens remains overshadowed by the political environment. There is concern that anti-settlement voices have gained ground due to a lack of interaction between the two communities, under-developed civil society, and differences in opportunity.

U.S. assistance addresses the factors impeding a political settlement, encourages the growth of political will to find a solution, and builds the capacity of civil society across the island to advocate for reconciliation and reunification. The United States is the main donor providing foreign assistance in Cyprus that promotes a settlement. The European Union's (EU) aid and trade assistance to the Turkish Cypriots following their reunification vote in 2004 focuses on infrastructure and harmonization with EU standards. It provides a more modest amount to promote reconciliation between the two communities and the funds have only

recently started to flow

U.S. assistance concentrates on encouraging Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together to resolve shared problems, creating economic opportunities and enhancing economic growth in the Turkish Cypriot community, and increasing Turkish Cypriot access to Greek Cypriot markets and services as well as to U.S. and international markets for trade and investment. U.S. assistance provides the primary resources for programs in critical areas such as banking reform, private sector-led growth, workforce development, vocational training, natural resource management, and the adoption of international norms that include anti-money laundering measures. Scholarships, training, and grant programs provide opportunities for individuals and civil society groups to network in areas of common interest, including peace building, and support projects bringing citizens closer to the peace process. Those projects include a community media center, the promotion of youth activism, evidence-based public discourse on the challenges and benefits of reconciliation, and continuation of work in areas of common concern. Among the latter are tolerance and education, the preservation of cultural heritage, the prevention of trafficking in persons, and the management of shared natural resources. These programs will be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State.

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Czech Republic, with its membership in NATO and the European Union and increasing activism in international affairs, has proven an important and reliable ally in promoting democracy, market reforms, anti-terrorism, missile defense, and non-proliferation. Despite the increasing political, material, and human cost of supporting and participating in Coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute among our strongest security partners. It has deployed, on average, four percent of its total forces overseas in support of U.S. and Allied security objectives. Continuing U.S. security assistance provides an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability for the region and to further support participation of the armed forces of the Czech Republic in Coalition operations alongside the United States in pursuit of mutual security interests and goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,845	3,000	-	3,000	7,000
International Military Education and Training	1,601	1,550	-	1,550	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
I Peace and Security	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Czech Republic is making important strides in modernizing its military to provide better-equipped and -trained forces to participate in international security operations in Kosovo and Afghanistan. U.S. assistance helps increase the Czech Republic's capability to enhance regional stability and contribute to Coalition operations around the globe. It demonstrates the importance to the United States of Czech participation in these operations and fosters a political base in the Czech Republic that is receptive to such missions. Funding will provide a range of training and equipment to fulfill NATO niche requirements as well as support English language training and professional military education, which will improve the interoperability of the Czech military with NATO and U.S. forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,446		4,550		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of flight hours of U.S.-supplied EDA C-130a used in operations that fight terrorism, and promote peace and stability in Kosovo and Afghanistan.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	250	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Government of the Czech Republic, including the small but effective Czech Army, has proven to be a stalwart partner in NATO and U.S.-led coalition operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo. In recent years, the Czechs have maintained an average monthly deployment level of close to 1,000 troops in support of these missions. However, a major handicap for the Czechs has been a lack of transport aircraft that would allow their troops to independently deploy to Afghanistan and Kosovo. The U.S. has provided strategic airlift for these deployments. To fill this void, the U.S. has offered to provide 4 EDA KC-130s as part of the increased funding that would also be used to provide training, logistical, and other support to the Czech Air Force. With the required training and assistance, the Czechs would be able to utilize the EDA C-130s to independently deploy their troops. Once the Czechs have this capacity, the U.S. would be able to use its own military transport aircraft to support U.S. or other coalition missions.

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is a strong European ally, deeply engaged in Afghanistan and other U.S. foreign policy priority areas around the world. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides an important signal to the Estonian public and parliament of the importance the United States places on such out-of-arena engagements and Estonia's contribution to them. It will shore up domestic Estonian support at a crucial juncture when the Estonian government wishes to do more in Afghanistan, contribute to improved NATO interoperability, sustain and expand Estonia's firm partnership with the United States, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kosovo. Beyond that, U.S. assistance will facilitate Estonia's role as an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and further afield.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,068	1,000	-	1,000	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
I Peace and Security	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance is important both substantively and symbolically to U.S. efforts to strengthen security ties with Estonia. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for global Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. U.S. security assistance will promote increased NATO interoperability and improve Estonian defense capabilities and force readiness through training and the provision of military equipment. U.S. programs will bolster the capability of Estonia's armed forces to conduct peacekeeping operations and help develop Estonia's NATO niche capabilities to further contribute to global security and counter-terrorism goals. The programs will also allow Estonia to continue efforts to provide training and share NATO accession experience with its neighbors, such as Georgia and Ukraine.

These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,573		2,500		4,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Estonian Military Personnel Engaged in Overseas Operations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
90	250	250	250	250	250	275
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While Estonia's numbers are small, the actual commitment with respect to size of defense forces, approximately 10 percent, is one of the largest amongst NATO members. Improving the force through the procurement, equipping and training of the Estonian Defense Force increases Estonia's ability to interact with NATO and coalition forces, and gives them the tools they need to deploy, putting them on a more equal footing as far as capability and interoperability. By acquiring the necessary equipment and training to meet internal force goals, they can posture their force to meet external force goals whether it be as part of NATO or Coalition Operations. Estonia has met these challenges in the past with commitments to Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq. Estonia has expressed a desire to continue operations with U.S. and other key allies.

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Georgia has achieved considerable progress on democratic and economic reform since the 2003 Rose Revolution, turning Georgia from a nearly failed state towards a more democratic, market-oriented country able to respond to the needs of its population and to be a responsible international partner. U.S. assistance has played a catalyzing role in Georgia's progress, but more remains to be done, and the August 2008 conflict with Russia threatened to derail gains made. In October 2008, the United States pledged to provide \$1 billion in economic and related assistance to Georgia over the next two years to assist internally displaced people (IDPs), rebuild damaged infrastructure, and help restore investor confidence in the Georgian economy. Funding was also allocated to provide urgently needed assistance to secure Georgia's land and sea borders and help rebuild the capacity of its police force to secure post-conflict areas and enable the safe and orderly return of IDPs. The \$1 billion assistance package augments ongoing U.S. assistance to Georgia by focusing on the following goals: strengthening checks and balances; developing a more vibrant civil society and political pluralism; bolstering independent media and access to information; improving respect for human rights; ensuring equitable treatment for ethnic and religious minorities; increasing economic prosperity for all echelons of society; increasing energy diversification; and providing for better health services and education. The FY 2010 budget request has been calibrated to take into account post-conflict needs and compliment the large influx of U.S. and other donor assistance funding provided to help Georgia recover from the conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	50,091	52,000	242,500	294,500	62,050
Economic Support Fund	315,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	11,000	-	11,000	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	850	-	850	850
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	799	1,150	-	1,150	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,210	2,200	-	2,200	2,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
1 Peace and Security	29,794	21,377	20,500	41,877	26,375
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	560	500	-	500	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,900	1,300	2,600	3,900	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,783	18,407	15,900	34,307	22,925
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	641	300	-	300	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	880	350	2,000	2,350	300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,030	520	-	520	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,980	14,629	20,000	34,629	20,371
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,865	3,329	6,500	9,829	4,675
2.2 Good Governance	5,738	4,587	7,000	11,587	5,350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,613	2,186	-	2,186	3,200
2.4 Civil Society	16,764	4,527	6,500	11,027	7,146
3 Investing in People	15,764	8,165	68,500	76,665	9,490
3.1 Health	12,101	5,950	5,500	11,450	7,475
3.2 Education	2,530	2,215	-	2,215	2,015
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,133	-	63,000	63,000	-
4 Economic Growth	284,822	20,829	133,500	154,329	25,314
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	254,741	1,500	3,000	4,500	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,963	2,432	-	2,432	3,070
4.3 Financial Sector	458	1,640	6,500	8,140	1,654
4.4 Infrastructure	13,575	4,110	113,000	117,110	3,800
4.5 Agriculture	3,695	3,524	7,000	10,524	6,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,773	7,623	4,000	11,623	4,890
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,545	-	-	-	850
4.8 Environment	72	-	-	-	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,000	2,200	-	2,200	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000	2,200	-	2,200	1,500
6 Program Support	4,490	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,290	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,200	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,042	5,472	-	5,472	5,016
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,042	927	-	927	1,090
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,545	-	4,545	3,926

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	83,050	26,375	20,371	9,490	25,314	1,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	62,050	6,225	20,371	8,640	25,314	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	-	-	850	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will continue to support stabilization operations and security

sector reform. Programs will be designed, consistent with international legal considerations, to improve the professionalism, training, defensive operations, and peacekeeping capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable them to host future NATO exercises. Programs will also enhance Georgia's ability to secure its borders by detecting and deterring trafficking in persons, weapons of mass destruction, narcotics, and other illicit materials. Georgia has taken a number of steps to reform its Ministries of Interior and Defense and has made dramatic progress in reducing corruption and increasing the professionalism of its national police force. U.S. assistance will build on these gains and strengthen rule of law through management training and by equipping law enforcement authorities to better combat organized crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing. As a result of the August 2008 conflict, existing conflict resolution and confidence building programming between Abkhazia and South Ossetia and Georgia was halted. To the extent such programs are restarted, care will need to be taken to ensure that they do not undercut Georgia's territorial integrity.

Governing Justly and Democratically: While Georgia has made significant strides in some areas of governmental reform, recent events such as the August 2008 conflict have brought a further decline in confidence in public institutions. Challenges remain in key areas: free and fair elections, political pluralism, a robust civil society, good governance, media independence, and judicial independence. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to promote informed civic participation and public debate, advocate on behalf of citizen interests, and promote government accountability. U.S. assistance will improve checks and balances by building legislative oversight of the executive, promoting decentralization by strengthening municipal governance, improving judicial independence, and advancing implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a more adversarial justice system compliant with international standards. These reforms are central to ensuring Georgia realizes its aspiration of Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. efforts will bolster political pluralism and democratic parties, work with the government to implement anti-corruption measures and ensure free and fair electoral processes, and increase respect for human rights, including by law enforcement officials. Bolstering democracy and the rule of law in Georgia will serve to enhance regional stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,613		2,186		3,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Average of Freedom House Nations in Transit Index Scores for Democratic Governance, Independent Mass Media, Judicial Independence, Electoral Process, Civil Society, and Corruption				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
5	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Mass protests in late 2007, subsequently disbanded by the government, led to political crisis in Georgia. Public criticism following the government closure of two independent TV stations led to early presidential and parliamentary elections in 2008. During and after the conflict between Russia and Georgia, weaknesses in media freedom and government transparency led to a renewed sense that more efforts to promote democracy are necessary. Since the conflict, the Government has taken some steps to improve media

freedom (such as granting a license to Maestro TV). Freedom House reported that due to the unbalanced system of governance, TV closures, and violent and unconstitutional political competition, Georgia's scores for National Democratic Governance, Independent Mass Media, and the Electoral Process all fell.

An additional \$1,014,000 of FSA in Political Competition and Consensus Building will intensify U.S. efforts with political parties inside and outside government to help them reconnect parties with their electorate, expanding public outreach and consultation into the regions, and developing party platforms and constructive approaches to coalition building and developing policy alternatives. To build trust in the electoral system, the U.S. will work to clarify the legal framework of the electoral system and work to improve the creation of accurate voter lists. By expanding parties' understanding of the need to work constructively on policy-related approaches, as well as improving trust in the electoral system, a more varied representation of parties participating in Parliament and active political debate will expand the representation of various views in political processes in Georgia.

Investing in People: Despite improvements in this area, the technical, administrative, and financial capacity of the Georgian government to deliver health, education, and other social services to its people remains limited. As a result of the extraordinary demands placed on the Georgian government's budget to cope with the aftershocks of the August conflict, its capacity to provide these services has been further diminished. Funding through USAID will support ongoing policy reform, including public expenditure targeting mechanisms, to improve health, education, and social systems. Health programs will increase access to affordable quality health services by providing improved maternal and child health care to reverse backsliding in Georgia's under-five mortality rate and address Georgia's high burden of tuberculosis by expanding coverage of the universally-recognized Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) protocol, and supporting the development of health care financing mechanisms (insurance programs) and capacity in health care administration. Assistance to the education sector will strengthen the vocational education system, increase transparency and curriculum reform in higher education, enhance capacities in education administration, and strengthen local school board oversight and management functions.

Economic Growth: The global financial crisis and August 2008 conflict with Russia dramatically reduced foreign direct investment and capital inflows to finance growth and trade, the primary drivers behind Georgia's strong economic growth. U.S. assistance programs will help Georgia deepen reform and diversify its economic base in order to create a more stable, efficient economic environment that can attract foreign capital and weather financial shocks more readily. U.S. assistance will enhance private sector competitiveness through workforce development and support for market diversification. Funding will focus on building the systems required for a competitive labor market; expanding trade relations; enabling a broad and well regulated financial sector; building capacity for sound agricultural, economic, fiscal, and monetary policy making; and developing secure energy sources and markets. Programs will also help implement free market reforms to improve the trade and investment climate and develop micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. As a side benefit, these activities will strengthen the capacity of entrepreneurs and farmers, for example, to access Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), other donor, and private sector financing and infrastructure projects. U.S. programs will continue to support diversification of Georgia's energy imports.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	72		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID will assist the Ministry of Environment with its priority objective to conserve Georgia's natural resource base by building the capacity of the Department of Forestry and Agency for Protected Areas to manage and conserve Georgia's unique natural heritage. To build upon and expand previous assistance, new funding will be focused on the development of planning and strategic capacity to maximize revenues from tourism and sustainable natural resource extraction, and identify and develop new tracts of land for conservation. This assistance will reduce the impacts of unplanned logging on Georgia's natural resource base, an activity that has plagued Georgia since independence, and a matter of increased importance now that the entire displaced population of South Ossetia is dependent on new sources of fuel wood. FY 2010 resources will help the Agency for Protected Areas define and designate new areas as parks, and develop management plans for their sustainable management which is expected to result in a total of 805,378 hectares under improved natural resource management in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States was able to respond rapidly to provide sustained humanitarian support to the Georgian people to assist conflict-affected populations by supplying emergency relief commodities, nutrition, water, and shelter solutions. The 2008 conflict is estimated to have left some 27,000 persons uprooted for the long term, in addition to the approximately 220,000 persons who remain uprooted by wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s. U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support Georgia's efforts to address their humanitarian needs by improving social services and protection for these and other vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, extreme poor, and institutionalized; by providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; responding to disasters; and by executing small reconstruction projects such as activities to increase water availability in villages and heating in centers for IDPs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Georgia has a \$295 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. In response to the needs that arose after the 2008 conflict, the MCC amended its compact to include an additional \$100 million for roads, regional infrastructure development and an energy activity. The economic growth programs described above are designed to underpin and reinforce the MCC compact investment without duplicating efforts.

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece occupies a strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean, which provides advantages for U.S. interests in promoting peace and stability from the Balkans to the Middle East and Afghanistan. U.S. assistance contributes toward the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helps focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and reinforces Greece's ability to support U.S. strategic interests in a broader context.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	443	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	443	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	443	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	443	100	-	100	100
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	443	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is focused on enhancing regional stability, building closer ties and mutual understanding, and assisting with the continued development of the Greek military. U.S. assistance substantially increases NATO interoperability through hands-on equipment training, facilitates understanding between the U.S. and Greek militaries, and augments sales of U.S. defense-related items that are crucial to NATO effectiveness. U.S. assistance also reinforces the involvement of the Greek armed forces in multinational peacekeeping in the Balkans and Afghanistan as well as cooperative programs with other Allies and Partnership for Peace members. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Hungary enjoy a strong relationship based on shared values of democratic and free-market principles. Since Hungary joined the European Union and NATO, the scope and depth of its relationship with the United States have broadened and matured. Hungary is a firm ally in Coalition operations, contributing troops to NATO missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans. The global economic crisis has pummeled Hungary, with large deficits, high debt, and sinking local currency values worsening the blow. Hungary has embarked on an aggressive economic reform package, which includes cutting back on defense-related expenditures. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to counteract these pressures and maintain the momentum of Hungary's development as a positive force in regional stability and global Coalition operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	940	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,202	1,100	-	1,100	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
I Peace and Security	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support for Coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. Funds will promote the development of a smaller, flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable military capable of meeting NATO commitments and participating in peacekeeping operations. Funds will also help Hungary develop niche capabilities and provide English language training and professional military education to ensure interoperability with NATO forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Kosovo declared independence on February 17, 2008. U.S. assistance to Kosovo promotes the goals of stability, economic and democratic development, and integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Assistance programs are designed to address Kosovo's major challenges including developing a sound market-based economy, combating unemployment, corruption, and crime, and addressing the need for continued protection of minority rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	146,301	120,900	-	120,900	100,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,500	-	1,500	3,500
International Military Education and Training	347	500	-	500	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	795	-	795	1,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
1 Peace and Security	53,534	40,854	-	40,854	45,270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	125	-	125	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	670	-	670	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44,847	35,065	-	35,065	36,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,640	910	-	910	1,750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,547	4,084	-	4,084	6,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,993	24,839	-	24,839	23,830
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,341	12,035	-	12,035	8,650
2.2 Good Governance	11,235	6,400	-	6,400	9,830
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,589	2,300	-	2,300	2,250
2.4 Civil Society	4,828	4,104	-	4,104	3,100
3 Investing in People	16,626	2,842	-	2,842	6,800
3.1 Health	5,718	1,000	-	1,000	3,300
3.2 Education	10,908	1,842	-	1,842	3,500
4 Economic Growth	43,495	54,600	-	54,600	28,870
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,686	30,375	-	30,375	5,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	715	-	715	3,050
4.3 Financial Sector	1,177	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	20,866	12,510	-	12,510	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,040	2,300	-	2,300	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,726	8,700	-	8,700	8,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	560	-	560	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,500	560	-	560	500
of which: 6 Program Support	3,229	6,915	-	6,915	5,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,229	520	-	520	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,395	-	6,395	4,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	105,270	45,270	23,830	6,800	28,870	500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	100,000	40,000	23,830	6,800	28,870	500
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,070	1,070	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Kosovo's domestic law enforcement bodies are performing well, the European Union's rule of law mission (EULEX) has deployed, and the NATO-led force KFOR remains in place. The security situation will continue to be monitored closely. The European Union leads the development of Kosovo's rule of law sector, which the United States will support by providing a contingent of civilian police, prosecutors, and judges. The Government of Kosovo lacks capacity in many sectors and will continue to need international assistance and capacity building support. In addition, the Government must deal with the tensions that still exist among some of Kosovo's ethnic communities, and particularly the situation of the Kosovo Serbs. Kosovo will require substantial assistance from the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Justice before its institutions can assume full responsibility for maintaining a safe and secure environment and administering justice. Support will be given to international bodies which provide oversight and guidance on the implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement Plan (CSP). Programs will continue to assist the Kosovo Police through training and capacity-building. Other programs targeting the development of Kosovo's security -- including the Kosovo Security Force -- and law enforcement sectors will work to build democratic institutions with international standards of professionalism and accountability. This will be achieved through skills training, technical advisors, English language training, and human rights and rule of law training. Additional programs will support improvements in Kosovo's response aimed at stopping trafficking in persons and continue to mitigate conflict by improving the quality of life for ethnic minorities and encouraging inter-ethnic reconciliation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,547		4,084		6,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-supported activities that demonstrate the positive impact of a peace process through the demonstration of tangible, practical benefits				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	43	42	30	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. conflict mitigation activities are largely focused on increasing engagement with minority communities most likely to feel disenfranchised by Kosovo independence and whose continued disengagement with Kosovo institutions is a barrier to governance. Building confidence of these communities, and helping integrate them into Kosovo affairs, is critical to mitigating conflict and advancing inter-ethnic reconciliation. This indicator captures the extent of U.S. efforts to demonstrate the positive role that the international community and, when possible, the Kosovo government can play in supporting local efforts to improve the quality of life. U.S. funds currently are largely focused on community mobilization and confidence-building within targeted communities. There are many signs, including from ongoing community mobilization efforts, that Kosovo's Serb community is increasingly willing to engage with Kosovo institutions. Capably delivering benefits to these communities, including through small infrastructure and income generation initiatives, will have a positive impact on stability. For FY 2010, the U.S. is increasing its targets to corresponding to the increased request.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State, Department of Justice, and USAID will build confidence in central and local government, increase respect for the rule of law, and increase capacity of the criminal justice system. Strengthening court administration and the skills of judges, prosecutors, and the defense bar will promote respect for rule of law and thereby contribute to stability and economic growth. U.S. programs will increasingly support local governments, where issues of ethnic reconciliation, the provision of basic services for social stability, and public safety come together. Programs in this area will include supporting more effective local government through decentralization. U.S. assistance in the areas of election administration and political party development will promote political competition and accountability. Additional efforts will help build a more vibrant civil society and independent media. Two institutions which assumed greater responsibilities after independence, the Kosovo Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will need capacity building support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	11,235		6,400		9,830	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National executive oversight actions taken by legislature receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	71	169	150	190	210	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With Kosovo's recent independence, responsibilities for governance have only transferred to Kosovo institutions. This is especially true for oversight actions which had formerly been largely, if not entirely, the responsibility of the United Nations Administration in Kosovo. The U.S. views proper executive oversight as critical to establishing a proper foundation for democratic growth in Kosovo and, as such, proposes a more robust program in FY10. This will be achieved at both the central and local levels. At the central level, the U.S. will implement a significant program of technical assistance and training for the National Assembly. At the local level, U.S. will work to strengthen the role and relevance of municipal assemblies. Targets for this indicator, which includes 250 actions across a variety of governance issues, reflect U.S. goals to strengthen both these institutions in exercising their oversight functions and thwarting undue consolidation of powers.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance, implemented by agencies including the Department of State and USAID, will focus on health, basic education, and building capacity in government agencies. Programs aimed at higher education will help Kosovo's people develop the skills and knowledge needed to create robust governance institutions and to support increased economic activity. Health programs will focus on improving maternal and child health services, and expanding access to clean water.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,678		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	6,149	23,000	40,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Kosovo population has the lowest accesses to drinking water in the region. Only 73 percent of Kosovo's population has access to drinking water. In the rural areas, the situation is even more critical with only 53 percent of the population with access to drinking water. USAID plans to expand the number of target

areas to be assisted with improved drinking water supply directly benefiting approximately additional 20,000 people per year in FY 2010 and FY 2011. No funds were programmed in this Program Area in FY 2009 as the U.S. continued to spend down FY 2008 funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,321	0		2,500		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	50	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance focuses on increasing and improving learning space through rehabilitation and construction of schools. Currently, the shortage of school space means that most facilities run in three or four shifts. As a result, Kosovo students, especially in urban areas, have as little as three hours of class a day. The situation limits the effectiveness of other reforms focusing on curriculum and teacher training. No funds were programmed in this Program Area in FY 2009 as the U.S. continues to spend down FY 2008 level of \$6.30 million. FY 2010 funding of \$2.5 million would complete our assistance in this area. The indicator levels are adjusted to reflect this.

Economic Growth: Kosovo’s social stability will require building a solid foundation for economic growth. Poverty reduction and reduced unemployment will require not only government-level programs aimed at fiscal policy and legislation, but development of a robust private sector, especially the development of the energy sector, and infrastructure to support economic development. Improvements in the business enabling environment, trade policies and institutions, and quality of the workforce will also help encourage investment and job creation. Other assistance programs may be implemented by the Department of Treasury, USAID, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the Department of Commerce. The total contribution to economic growth will decline in FY 2010 as a result of the U.S. fulfilling its pledge in FY 2009 to support debt relief for Kosovo. Funding for programs will not change substantially.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		715		3,050	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Reduction in the number of days required to trade goods across borders as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Prior U.S. efforts in economic growth have been focused largely on enterprise development and building economic institutions. With Kosovo’s recent independence, there is a heightened interest to accelerate Kosovo’s economic integration in the Balkans. Furthermore, Kosovo has a massive trade imbalance. This indicator, which is new, expresses the U.S.’s intent to help remove barriers to trade. Note that the FY 2010 target is speculative; the World Bank has not yet completed a Doing Business report for Kosovo and data does not exist. However, this assessment is ongoing and it is anticipated that more accurate targets can be set prior to FY 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance: Humanitarian assistance programs implemented by USAID and the Department of State will continue U.S. efforts to provide durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including Roma. Assistance to affected populations may include provision of housing, social services, and livelihoods assistance to support their sustainable transition from relief.

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Latvia is playing a key role in Coalition operations, providing important public, diplomatic, and military support. It has troops deployed to two separate missions in Afghanistan and participates in peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. U.S. assistance to Latvia sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,040	1,050	-	1,050	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
1 Peace and Security	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Latvia provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. The priority for U.S. assistance to Latvia is continued support for the professional development of the Latvian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense, and border security forces. These efforts will ensure Latvia's continued participation in Coalition operations and strengthen the capabilities of its forces to counter terrorism. In FY 2010, U.S. training assistance will assist the Latvian Armed Forces to improve its professionalization, with emphasis on non-commissioned officer leadership, staff planning, and specialty skill training, along with advanced officer training in niche specialties. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,545		2,550		4,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of soldiers Latvia maintains in the Afghanistan theater.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	60	130	130	167	180
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

By helping Latvia reform its defense forces, the U.S. seeks to ensure that Latvia continues to support key Euro-Atlantic security goals that are in line with U.S. interests and which also strengthen Latvia's expeditionary capability. U.S. assistance promotes professionalism, particularly among the Non-Commissioned Officer Corps, which allows Latvia to deploy troops possessing the skills necessary for coalition warfare. Latvia has demonstrated tremendous potential and willingness in this regard, rotating more than 10 percent of the active-duty Land Forces through deployments to Iraq and with a joint Latvian-U.S. Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team in Afghanistan, and participating in peacekeeping missions in Kosovo and Bosnia. Latvia deployed 20 soldiers in support of Kosovo Forces (KFOR) operations and 130 soldiers in support of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. The Afghanistan deployment included the first deployment of a combined Latvian and Michigan National Guard Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT). Additional funding will aid Latvian continued support for its OMLT and coalition operations in Afghanistan, and for Latvia to successfully meet NRF 14 Baltic Battalion commitments.

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and long-term stability in Northern Europe depend on the integration of stable, secure Baltic states into Euro-Atlantic security and economic structures. By supporting Lithuania's development of a credible modern military force that is fully deployable and interoperable with NATO forces, the United States fosters stability and dialogue in the region. U.S. assistance to Lithuania sustains and expands the strong partnership the United States has formed with Lithuania, supports its commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan and Iraq, and works with the Lithuanian military to help it develop niche capabilities needed by NATO. In addition, the transformation of the Lithuanian military into a modern force allows it to cooperate with Ukrainian, Georgian, and other militaries and serve as a positive influence for stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,700	-	1,700	3,300
International Military Education and Training	1,131	1,050	-	1,050	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
I Peace and Security	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Lithuania provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. Funds will provide military equipment and training to assist the modernization of the Lithuanian military and ensure Lithuania's continued participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other U.S. and NATO stability operations. This transformation will allow Lithuania to coordinate, deploy, and sustain interoperable formations within NATO structures capable of dealing with changing security priorities. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	2,636		2,750		4,450		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Lithuanian Participation in International Security Operations					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	244	235	250	284	250	250	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The increased funding will have a direct impact on the capability of the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) to conduct and sustain international stability and support operations abroad. The funding will be used to create an additional Water Purification Platoon, equip a Tactical Air Control Party, and secure spare parts to ensure critical tactical vehicles are Fully-Mission-Capable. Additionally, the funds will provide pre-deployment training support to soldiers deploying to Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq as well as equipment such as night vision goggles and secure tactical communications that will make them more interoperable. The funded initiatives will improve the Lithuanian Provincial Reconstruction Team’s ability to secure and sustain their base and allow them to provide more humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan’s Ghor Province. The funds will also significantly increase the capability of the Lithuanian Special Operations Forces located in the Helmand province. These funds will create capabilities that will enable the LAF to prepare formations to fulfill NATO Rapid Reaction Force and EU Battle Group requirements in 2010 and beyond. The funds will also help to mitigate cuts in the Lithuanian defense budget caused by the ongoing financial crisis, and will help to avoid deeper reductions in its peacekeeping troops. (Note that the targets given refer to numbers of Lithuanian troops.)

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Macedonia focuses on the key goal of facilitating Macedonia's continued development on the path toward full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. The United States does this by assisting the Macedonian Government's efforts to sustain economic and democratic reforms that will help it consolidate the strong, stable, political, and market economic institutions required for NATO and European Union (EU) membership. In addition, assistance in advancing military reforms will enhance its capacity as a strong partner in Coalition efforts. NATO's postponement of an invitation to Macedonia at the Bucharest summit and the problematic June 2008 election have highlighted the complexity of Macedonia's situation and the vulnerability of progress made to date. Rule of law is a particular concern looking forward. There are incremental signs of progress such as the March and April 2009 rounds of Presidential and local elections, which monitors characterized as generally meeting international standards. However, more work needs to be done to reinforce and expand gains. Ensuring that Macedonia completes the Euro-Atlantic integration process will require expanded near-term and extended long-term U.S. engagement on a range of fronts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	21,822	19,000	-	19,000	23,065
Foreign Military Financing	2,822	2,800	-	2,800	6,000
International Military Education and Training	552	500	-	500	1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	932	895	-	895	1,295

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
1 Peace and Security	5,306	5,195	-	5,195	10,245
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	375	-	375	775
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	535	520	-	520	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,374	4,300	-	4,300	8,950
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,931	7,104	-	7,104	7,996
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,731	2,930	-	2,930	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	2,187	2,730	-	2,730	2,350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	570	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,443	1,444	-	1,444	2,546
3 Investing in People	4,174	4,000	-	4,000	4,100
3.2 Education	4,174	4,000	-	4,000	4,100
4 Economic Growth	8,717	6,896	-	6,896	9,269
4.4 Infrastructure	518	557	-	557	475

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
4.5 Agriculture	845	1,195	-	1,195	870
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,354	5,144	-	5,144	7,924
of which: 6 Program Support	688	1,855	-	1,855	1,836
6.1 Program Design and Learning	688	257	-	257	70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,598	-	1,598	1,766

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	31,610	10,245	7,996	4,100	9,269	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	23,065	1,700	7,996	4,100	9,269	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,295	1,295	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Expanded U.S. assistance will help this important security partner in reforming and modernizing its military in line with NATO standards and increasing its capacity for participation in international security operations. Law enforcement programs will ensure that Macedonia's police have the tools and techniques needed to effectively combat both transnational and domestic crime in the context of major ongoing reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. To improve the government's capabilities to fight terrorism and secure its borders, U.S. funding will assist in raising police skills and managing an effective border control system. Assistance will also help Macedonia contribute to international efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), delivery systems, and related materials. Increased U.S. funding will enhance the impact of Macedonia's contributions to peacekeeping operations and efforts to combat terrorism, directly impacting regional security. It is anticipated that the Departments of Defense, State, and Justice will manage programs under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,374		4,300		8,950	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of units equipped in accordance with the Strategic Defense Review and NATO Partnership Goals				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	5	5	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With proposed increases in U.S. assistance resources, Macedonia will be able to increase proportionately its trained units and be able to contribute to regional and global security efforts including the NATO mission in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will support Macedonian integration into NATO and other regional security institutions and will help maintain Macedonian participation in peacekeeping operations as well as improving the country’s ability to contribute to future missions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will seek to advance the rule of law and to promote good governance through expanded engagement of civil society in public policy. Planned support includes improved court case management, reducing case backlogs as well as improved enforcement of court decisions and contracts, thus strengthening the investment environment in Macedonia. U.S. assistance will also better equip criminal justice sector actors to handle organized crime and other complex crimes. Political competition and consensus building will be furthered by assistance to make the parliament more independent and responsive to citizen input, improve the conduct of elections, and strengthen political processes and political parties. Assistance in decentralization will foster good governance by stressing municipal accountability and greater participation by citizens in the decision making process. In turn, this will increase local political competition and transparency and spur greater economic development. Programs to strengthen civil society’s capacity to influence policy making and act as a democratic check on the powers and actions of government will empower local organizations to represent citizens’ interests to government in such areas as reforms necessary for EU accession. Media programs will focus on increasing professionalism among journalists and creating a stronger association of journalists to make them less susceptible to pressure from government or business interests. Assistance will be provided to selected institutions to enhance anti-corruption activities. It is anticipated that the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement activities falling under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,443		1,444		2,546	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	13	24	15	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. support will facilitate greater citizen participation in decision making. Support to civil society organizations (CSOs) will enable local organizations to represent citizens' interests, monitor central and local government decisions, and promote effective social and political reforms. The effective input of CSOs will ultimately help Macedonia to better achieve the reforms necessary for EU accession.

Investing in People: As Macedonia undertakes the first steps of the EU accession process, it must focus on the quality of its education system to ensure that its schools produce students who are ready to compete with European counterparts in the 21st century marketplace. Basic education assistance will result in increased, equitable access to information technology, improved math and science teaching, renovated schools that are more conducive to learning, and greater access by minority students (with a special emphasis on Roma education). In particular, school renovations will focus on energy conservation. Support for higher education will focus on improving English language training and expand access to information about U.S. colleges. Targeted assistance to educational institutions is aimed at streamlining processes and systems in order to foster an educational system that will provide quality education and result in improved education policies. USAID and Department of State will implement activities under this objective.

Economic Growth: Increased U.S. assistance will help strengthen the business environment to encourage business formation; improve private sector productivity to assist growing industries to compete in global markets; increase value added exports; and attract foreign investment. Support to reduce burdensome regulations and address inefficient processes for business via e-applications will help Macedonia develop an open economy that is fully integrated into European and international trading systems, leading to increased and sustained foreign direct investment. Agricultural productivity will be expanded through adoption of global standards and certifications, improved agricultural policies, integration of advanced and emerging technologies, and enhanced linkages among producers, processors, and traders and with new export markets. The low youth employment rate will be mitigated through expanded workforce development assistance, ensuring Macedonia's job-seekers are prepared for the 21st century marketplace with computer technology, analytical, and cooperative working skills. Strong linkages between schools and the business sector will be created and sustained to improve curriculum relevancy and multiply employment opportunities for youth. Targeted assistance to government institutions will streamline processes and systems established to guarantee transparency in use of public funds. Energy reforms, including access to alternative energy sources, will be supported to improve Macedonia's energy security and thus promote regional energy stability, through assistance in establishing a rational, transparent electricity market and tariff structure. USAID will administer the activities under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,354		5,144		7,924	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	12,495	13,015	4,810	6,250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. supported workforce development programming is being reconfigured with FY 2009 assistance. Although the new program is still in the process of being redesigned, these target figures represent an anticipated move toward a program focused on more extended training and support for a smaller number of participants. The pace of program implementation is expected to accelerate over the course of 2009-2010. U.S. support will help lower the youth unemployment rate through workforce development assistance, ensuring students are prepared for the marketplace with computer technology, analytical, and cooperative working skills. Strong linkages between schools and the business sector will be created and sustained to improve curriculum relevancy and multiply employment opportunities for youth.

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta deepened its cooperation with NATO by rejoining the Partnership for Peace in 2008, and its location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes makes it an important partner of the United States in addressing regional security concerns. In 2008, the United States concluded several important agreements with Malta related to countering proliferation and enhancing Mediterranean security. U.S. assistance is intended to improve the effectiveness of Malta's efforts to combat transnational threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	54	275	-	275	550
Foreign Military Financing	-	100	-	100	-
International Military Education and Training	54	50	-	50	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	125	-	125	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	54	275	-	275	550
I Peace and Security	54	275	-	275	550
I.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	125	-	125	400
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54	150	-	150	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	550	550	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Increased U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of Malta's small Armed Forces to maintain maritime security. Funding will be used to provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps as well as maritime interdiction training. This assistance will provide the Maltese access to the U.S. military training system, promote defense reform and modernization of the military, and foster a stronger military-to-military relationship between the United States and Malta. Malta is strategically located in the midst of illicit trafficking routes, and funds will enhance the Maltese Customs agency's counterproliferation and counterterrorism efforts. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of State.

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports Moldova's development as a prosperous, democratic country that is secure within its internationally recognized borders and free to become a full partner in the Euro-Atlantic community. Moldova is one of the poorest countries in Europe, and faces considerable challenges. The unresolved separatist conflict in the region of Transnistria, limited access to export markets and energy sources, limited capacity and independence in the justice system, and increasing political interference in the media remain considerable barriers to Moldova's development. The United States continues to work for a negotiated settlement to the protracted conflict in the Transnistria Region of Moldova through multilateral discussions (the so-called "5+2 Talks"). U.S. assistance aims to strengthen Moldova's economy – and decrease its vulnerability – through diversification and integration with European markets, promote ongoing democratic development, and reaffirm Moldova's Euro-Atlantic trajectory. Programs also sustain cooperative efforts to combat corruption and transnational crimes such as trafficking in persons. The United States will work to expand assistance activities in Transnistria to build civil society, promote free economic development and the rule of law, and underscore U.S. commitment to promoting reintegration and addressing the region's immense developmental needs after resolution of the conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,184	14,500	-	14,500	20,300
Economic Support Fund	4,500	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	470	500	-	500	1,500
International Military Education and Training	642	550	-	550	750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
1 Peace and Security	2,442	1,719	-	1,719	4,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,312	1,050	-	1,050	3,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,130	669	-	669	1,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,825	7,397	-	7,397	10,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,466	1,105	-	1,105	2,008
2.2 Good Governance	-	910	-	910	1,642
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,596	1,523	-	1,523	1,487
2.4 Civil Society	6,763	3,859	-	3,859	5,363
4 Economic Growth	7,009	6,034	-	6,034	7,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	241	100	-	100	-
4.3 Financial Sector	1,149	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,380	150	-	150	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,239	5,084	-	5,084	5,790
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	700	-	700	1,210

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	400	-	400	400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	400	-	400	400
6 Program Support	220	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	220	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	480	1,375	-	1,375	2,918
6.1 Program Design and Learning	480	558	-	558	860
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	817	-	817	2,058

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	22,550	4,650	10,500	-	7,000	400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	20,300	2,400	10,500	-	7,000	400
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Assistance programs through the Departments of State, Justice, and Homeland Security and through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons, money laundering, and smuggling. Efforts in these areas include support for the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons as well as measures to provide services for at-risk youth and returned trafficking victims. Assistance through the Department of Defense helps the Moldovan armed forces reform, restructure, and modernize to support NATO interoperability and facilitate participation in international security operations. Moldova, a strong supporter of the fight against terrorism, has sent personnel to support Coalition operations in Iraq.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,312		1,050		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement facilities built, refurbished, equipped with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

The entities that will receive this assistance fall under the Ministry of Interior, the Customs Service and the Border Guards Service. A small portion of the funds will also be used for training, through which we

anticipate reaching 300 people. We anticipate that this activity will receive initial funding late FY 2009 and substantial incremental funding from the FY 2010 funds approved by the Secretary, and so we don't anticipate being able to report results until FY 2010. This funding augments and complements the support provided through the Law Enforcement Capacity Development Projects implemented by International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Program. As reflected by the choice of this new indicator, the U.S. is planning to allocate the additional funds, in large part, to assist in the modernization of customs and border related law enforcement units by providing equipment and some training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Departments of State and Justice and USAID support the Government of Moldova's democratic reform efforts and build institutional capacity to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. U.S. assistance strengthens Moldovan civil society by improving the professionalism, internal capacity, and financial viability of non-governmental organizations and media outlets; raising awareness and promoting citizen participation and activism regarding public policy; and supporting oversight of governance. Following Moldova's 2009 parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance will strengthen governance by developing local government capacity and increasing citizen participation in decision-making. U.S. assistance strengthens the rule of law by improving the integrity and efficiency of the legal system and improving Moldovans' confidence in the institutions and actors that create, adjudicate, and enforce the law. Other programs enhance the ability of Moldovan political parties to build constituencies, develop platforms, and compete in electoral campaigns. Special attention will be given to supporting the groundwork for the peaceful resolution of the Transnistria conflict by exposing Transnistrians to objective information and democratic values and by building links between Transnistrians and those in the rest of Moldova.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,763	3,859		5,363		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of civil society organizations using USG Assistance to improve internal organizational capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	18	25	20	25	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The additional funds will in large part support USAID's first targeted NGO development program in Moldova, to be awarded in late FY 2009. As a result, the sole contributor to this indicator in FY 2009 remains the Small Project Assistance Program implemented by Peace Corps. The FY 2010 target, however, reflects both programs, but is an estimate only and will be finalized when the three-year program is awarded and the timing of anticipated grants to support capacity development of civil society organizations is determined. This new civil society program will work with Moldovan civil society organizations, lawmakers, and others to improve legislation, regulations and policies that encourage the development of a vibrant civil society sector. Expected long-term results include the passage and implementation of key laws and regulations necessary for the sustainability of civil society, a wider pool of civil society organizations benefiting from multiple funding sources, and an increased number of civil society organizations demonstrating the ability to respond to the needs of citizens and earn the support of individuals, businesses, and the government.

Economic Growth: USAID and Department of Commerce programs focus on relieving external economic pressure by promoting economic reform, diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. This includes work to increase competitiveness, reduce the shadow economy, and support reforms necessary to promote growth, permit European and regional integration, encourage foreign investment, and improve access to international financial institution resources. Assistance focuses on creating a business and investment environment that is conducive to private-sector led growth and that rewards the performance of competitive enterprises. Programs support the development of business and industry clusters, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory framework, including business regulatory and tax administration reform and efforts to streamline requirements for business start-up and operation. Assistance to foster enterprise competitiveness improves businesses' ability to integrate into European markets through increases in labor productivity, improved business skills and marketing practices, and better access to financing and investment. Assistance also helps increase economic opportunity and reduce unemployment among vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. humanitarian projects, designed to alleviate suffering of the neediest population groups in Moldova, focus on elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects. This assistance builds on \$21.7 million in donated medical equipment and supplies delivered in 2008 through the State Department-administered Operation Provide Hope.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Moldova's MCA Threshold Country Program dedicated \$24.7 million over two years focused on combating corruption, strengthening judicial capacity, and enhancing the monitoring and advocacy capacity of civil society and the media. The Government of Moldova submitted its MCC Compact proposal in 2008; the MCC is working with stakeholders to develop projects under the Compact for rehabilitation of the road network and transition to high value agriculture.

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance is to help Montenegro, which achieved independence in 2006, consolidate its democratic institutions, become a force for stability in the Balkans, and advance its integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions. Job creation and economic revitalization, particularly in the impoverished and ethnically diverse north, are important to maintaining harmony among ethnic communities. U.S. engagement in Montenegro will continue to focus on supporting democratic institutions, reducing corruption, increasing economic growth, and fostering regional economic integration and political cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,307	8,500	-	8,500	12,350
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,435	7,000	-	7,000	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	2,200
International Military Education and Training	95	150	-	150	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	777	550	-	550	650

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,307	8,500	-	8,500	12,350
1 Peace and Security	872	1,500	-	1,500	3,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	550	-	550	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	572	950	-	950	2,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,930	2,849	-	2,849	3,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,495	1,120	-	1,120	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	889	-	-	-	900
2.4 Civil Society	1,546	1,729	-	1,729	1,000
3 Investing in People	400	-	-	-	-
3.2 Education	400	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,105	4,151	-	4,151	5,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,105	4,151	-	4,151	5,100
of which: 6 Program Support	500	964	-	964	1,068
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	964	-	964	1,068

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,350	3,350	3,900	-	5,100	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and	9,000	-	3,900	-	5,100	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,350	3,350	3,900	-	5,100	-
Central Asia						
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: To realize its goal of integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions, Montenegro must improve control of its borders and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement. Its fledgling military forces, working to become interoperable with NATO, will receive U.S. assistance to support professional military education, exchanges, and English language training, and to help provide modern military equipment. Additional support will assist Montenegro in meeting the challenges posed by organized crime and corruption, notably through the establishment of multi-agency task forces as well as training in new legal codes that mandate prosecutor-led criminal investigations in lieu of the previous system of judicial magistrates. Border and export control funding will help Montenegro detect illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, narcotics and human beings. This assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	572		950		2,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Montenegro's successful integration into NATO (as a percentage estimate)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funds will be allocated to help the Government of Montenegro improve its capability to participate in peacekeeping operations. Through quality military education, U.S. programs will improve professionalism in the military and encourage civilian control, respect for human rights, military justice reform, and improved management of defense resources. Performance supporting the targeted Indicator include: all Ministry of Defense (MoD) civilian and military positions are filled; MoD executes its first multi-year budget; Government of Macedonia invited to join NATO's Membership Action Plan (MAP); MoD/Macedonian Government continues with NATO Communications Strategy; support for NATO membership increases from 40 percent to 50 percent; MoD completes two full iterations of fixed-site security deployments to ISAF (2 platoons total); MoD completes preparations for an additional deployment to conduct peacekeeping operations beyond fixed site security; and State/PM/WRA Program is complete, resulting in 4,000 tons of ammunition and weaponry destroyed or demilitarized.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance aims to strengthen the rule of law and build capacity for combating corruption by enhancing the legislative, oversight, and representative functions of parliament while simultaneously strengthening the role of civil society. As Montenegro moves toward increased integration with the European Union, it must focus on increasing the exposure to Western democratic values of its next generation of leaders. Additional U.S. programs promote targeted educational exchanges to help young Montenegrins develop the skills necessary to sustain effective democratic and market-oriented institutions. This assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: Long-term stability in Montenegro is impossible without sustained economic development and job creation. Most legislation supporting private sector growth is expected to be in place by 2010, but there remains a critical need for economic stimulus in northern Montenegro, where poverty is twice as high as in the central and southern regions of the country. To ensure sustainable growth and social stability, Montenegro must aggressively tackle its North-South development gap. U.S. programs will focus on developing linkages between private sector opportunities in the North and the economically more robust central and coastal regions of Montenegro. U.S. assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies including USAID and the Department of State.

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key ally in Central Europe and one of the United States' strongest partners on the continent. In 2008, the United States and Poland issued the Declaration on Strategic Cooperation in the belief that the development of durable and long-term strategic cooperation will increase the security of the United States and Poland. Following the October 2008 departure of Polish troops from Iraq, Poland is increasing its already significant role in Afghanistan and will take over command of NATO operations in the province of Ghazni in the near future. Poland also plays an active role in European Union, NATO, and UN peacekeeping missions in the Balkans, Lebanon, the Sinai, Sudan, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The United States remains committed to assisting Poland with the modernization of its Armed Forces. U.S. assistance helps to maintain political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives and increases Poland's capability to deploy and sustain professional forces in effective support of U.S. deployments, its contributions to NATO, and other multilateral operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
Foreign Military Financing	26,980	27,000	-	27,000	47,000
International Military Education and Training	2,073	2,200	-	2,200	2,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
I Peace and Security	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	47,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Foreign assistance to Poland contributes to regional stability, strong political support for Coalition operations, and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. In concert with Poland's democratically-elected leadership, U.S. assistance helps modernize the Polish military and thereby increases its expeditionary capability in support of shared foreign policy objectives. U.S. assistance does this by financing assets that directly facilitate Polish deployments and support the transformation of Poland's military into a more effective NATO-integrated force. Security assistance will provide Poland with the equipment and training to continue its Coalition contributions and its

military modernization and reform. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	29,053		29,200		49,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of Partnership Capacity Building Efforts Achieved between the USG and Poland				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	70	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Mission to Poland employs foreign assistance dollars to modernize the Polish military and thereby increase its expeditionary capability in support of shared foreign policy objectives. After concluding its participation in Operation Iraqi Freedom in October 2008, Poland increased its total force in Afghanistan to 1600 and assumed independent command of Ghazni province. Poland will increase to 2000 soldiers in May 2009 despite substantial budget shortfalls in the wake of the global financial crisis. In fulfillment of NATO responsibilities, Polish F-16s have patrolled Baltic airspace, and in the aftermath of Russian activity in Georgia, joint NATO-Polish contingency planning and operations will only increase. In this context, the U.S. has a variety of programs designed to grow partnership capacity by building on Poland’s competencies. In terms of overall performance of these initiative, the U.S. judges Poland to have achieved 100 percent of its assistance objectives for building partnership capacity. Specifically, Poland enhanced its capability in a number of material areas related to coalition counter-terror operations; Poland met its goal of having 87 personnel at national leadership level receive U.S. training; and Poland achieved its target of 50 percent NATO air operability by completing its F-16 acquisition program. In FY 2009, Post judges that Poland will achieve 70 percent of its assistance objectives for building partnership capacity, in part due to growing pains with F-16 pilot training that will keep Polish air forces below the target for 60 percent NATO air interoperability. In 2010, Post judges that Poland will achieve 100 percent of the assistance objectives for building partnership capacity -- specifically, Polish training on the multi-mission capability of the Block 52 F-16 will allow it to reach its target of 85 percent NATO air interoperability; Poland will have completed its receipt of and training on C-130's, allowing enhanced expeditionary capability related to coalition counter-terror operations; and Poland will have begun acquisition of air and missile defense hardware, and will have received training on U.S. equipment as was agreed to in the Declaration of Strategic Cooperation.

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal, a founding member of NATO, suffers from poor economic performance and faces budgetary challenges in meeting its NATO transformation goals, despite being a member of the European Union since 1986. While Portugal has made NATO compliance a priority, limited resources continue to hamper efforts to ensure that its military forces are trained to the level of other NATO members.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	439	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	439	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	439	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	439	100	-	100	100
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	439	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is focused on military training to strengthen Portugal's ability to play an active role in collective defense and international peacekeeping efforts. Portugal's continued participation in both NATO and other international peacekeeping operations directly benefits U.S. security goals. U.S. assistance continues to be an essential component of Portugal's military force modernization program, its internal reorganization of service and joint headquarters staffing, as well as the overall professional military education of Portugal's armed forces. This program will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania has remained steadfast as a strategic partner in NATO and Coalition operations, including significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Balkans. Romania continues to improve its capabilities for NATO and multinational operations and has repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to volunteer its forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romanian agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania – particularly along the Black Sea coast – provides for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratization complement U.S. goals to enhance stability in this sensitive and important region. However, with Romania facing severe budget pressure from the global economic downturn, additional U.S. assistance will be required to support Romania in completing its military modernization, improving its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increasing its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and Coalition operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
Foreign Military Financing	11,097	12,000	-	12,000	16,500
International Military Education and Training	1,711	1,600	-	1,600	1,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
I Peace and Security	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance facilitates Romania's continued integration into NATO, expands its capabilities, and directly supports continued contributions to NATO and Coalition operations, including in Iraq and Afghanistan. Assistance in defense, military, and security sector restructuring will be

used to provide the Romanian military with needed defense articles, services, and training tailored toward meeting mutual security interests and goals. U.S. assistance will contribute to Romania's base modernization, key communications and information technology, and the training of the country's military personnel. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,808		13,600		18,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Special Operations Forces preparing for or already deployed for NATO's collective defense and out of theater operations and greater GOR self-sufficiency				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
0	30	60	Target	Results	120	150
			90	90		
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As an active member of NATO, Romania is supporting U.S. and NATO goals through its contributions to the allied military presence in the Western Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq. A model NATO member, Romania has over 1,600 troops deployed in operations alongside U.S. forces. The United States will continue to provide the Romanian military with needed defense articles, services, and training: our assistance converts into real-time military operational improvements on the ground with U.S., NATO, and coalition forces. The funding increase is needed to improve the quality and quantity of the Romanians' pre-deployment training. Additional force protection training and equipment (e.g. Counter Improvised Explosive Devices) before kinetic operations are vital to lower battlefield casualty rates. In addition to these force protection measures, this request will specifically fund an increase in the deployable strength of a nascent Special Operations Battalion, which currently keeps 90 soldiers deployed downrange or preparing for deployment without appreciable caveats. Command and Control gear and Staff training are needed to graduate them to Company and finally Battalion size operations.

Russia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance reflects both the importance of the United States' strategic relationship with Russia as well as the continuing need to support U.S. interests. Programs build on areas of shared interests with Russia, including combating terrorism, violent extremism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other illicit trafficking. It also is in the interest of the United States that Russia become a more democratic and stable geopolitical partner with the capacity to cooperate effectively in areas of common interest and more fully integrated into the international community. Despite its growing economic wealth, Russia has lagged in other areas: political freedoms have regressed, power has become increasingly centralized, and the country continues to face demographic and health crises. These factors have the potential to compromise U.S. interests in both Russia and the region. U.S. assistance will support engagement and partnership with the Russian Government in areas where it supports U.S. interests, such as the judiciary, law enforcement, public health institutions, and the scientific community. The majority of funding requested will support democracy programs, the focus of which is assistance to strengthen non-governmental organizations, helping Russians address negative trends such as the weakening of civil society, rule of law, and free media, and corruption in their government and economy. U.S. programs will also address Russia's declining population and health problems, demonstrated in the disparity between quality of life in Russia's major cities and its regions. In addition, U.S. assistance will work to address the ethnic tensions and poverty that have fueled conflict in the North Caucasus region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	71,640	60,000	-	60,000	56,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,500	5,000	-	5,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,296	4,296	-	4,296	6,500
International Military Education and Training	94	350	-	350	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	850	-	850	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
1 Peace and Security	10,640	10,734	-	10,734	10,520
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,117	2,170	-	2,170	2,560
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	869	350	-	350	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	330	355	-	355	370
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,480	1,374	-	1,374	1,490
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,844	6,485	-	6,485	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,134	33,854	-	33,854	35,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,703	10,143	-	10,143	10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,369	5,343	-	5,343	5,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,689	3,682	-	3,682	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	24,373	14,686	-	14,686	17,000
3 Investing in People	29,758	25,408	-	25,408	18,280
3.1 Health	26,182	21,117	-	21,117	15,280
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,576	4,291	-	4,291	3,000
4 Economic Growth	498	500	-	500	-
4.8 Environment	498	500	-	500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,400	8,281	-	8,281	8,229
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,400	1,013	-	1,013	633
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,268	-	7,268	7,596

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	64,700	10,520	35,900	18,280	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	56,100	9,420	35,900	10,780	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The primary U.S. assistance goal under this objective is assisting Russia in consolidating, securing, and/or dismantling and destroying Russia's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and securing the materials and expertise that could be used to create such weapons. While not funded through the Foreign Operations appropriation, the Department of Defense (DOD) Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction programs and Department of Energy (DOE) activities play the lead role in this effort by helping Russia to destroy its strategic missiles and delivery systems, secure facilities, and secure and dispose of nuclear and radiological material. Given the scale of other DOD and DOE programs, State Department programming focuses on complementary efforts to prevent WMD proliferation such as integrating former weapon scientists into the civilian scientific community and strengthening Russia's export control system.

The United States, through Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs, supports joint efforts with Russia to combat organized and transnational crime and promote law enforcement and criminal justice sector reform. Assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and reconciliation to stem the spread of violence and instability. U.S. programs will foster recovery and reintegration in the region through activities that promote economic opportunities and youth employment, health, sanitation, and community development, and that stem the spread of extremist ideologies.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Programs under this objective comprise the majority of the FY 2010 request for Russia. Though U.S. programs will work with targeted government institutions, over half of requested resources for democracy promotion will work to support civil society and other non-governmental organizations and initiatives. These programs will improve the capacity of organizations to promote civic participation, advocate on behalf of public interests, work to protect the operating space of non-governmental organizations, develop policy alternatives, and implement activities in areas such as anti-corruption, tolerance and human rights, and civic education. U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media by increasing the professionalism, ethical standards, and business management of outlets and journalists as well as by fostering associations and networks within Russia and with peers in the West. In addition, U.S. programs will encourage democratic political processes by strengthening the capacity of civic advocacy organizations and domestic election monitoring networks. In support of President Medvedev’s stated commitment to fight corruption and bolster the rule of law, U.S. assistance will aim to increase the independence and capacity of the justice system, help to develop jury trials and a fair and effective system of criminal justice, strengthen judicial self-regulation, and increase access to justice. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote citizen-focused local government through programs that help to implement decentralization reforms, create transparency and accountability mechanisms, and increase collaboration between civil society and local governments. These programs will be administered by USAID and the Departments of State and Justice.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	24,373		14,686		17,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2,000	900	2,200	2,000	1,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The indicator was chosen because it is part of the Mission's annual Operational Plan for which data is available and because this standard foreign assistance indicator is generally representative of the impact that funding will have on program results. Civil society development activities develop the organizational capacity of a variety of civil society and advocacy organizations and increase citizen participation in decision-making and demand for government transparency and effectiveness. The increased number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) using U.S. assistance to improve internal organizational capacity is a critical indicator to monitor the progress of CSOs as they become better-positioned and capable to influence Russian government to improve the quality of public decision-making through improved financial independence. However, note that the requested funding in FY 2010 will only likely be received late in FY2010, so any additional program results will only accrue in FY2011 – reaching about 1,700 CSOs. These results in FY2010 will be substantially lower than in FY2008 and FY2009 due to the reduced funding in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of current Civic Participation programs to strengthening the ability of youth organizations by helping them to be more effective, professional advocates before national, regional, and local authorities in Russia as well as support youth participation in community development and volunteer actions. A reduction in funding would also have a similar negative effect on strengthening NGO networks development process in Russia.

Investing in People: Demographic trends project that Russia's population will decline by an alarming 30 percent by 2050. Such a precipitous drop would threaten the viability of Russia's workforce. This issue, combined with serious health challenges, will present a significant threat to Russia's stability and already undermines Russia's ability to act as a strong and effective partner. Challenges in Russia's health sector also pose a transnational threat to the region and beyond: Russia's HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to grow – the number of people registered with HIV exceeds 400,000, while UNAIDS estimates that 940,000 are living with HIV/AIDS nationwide. An increasing number of HIV-infected Russians are infected with tuberculosis (TB) and the rapid growth of multi-drug resistant TB cases is troubling. Russia ranks twelfth worldwide among high-TB burden countries, and multi-drug resistant TB cases account for more than ten percent of all new cases. U.S.-funded programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID are helping Russia find and disseminate effective models to measure and deal with its evolving and growing epidemic and to promote the ability of Russia's local and national governments to respond effectively to the epidemic. In addition, the United States will provide significant assistance to improve public health standards and health education in Russia. Collaborative U.S. assistance will focus on improving the reproductive health of mothers and children's welfare and the use of joint Russian-U.S. laboratory capacity in third countries. U.S. programs, many of which are administered by Russian non-governmental organizations, also contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Russia.

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports the goal of a fully democratic and prosperous Serbia, stable internally and contributing to the peaceful development of the region. The focus of U.S. programs is to support mutually reinforcing economic, democratic, and security sector reforms, and in doing so help keep Serbia on track toward membership in Euro-Atlantic institutions, particularly in the wake of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state. While a government committed to European integration was elected in 2008, hard work is needed to overcome past ethnic divisions and economic decline and to build good relationships with neighbors. Given Serbia's still-developing democracy, increased funding would be used to strengthen the rule of law and civil society. Progress toward long-term recovery and reconciliation within and among the states of the region requires a comprehensive approach to assisting with Serbia's reforms, with special attention to vulnerable groups and the multi-ethnic areas of Sandzak, Vojvodina, and Southern Serbia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	51,563	46,500	-	46,500	51,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	1,500
International Military Education and Training	269	900	-	900	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	855	1,750	-	1,750	1,175

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
1 Peace and Security	4,170	4,484	-	4,484	7,075
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	150	-	150	175
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	855	850	-	850	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,315	3,484	-	3,484	6,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	18,178	19,765	-	19,765	27,192
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,988	4,410	-	4,410	7,756
2.2 Good Governance	1,004	884	-	884	2,544
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,870	2,180	-	2,180	2,738
2.4 Civil Society	11,316	12,291	-	12,291	14,154
3 Investing in People	200	200	-	200	176
3.2 Education	200	200	-	200	176
4 Economic Growth	30,139	25,501	-	25,501	20,132
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,726	1,806	-	1,806	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,576	2,709	-	2,709	5,150
4.5 Agriculture	8,042	7,692	-	7,692	6,771
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,755	11,659	-	11,659	6,212

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,040	1,635	-	1,635	1,999
of which: 6 Program Support	2,025	3,858	-	3,858	3,842
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,025	500	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,358	-	3,358	3,342

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	54,575	7,075	27,192	176	20,132	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	51,000	3,500	27,192	176	20,132	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,175	1,175	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: An increase in funding will help to improve the capacity of Serbia's security services to counter illicit trafficking of conventional weapons and institute safeguards to help control and counter weapons proliferation. U.S. assistance will contribute to military reorganization and training while also helping Serbia to reprioritize its security posture, emphasizing protection of its borders and tasks such as disaster preparedness and international peacekeeping. U.S. security assistance will also encourage greater engagement with NATO and facilitate participation in the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) program, including through professional military education and exchanges as well as English language training. Funding will also build law enforcement capacity to fight organized crime and corruption. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by the Departments of State and Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective	Peace and Security					
Program Area	1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,315		3,484		6,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in Anti-terrorism by USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	100	100	170	230
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The State Department's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance program will be expanded to help Serbia to combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by providing additional training, equipment and support to enhance its strategic trade control system and border control capabilities. This

assistance will help prevent the proliferation of WMD, related materials, delivery systems, dual use items and conventional weapons across Serbia’s borders.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Following Kosovo’s emergence as an independent state, increased funding is requested to strengthen Serbia’s democratic institutions and accelerate progress on reform. U.S. assistance will support programs to strengthen the rule of law and the justice sector, fight corruption, hold public officials more accountable, foster independent media, and increase the participation of ordinary citizens in the local decision-making process. U.S. assistance will also continue to focus on improving the administration and transparency of the courts and parliament, and improve functions and capabilities to prosecute crimes, including organized crime and war crimes. An increase in funding for innovative youth exchange programs will continue to provide Serbians of all backgrounds exposure to democratic U.S. practices and systems. This assistance will be implemented by a number of agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,988		4,410		7,756	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	120	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The new Separation of Powers program under this program area started in FY 2008. The mission has developed a custom indicator – “Score on Good Governance Matrix” – to measure how close specific national and/or local public institutions are to reaching a set of legal and accountability standards. These standards are articulated in five statements, one for each standard dimension of good governance. The matrix allows comparisons based on multiple criteria, including: (i) aggregates for different government branches; (ii) aggregates for central vs. local level institutions; (iii) individual institution vs. average. The Mission is reviewing the recent draft report for scores pertaining to CY2006, the baseline year for the matrix. The FY2008 Target is 0 as the program has just started. This custom indicator will be used to track overall progress toward the shared, long-term objective of strengthening governance in Serbia and will be reported against in future years. In addition to this indicator, the U.S. tracks shorter term, annual indicators for U.S. funded programs that contribute to this broader objective. One such indicator which is representative of efforts underway to improve governance and rule of law is highlighted above. During FY2009 120 individuals will be trained with U.S. resources. The increased funding in FY2010 will allow USAID to work more broadly on judicial reform through increased participation of judicial officials at the national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,004		884		2,544	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training or Educational Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	[Select From Drop Down]		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	110	135
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The same custom indicator discussed under the program area rule of law and human rights to track longer-term improvements in governance will also be tracked for this program area. A representative annual indicator that is illustrative of the work being done in good governance and contributes to overall improvement in governance is provided above. During FY2009 110 individuals will be trained with U.S. resources. The increased funding in FY2010 will allow USAID to work more broadly on judicial reform through increased participation of judicial officials at the national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	11,316		12,291		14,154	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	40	40	60	80
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A new civil society/anti-corruption activity will be launched during FY 2010 to increase the number of civil society and non-governmental organizations advocating for increased transparency and accountability. Funds will provide targeted technical assistance and capacity building to select civil society organizations.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance through the Department of State will support programming to build the capacity of the Serbian educational system in English language instruction and student advising. Among the benefits will be to facilitate study abroad for the youth of Serbia, particularly in the United States.

Economic Growth: Serbia has made important progress in economic reforms, but in order ultimately to realize its goals of European Union membership it must step up the pace of reforms in a number of areas, such as improving competition policy, reducing external debt, decreasing its large trade deficit, cutting bureaucratic red tape, and moving forward with privatization. The remnants of non-performing state-owned

enterprises distort overall economic performance. Though economic growth assistance will decline somewhat in keeping with changing needs and priorities, U.S.-funded programs will continue to improve the climate for investment and growth by promoting reform of financial and business sector environments. These programs will work in tandem with measures to elevate private sector productivity, including in agriculture. While strengthening financial markets and raising microenterprise productivity, U.S. assistance will increase economic opportunities in vulnerable areas and address core issues of job creation and social inclusion, thereby reducing the risk of instability and conflict. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a number of agencies, including USAID and the Departments of State and Agriculture.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,576		2,709		5,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	120	260	130	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During FY 2010 USAID will launch a new economic policy program to increase the capacity of the Serbian Government to improve the business environment, increase investor confidence and strengthen the financial sector. Earlier projected targets set under the current program were low which requires a modification of the Performance Monitoring Plan for the programs that contribute to this indicator. However, USAID manages three activities that contribute to this target. One activity ended in FY 2008 and the other two activities will end in FY 2010. The FY 2010 target is an estimated target until USAID conducts an assessment and designs a new approach which may very well result in revised indicators and targets for this new program.

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support continued defense reform and further Slovakia's continuing contribution to NATO operations and regional stability. The Slovak government disagrees with some U.S. foreign policy objectives and is pursuing a more Eurocentric foreign policy. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to encourage Slovakia to continue to modernize its armed forces, avoid scaling back its cooperation with NATO- or U.S.-led peacekeeping efforts, increase the number of its forces in Afghanistan, and to moderate caveats on the use of its troops there. The continuation of U.S. assistance towards the achievement of peace and security objectives at this time will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its development as a positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,035	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,077	1,000	-	1,000	900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
I Peace and Security	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance promotes NATO interoperability and capabilities within the Slovak Armed Forces. Funds will be used to support the development of niche capabilities for NATO, strengthen Slovakia's ability to contribute to NATO peacekeeping missions, and foster a better prepared and more interoperable combat force at tactical and operational levels. Additionally, funding will provide equipment and training to further defense reform and promote modernization. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Lebanon, and Syria. Future efforts by Slovenia to provide peacekeeping troops and contribute to international operations will help bolster stability in the Western Balkans and strengthen our common defense against terrorism. Slovenia must also fulfill its obligations as a NATO member by meeting NATO Force Goals and ensure its border and customs officials are able to secure the country's borders. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
Foreign Military Financing	376	400	-	400	750
International Military Education and Training	843	700	-	700	700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
1 Peace and Security	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will promote NATO interoperability and assist in the modernization and reform of Slovenia's military, as well as increase its ability to participate in international missions. Military assistance will help develop Slovenia's niche capabilities, provide English language training, continue to promote non-commissioned officer professional development, and promote the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Technical training will also be provided to Slovenia's deployable combat forces and support elements. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A democratic, market-oriented U.S. and NATO ally in a volatile region, Turkey is a front-line state in fighting terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). As a victim of both domestic and international terrorism, Turkey finds itself in need of improved counter-terrorism capabilities and finance controls. Turkey has also seen an increase in nuclear smuggling and WMD-related incidents, which underscores the need for training in illicit weapons detection, licensing, and enhanced border controls. Turkey continues to face a transshipment drug problem from Afghanistan to Europe through Eastern Turkey. U.S. assistance will build capacity in Turkey's law enforcement agencies and maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,437	15,410	-	15,410	12,495
Economic Support Fund	-	7,500	-	7,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,817	1,000	-	1,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,879	3,200	-	3,200	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,443	3,410	-	3,410	2,995

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,437	15,410	-	15,410	12,495
1 Peace and Security	12,437	7,910	-	7,910	12,495
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,843	2,660	-	2,660	2,145
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	750	-	750	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,696	4,200	-	4,200	9,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	298	300	-	300	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	-	400	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	-	400	-
3 Investing in People	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
3.2 Education	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	-	6,100	-	6,100	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	-	500	-
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,500	-	3,500	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	500	-	500	-
4.5 Agriculture	-	600	-	600	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,155	-	1,155	30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	750	-	750	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	405	-	405	30

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,495	12,495	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,995	2,995	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The bulk of U.S. assistance to Turkey focuses on the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces and improving interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. Professional military education at U.S. military schools is a key component of this modernization effort. Such assistance is essential to enable the Turkish military to participate in the reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, and to meet the challenges of regional instability, international terrorism, and long-term peacekeeping. U.S. assistance also focuses on efforts to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational crime, terrorism, and the spread of WMD. U.S. assistance supports cooperation between Turkish and Afghan law enforcement officials and helps Turkish authorities target regional criminal organizations. The United States seeks to develop Turkey as a base for regional leadership on organized crime, counternarcotics, nonproliferation, and counter-terrorism. U.S. assistance supports outreach programs to encourage greater Turkish commitment to fight al Qaeda and other extremist Islamist groups as well as efforts to counter the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) terrorist group in Turkey and develop trilateral U.S.-Iraqi-Turkish counter-terrorism cooperation. To prevent WMD proliferation, U.S. assistance supports activities to enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system, training for licensing officers and border guards, and provision of equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities. These programs will be implemented through the Department of Defense and Department State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,696		4,200		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Turkish troops in Afghanistan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	600	600	1,000	2,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will help Turkey to increase its commitment to Afghanistan during the critical election period, including presidential and provincial elections in 2009 and parliamentary elections expected in 2010. The Government of Turkey seeks to take command of NATO's Regional Command in Kabul in early FY 2010, which is a significant commitment for Turkey's forces considering their commitments in counter-

terrorism operations in Turkey's southeast. This commitment will require deployment of additional Turkish soldiers and civilian experts. The programs allow the U.S. to modernize the training, doctrines and procedures used by the Turkish military, resulting in more efficient military cooperation. Besides improving interoperability, exposure to U.S. military structure will help support the balance between civil and military authority in Turkey and strengthen democratic institutions.

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is intended to foster a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. The United States will continue to promote a legacy of sustainable institutions that advance democratic reform, rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. Ukraine faces additional, serious economic problems as a result of the global financial crisis. Endemic corruption remains a serious obstacle to progress, and a factionalized political environment has also slowed the legislative, judicial, and market reforms necessary for closer integration with the European Union, and greater integration into the world economy. Increased political will from the Government of Ukraine will also be required to ensure transparency, security, and diversification of the energy sector and to curb one of Europe's fastest growing HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis epidemics.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	72,409	71,500	-	71,500	90,125
Economic Support Fund	34,500	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,036	7,000	-	7,000	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	4,178	-	4,178	4,178
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,891	3,191	-	3,191	4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,874	1,750	-	1,750	2,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	1,800	-	1,800	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
1 Peace and Security	35,452	35,293	-	35,293	44,504
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	21,635	20,750	-	20,750	20,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,184	12,920	-	12,920	22,770
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,633	1,623	-	1,623	1,134
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	24,773	25,427	-	25,427	31,683
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,058	5,822	-	5,822	6,508
2.2 Good Governance	5,974	7,374	-	7,374	12,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,299	1,941	-	1,941	1,819
2.4 Civil Society	13,442	10,290	-	10,290	10,521
3 Investing in People	13,983	10,857	-	10,857	15,549
3.1 Health	13,833	10,857	-	10,857	15,549
3.2 Education	150	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	42,474	16,642	-	16,642	26,017
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	-	-	-	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,602	1,498	-	1,498	3,904
4.3 Financial Sector	13,702	4,531	-	4,531	3,394
4.4 Infrastructure	12,489	5,329	-	5,329	8,087
4.5 Agriculture	1,466	1,832	-	1,832	2,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,715	3,452	-	3,452	5,695
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,687
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
6 Program Support	1,428	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	170	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,258	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,750	5,722	-	5,722	4,532
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,750	342	-	342	301
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,380	-	5,380	4,231

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	118,953	44,504	31,683	15,549	26,017	1,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	90,125	23,854	31,683	7,371	26,017	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	4,178	-	-	4,178	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: A key priority of U.S. assistance under this objective will be to support the necessary restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Ukrainian armed forces to further interoperability with, and possible accession, to NATO. U.S. assistance will also support the development of Ukrainian forces deployable for international missions. In addition, the reorganization of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies to comport with European norms is essential to the country's Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will also focus on promoting law enforcement reform; countering weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons proliferation; nuclear safety; reintegration of weapons scientists in civilian pursuits; strengthening export control and border security; and combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons. Ukraine has been a strong participant in peacekeeping and other international missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Africa and has been a key partner in tackling the challenge of weapons proliferation. By far the largest funding requirement under this objective is for nuclear safety as it includes funding for the Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Project and Nuclear Safety Fund. This reflects, in part, the international commitment to contribute to the construction of a shelter over the sarcophagus of the destroyed Chernobyl nuclear reactor. Programs under this objective will be implemented through a number of U.S. agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of

State, and the Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,184		12,920		22,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Units that complete scheduled NATO OCC Evaluations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	6	10	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Successful certification of designated Ukrainian units through the NATO Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) is at the centerpiece of U.S. multilateral efforts to assist Ukraine in developing NATO-standard military capabilities - a key factor in fostering Ukraine's continued integration into NATO and a key contributor to Ukraine being the only NATO-PfP state to participate in every NATO-flagged operation. Ukraine continued to expand its participation in NATO OCC, leveraging its bilateral exercises with the U.S. and its pre-deployment training for OPERATION ACTIVE ENDEAVOR, to provide venues for internal and external evaluations for high priority Naval, Air, and Land Forces Units.

Increasing available funds in FY2010 will be critical in sustaining support for these units as they move from the "Interoperability" assessment phase of the OCC process into the much more onerous and costly "Capability" phase. Additional funds will allow for the acceleration in the fielding of: additional interoperable communications equipment for Land and Naval Forces (efforts that have lagged due to large shortfalls in the FY2008 and 2009 budgets); key navigation and damage control equipment for the Navy; enhanced training programs and training aids for the Land Forces; and funding of Mobile Training Teams to train these select units in mission-critical tasks. Although the FY 2010 target for the number of units that complete scheduled NATO OCC Evaluations remains at 10, reaching this target will require significantly more resources than provided in FY2009, as the standards and requirements for each successive evaluation become higher.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The political environment in Ukraine remains factionalized. U.S. assistance programs administered by USAID and the Department of State will work to consolidate and build upon the democratic progress made since the Orange Revolution, strengthen the rule of law, and promote justice system reform. These programs will improve governance by building parliamentary capacity and cohesiveness, promoting decentralization, and strengthening the capacity and strategic planning of local entities. In order to increase access to objective information, assistance programs will promote an environment in which independent media can flourish, build the capacity of media outlets, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism. U.S. programs will work to improve the operating environment for civil society, bolster the management and financial sustainability of non-governmental organizations, and strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, increase civic activism, and perform a watchdog role on government behavior. U.S. assistance will bolster political competition and strengthen democratic processes by building the capacity of political parties in areas such as constituency development, effective campaigning, and building governing coalitions. A special focus will be placed on strengthening democratic actors and institutions in Eastern and Southern Ukraine. Democratization assistance will build on Ukraine's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold

Program and fund activities complementary to and supportive of its anti-corruption focus.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,974		7,374		12,835	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	144	149	80	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The global economic recession has exacerbated the need for local governments to attract domestic and foreign investment to increase the level of discretionary revenues and to learn to manage budgets effectively with transparency and accountability to their citizenry. USAID will have three activities that will work with sub-national government entities, increasing their ability to provide citizens, businesses and other organizations with basic services through 2010. Two of the three programs began over the last 12 months, and the next related activity is scheduled to begin in late FY 2009. In FY 2009, work will begin with 80 sub-national entities. USAID will increase the number of sub-national government entities receiving assistance from 80 in 2009 to 140 in 2010. With the proposed levels of funding the U.S. anticipates significantly exceeding the 2010 level in 2011. In addition to increased investment and discretionary revenue for local governments, activities under this indicator will lead to local governments that are better prepared for greater fiscal autonomy.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance implemented by USAID will combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) as well as support programs in family planning and reproductive health. Ukraine has one of the world's fastest rates of increase in pre-epidemic HIV and TB infection. Assistance programs to arrest the spread of HIV/AIDS will also help prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, address the spread of multi-drug-resistant TB strains, and stem the potential long-term disruption HIV/AIDS poses to Ukraine's economic growth.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,149		2,491		5,233	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	215	600	1,153	1,000	1,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts in Tuberculosis (TB) control support National TB Program efforts to rapidly expand World Health Organization-endorsed Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) services nationwide. DOTS coverage is currently estimated at 35 percent of the population. With continued rapid increases in TB cases and growing incidence of multi-drug resistant TB and TB-HIV co-infection, there is urgent need to increase the quality and availability of DOTS services. It is particularly essential to intensify efforts to contain multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and prevent extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB). In assisting Ukraine to expand high quality DOTS to 50 percent of the population by 2011, U.S. programs are also introducing DOTS-based programs to control drug resistant TB and increase access to TB-HIV co-infection services, and building a regulatory environment that supports TB care in line with international standards. Additional funds in 2010 will accelerate DOTS rollout to additional regions to reach 60 percent of the population. In addition, 2010 resources will support improvements in laboratory systems and diagnostics which lead to improved quality of both TB and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment in USG supported regions.

Economic Growth: U.S. economic growth assistance focuses on the energy sector, developing financial services, and building enabling environments (trade and investment, financial, business, and agricultural) to promote growth, facilitate European integration, fortify Ukraine against external economic and energy pressure, and implement World Trade Organization (WTO) accession. Activities will also focus on improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector’s ability to compete nationally and internationally. Ukraine’s long-term political stability is closely linked to its economic prosperity, security, and transparency and to the rise of a broad entrepreneurial middle class. Assistance in the energy sector will focus on promoting energy efficiency, transparency, security, and diversification and encouraging energy policy reform. Assistance under this objective will include legislative reform and anti-corruption components. Funding will also support business internships and exchanges to build human capital. Programs under the economic growth objective will be administered by a number of U.S. agencies, including USAID, and the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and the Treasury.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,602		1,498		3,904	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade & investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
0	0	0	Target	Results	10	20
			15	15		

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

With increased FY 2009 funds, U.S. assistance efforts will build on Ukraine’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and move toward a new, landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union. The U.S. will help Ukraine fulfill WTO commitments by advancing effective implementation and enforcement with new regulations Ukraine must continue to improve its trade regime in areas such as government procurement systems sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property rights protection, and WTO notifications. Progress in these areas, and others, will similarly advance Ukraine’s meeting requirements for the EU FTA. USAID’s flagship trade program ended in April 2008, and consequently there is a lower target in 2009, as the new trade activity is underway.

However, increasing funds will enable the mission to double the legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements from 2009 to 2010. These increased funds, in combination with stronger political will as Ukraine moves closer toward the EU FTA accession date of 2012, could also dramatically increase the number of legal, regulatory and institutional actions further in 2011. In addition, the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program will continue its trade-related technical assistance and, with increased funding, intends to launch a new project to promote economic growth in Crimea through increased trade and investment. The Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) program will also continue its efforts to expand trade and investment by exposing Ukrainian entrepreneurs to business practices in the United States, although SABIT's work will not contribute to this particular indicator.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		9,715		3,452		5,695
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of institutions/organizations undertaking capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	20	65
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the deepening recession, hundreds of thousands of jobs are already being shed in steelmaking and related industries. Yet, the regulatory environment is a central barrier to increasing productivity and investment. With increased FY 2010 funding, USAID will work with more institutions and organizations undertaking capacity and competency strengthening as a result of USAID assistance. USAID will assist municipalities to alleviate administrative and regulatory barriers with particular emphasis on property and land markets. USAID will provide support to the development of local One-Stop-Shops to streamline permitting and reduce business transaction costs in partner municipalities/localities. USAID will also work with industry organizations and businesses to increase the competitiveness of targeted economic sectors. With increased funding, and as projects mature, the number of institutions and organizations undertaking capacity and competency strengthening as a result of USAID assistance is expected to rise over three-fold from 2009 to 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support humanitarian projects that are designed to alleviate the suffering of the most needy population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of Eastern Ukraine, focusing on the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ukraine's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program, approved in 2006, will dedicate approximately \$45 million over a two-year period to anti-corruption activities in judicial reform; the

Government of Ukraine's ethical and administrative standards; higher education; streamlining and enforcement of government regulations; and monitoring and advocacy by civil society and the media. Assistance will address the Governing Justly and Democratically objective by funding activities, such as strengthening Ukraine's ability to investigate and prosecute corruption, that underpin the Threshold Country Program and maximize its impact. Ukraine's MCC Threshold Program is due to be completed at the end of 2009.

Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Eurasian countries are continuing to have difficulty transitioning from systems of Soviet-style political, economic, and social control to stable, free-market democracies capable of addressing the 21st century's transnational threats. While these countries continued to implement policy reforms to liberalize and strengthen their economies in 2008, democracy indicators worsened across the region, notably in Russia, Belarus, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. In several countries, health, education, and other social systems are in disarray and lack capacity to meet the needs of their citizens. Festering border disputes, persistent tension between minority groups, problems in achieving sustainable levels of economic growth, and regional political pressures have all worked together to thwart the regional cooperation that could provide the momentum for (and demonstrate the benefits of) reform, counter transnational threats, and facilitate these countries' integration into international and Euro-Atlantic institutions. Regionally-budgeted assistance boosts the effectiveness of bilateral programs by fostering regional cooperation; provides a rapid response mechanism for political or humanitarian emergencies; contributes to the work of key regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that promote the security and development of the region; and supports regionally- and Washington-based personnel and platforms to implement regional foreign policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	18,559	24,032	-	24,032	49,293
Economic Support Fund	14,125	3,000	-	3,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,033	2,037	-	2,037	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	496	700	-	700	3,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
1 Peace and Security	7,806	12,752	-	12,752	28,718
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	496	700	-	700	3,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	120	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,527	-	2,527	2,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	15	-	15	21
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,190	9,510	-	9,510	23,397
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,784	4,661	-	4,661	6,756
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	306	-	306	498
2.2 Good Governance	52	309	-	309	417
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,051	2,724	-	2,724	4,208
2.4 Civil Society	3,681	1,322	-	1,322	1,633
3 Investing in People	7,201	6,120	-	6,120	1,613

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
3.1 Health	3,866	2,548	-	2,548	1,037
3.2 Education	3,125	3,000	-	3,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	210	572	-	572	576
4 Economic Growth	8,980	4,163	-	4,163	14,486
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	116	36	-	36	42
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	920	-	920	2,136
4.3 Financial Sector	380	1,148	-	1,148	1,183
4.4 Infrastructure	6,925	1,706	-	1,706	1,687
4.5 Agriculture	-	34	-	34	48
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	732	151	-	151	239
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	18	-	18	25
4.8 Environment	27	150	-	150	9,126
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,142	2,073	-	2,073	1,270
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,142	2,073	-	2,073	1,270
6 Program Support	300	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	2,166	5,513	-	5,513	6,793
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,166	1,051	-	1,051	847
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,462	-	4,462	5,946

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	52,843	28,718	6,756	1,613	14,486	1,270
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	49,293	25,618	6,756	1,163	14,486	1,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	-	-	450	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Borders throughout the Eurasian region are porous, and regional law enforcement cooperation is weak. Through the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs improve regional law enforcement capabilities and regional cooperation with U.S. law enforcement to combat trans-border drug trafficking and organized crime. Funding will be used to support important multilateral programs such as multi-country training at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. Increased funding is requested for regional programming to strengthen weak Eurasian money-laundering and counterterrorism capacities, thereby limiting the threat of terrorism in, through, and from the region. Support for the GUAM organization (comprised of the governments of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) will help to combat trans-border criminal activities by creating a coordination mechanism for law enforcement officials from these countries.

Festering regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Eurasia. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational

threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism, and promote reform, good governance, and institutional development. The OSCE’s work on democratization and elections, human rights, the rule of law, tolerance, economic development, security sector reform, and related efforts reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest. The increase in funding requested under this objective for FY 2010 is principally devoted to ensuring that the United States is able to provide sufficient resources to the OSCE and meet U.S. commitments to the organization. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Europe Regional section of the budget justification.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		700		3,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security and law enforcement officers trained at ILEA in Budapest				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200	220	250	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the Eurasia region, SSP will focus on building our partner countries' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counterterrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. Funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented. The goal of this initiative is to improve the professionalism and capacity of law enforcement officials in the Eurasia region, including the ability of these countries to work together and with U.S. officials in the fights against terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and trafficking in people.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Overall, democratic institutions in Eurasia remain weak, with even those countries at the forefront of democratization having difficulty sustaining the momentum of reform. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs boost bilateral efforts by promoting regional information-sharing and by nurturing cross-border links and cooperation, enabling governmental and non-governmental entities to share best practices and experience. Funding will support programs and advisors who work with their counterparts in the field to advance bilateral efforts to develop sustainable civil society institutions, free and fair elections and effective political parties, better governance, the rule of law, and independent media. Networks of non-governmental organizations can help build a groundswell of democratic reformers who can push autocratic or unresponsive governments to take citizen's concerns into account. Funding will support independent media development to increase access to objective information and promote regional knowledge and understanding of current events. Regional funding will also support analytical tools that capture Eurasia's progress in moving toward democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,051		2,724		4,208	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of international election observers missions deployed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	4	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In general, the Eurasia region has seen some recent backsliding in the progress toward democracy, as evidenced in problematic election practices. For example, in Azerbaijan, recent elections not judged “free and fair” by international observers, eliminated term limits for the President. In Kyrgyz Republic, protesters have already held rallies demanding that the upcoming July 2009 presidential election be fair, and threatening to start “permanent protest actions” unless the government in power met five demands, including inviting international observers to monitor the election. There has been backsliding throughout Eurasia, from Russia to the Caucasus to Ukraine to Central Asia, and it will be important to continue to let leaders know that the United States continues to prioritize free and fair elections as a foreign policy goal. In anticipation of an increase in the number of elections in 2009-2010 in the Eurasia region, we have requested increased support for election monitoring missions by non-governmental organizations in the 12-country region. The requested increase in FY 2010 will help to increase the level of accountability of governments in the region to hold fair and free elections. This is a new indicator and it is expected that at least one observer mission per country preparing for or holding elections will be supported during the funding period.

Investing in People: Many Eurasian countries continue to face pervasive poverty, significant health and education problems, and other social issues. Life expectancy in the Eurasian region is lower now than it was in 1989. Through USAID, U.S. assistance promotes regional public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthens countries' ability to prevent the spread of disease, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, and improves living standards. In many countries of the region, failure to develop and sustain market-oriented social services undermines public support for economic and democratic reform. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice, analytical tools, and programming that supplement bilateral efforts to improve policies, regulations, and systems.

Economic Growth: Most Eurasian countries do not benefit from robust regional trade or investment. While a number of countries continued to make measurable improvements on aspects of economic reform in 2008, progress overall remains uneven. The recent global financial crisis will make it more difficult for those countries that were dependent on remittances from workers abroad or on foreign currency-denominated loans to advance in the near term. Through USAID, U.S. regional assistance funds technical assistance to advance economic development and private sector competitiveness, open opportunities for U.S. business, and promote regional integration of energy markets, energy security, and supply diversification. U.S. financial sector reform programs make internal fiscal reform efforts more successful, contribute to economic growth, and both inform and influence governments to align their procedures with international agreements and practices. Regional assistance improves regional energy security by helping governments to create regional energy networks. These networks help the countries of the region to diversify their imports, develop indigenous alternatives, and integrate them with Western European grids and markets in order to insulate them from the effects of periodic energy crises. Regional programming also supports country and regional

offices in conducting environmental assessments, complying with environmental regulations, and working to address the global climate change crisis through projects to investigate the effects of climate change on areas such as water resources, human health, emergency services, infrastructure and biodiversity.

For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	27		150		9,126	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Dollars (annually) saved from prevention, mitigation or reduction of pollution, including GHG as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	700,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Europe and Eurasia region is a significant energy producing and consuming region, with important implications for the energy and environmental systems affecting global climate change. Prior U.S. assistance to the region has focused on both systemic reform and institution building, as well as projects that promote more efficient technologies and private investment. For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution. A sizeable portion of this increase would be used to fund up to 14 clean energy projects in Macedonia, Albania, BiH, Serbia, Moldova and Georgia. It is estimated that each project will realize saving of \$50,000 per year, totaling approximately \$700,000 in savings in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	27		150		9,126	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution. Of the total FY 2010 request, approximately \$3 million would be used to encourage the creation, adoption, and/or implementation of laws, policies, agreements or regulations that address climate change within the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	800		920		2,136	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trade and investment diagnostics conducted				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of this increase is destined for implementation by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA). The projects implemented as a result of these feasibility studies will increase U.S. exports and improve the economic viability and stability of the country or area being assisted. USTDA's feasibility studies can be in any sector -- electricity, port infrastructure, transportation (road, rail, marine) -- and the purpose of the feasibility study is to assess the future profitability and collateral benefits of the project under review,. This indicator counts outputs as a proxy indicator to outcomes because it may take years to complete a large-scale construction projects, and an indefinite period of time after it has been completed to assess the economic benefits of such a project.

Humanitarian Assistance: Many of the countries of Eurasia are not able to maintain emergency response capabilities or provide for vulnerable populations, including the hundreds of thousands of internally

displaced persons and refugees produced by territorial disputes. U.S. regional humanitarian assistance, implemented by the Department of State, stocks disaster and relief supplies in the region, allowing the United States to respond to emergencies quickly. Funding in this budget also covers operational costs and provides a rapid response mechanism to address unanticipated humanitarian needs.

Europe Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. regional foreign assistance to the countries of Southeast Europe focuses on the following key goals: supporting cross-border knowledge transfer and cooperative programs; promoting reforms necessary for increased stability, prosperity and greater integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; supporting efforts at reconciliation to overcome persistent post-conflict tensions and mutual mistrust; supporting regionally-based and Washington-based experts and platforms that contribute to achieving regional foreign policy objectives; and contributing to the work of key regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that promote the security and development of the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,942	28,081	-	28,081	39,195
Economic Support Fund	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
1 Peace and Security	7,756	18,537	-	18,537	29,937
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	851	925	-	925	925
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,885	1,117	-	1,117	1,125
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,020	16,495	-	16,495	27,887
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,382	5,736	-	5,736	4,759
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	62	445	-	445	545
2.2 Good Governance	714	398	-	398	448
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	110	24	-	24	35
2.4 Civil Society	6,496	4,869	-	4,869	3,731
3 Investing in People	2,987	2,747	-	2,747	894
3.1 Health	825	164	-	164	242
3.2 Education	1,835	2,102	-	2,102	116
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	327	481	-	481	536
4 Economic Growth	3,652	3,061	-	3,061	3,605
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	137	226	-	226	252
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	452	874	-	874	1,026
4.4 Infrastructure	1,204	1,140	-	1,140	1,285
4.5 Agriculture	-	132	-	132	163
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,323	488	-	488	630
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	51	-	51	75
4.8 Environment	36	150	-	150	174
of which: 6 Program Support	2,036	4,210	-	4,210	5,067

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,036	887	-	887	812
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,323	-	3,323	4,255

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	39,195	29,937	4,759	894	3,605	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,195	29,937	4,759	894	3,605	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Many of the countries of Southeastern Europe have weak border controls and law enforcement bodies that are still not adequate to meet the challenge of transnational organized crime. U.S. regional assistance programs play a critical role in building capable and professional law enforcement bodies, including effective border services, to meet the growing challenge of transnational organized crime and terrorism. U.S.-supported programs will continue to increase the competence of law enforcement authorities and develop cross-border cooperation activities, including effective investigations and prosecutions coordinated at the regional level. These assistance activities have already demonstrated success in countering the threat posed by increasingly sophisticated international criminal networks. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be implemented by a number of U.S. agencies including the Departments of State and Justice.

Ongoing regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Europe. The OSCE directly supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism, and promote reform, good governance, and institutional development. The OSCE's work on democratization and elections, economic development, security sector reform, and related efforts reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest while promoting human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. The increase in funding requested under this objective for FY 2010 is principally devoted to ensuring that the United States is able to provide sufficient resources to the OSCE and meet U.S. commitments to the organization. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Eurasia Regional section of the budget justification.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The successful democratic transition of the region depends on the consolidation of democratic institutions and the rule of law. Success in achieving these goals is fostered by the desire of countries in the region to fulfill the criteria for NATO and European Union membership. Programs are structured to increase regional ownership of cooperative activities over time and reduce the role of foreign donors. U.S. assistance will foster progress in the justice sector, free speech, professional journalism, plurality of news sources, and independent media. Funding will also support analytical tools that assess Southeastern Europe's progress in building democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions. Grants to the alumni of U.S. exchange, training, and other programs support their efforts to advance reform and build strong relationships between the United States and the countries of the region. It is anticipated that these programs will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State and Justice.

Investing in People: Health and social indicators for Southeastern Europe, including infant mortality and life expectancy, continue to show improvement, but significant parts of the population of the region do not benefit sufficiently from the general progress. U.S. regional assistance supplements bilateral programs and promotes public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthening the ability of countries in the region to prevent the spread of disease. In many countries of the region, failure to develop and sustain market-oriented social services undermines public support for economic and democratic reform. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice, analytical tools, and programming that supplement bilateral efforts to improve policies, regulations, and systems. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be implemented by USAID.

Economic Growth: Establishing a reliable and affordable energy supply is vital to Southeastern Europe's continued economic growth and is best done at the regional level. U.S. assistance, which aims to bring the region into larger energy networks while averting dependence on a single supplier, spurs economic growth and contributes to stability. Some countries are still unable to participate fully in the international trading system or take advantage of trade opportunities within the region, which reduces their ability to attract foreign investment and create employment. U.S. regional assistance strengthens private sector competitiveness. Regional finance sector reform programs bring laws and practices into line with international agreements and help integrate the region into international financial markets. Regional programming also supports country and regional offices in conducting environmental assessments and complying with environmental regulations. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be administered by USAID.

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the Near East region, U.S. assistance fosters the peace, stability, security and economic prosperity of allies and mitigates the influence of extremists. The proposed assistance level is essential to U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Near East region that include: promoting the Middle East Peace Process; sustaining the security of Israel; enhancing the defensive capabilities of our other partners in the region; supporting a strategy of principled engagement with Iran; expanding counter-terrorism cooperation with the states of North Africa; supporting Lebanese sovereignty; and maintaining stability in Yemen. FY 2010 will be a critical time for Iraq, where the assistance request will help the U.S. transition out of a military and reconstruction focus towards a civilian and capacity building focus. Funds are requested to help strengthen Iraq's democracy, build capacity in Iraqi institutions, help displaced Iraqis reintegrate into their communities, promote economic growth and diversification, and improve security. In the West Bank and Gaza, U.S. assistance will help foster the conditions in which a Palestinian state can be realized and advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, while continuing to meet humanitarian needs. Expansion of the Near East Regional Democracy program will support democratic initiatives while promoting good governance and greater respect for fundamental freedoms. In addition, the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) will continue to promote long term efforts to support peaceful solutions to regional problems, advance political progress, strengthen civil society, empower women and youth, create educational opportunities, and advance economic reform. The region will also receive support in building economic and private investment opportunities, negotiating and implementing trade agreements, and taking advantage of resulting economic opportunities that help counter terrorist influence. Funding requests for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Middle East Regional Program will target the effects of an exploding youth population and regional water issues. In addition, the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) funding will address the spread of al-Qaeda and other extremist groups through a combination of bilateral and regional civilian programs to provide a counterweight to extremist ideology and reach at-risk populations that are susceptible to their rhetoric.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,336,427	5,590,267	1,295,400	6,885,667	6,608,610
Democracy Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,914	34,633	-	34,633	71,400
Economic Support Fund	1,933,261	1,061,114	1,005,000	2,066,114	1,677,100
Foreign Military Financing	4,049,955	4,309,155	98,400	4,407,555	4,545,370
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
International Military Education and Training	12,801	14,265	2,000	16,265	18,760
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115,356	85,000	129,000	214,000	180,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,648	58,100	61,000	119,100	84,680
Peacekeeping Operations	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	46,811	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,336,427	5,590,267	1,295,400	6,885,667	6,608,610
1 Peace and Security	4,374,050	4,566,425	320,400	4,886,825	4,863,760
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	42,104	36,445	6,500	42,945	96,355
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,655	3,460	54,500	57,960	9,515
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,296,452	4,495,520	214,400	4,709,920	4,684,140
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	3,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,581	1,000	-	1,000	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,258	30,000	45,000	75,000	67,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	538,344	174,342	325,000	499,342	545,467
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	121,026	37,650	28,000	65,650	131,254
2.2 Good Governance	217,377	27,503	165,000	192,503	216,563
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	16,600	18,796	35,000	53,796	65,000
2.4 Civil Society	183,341	90,393	97,000	187,393	132,650
3 Investing in People	616,480	489,708	355,500	845,208	551,921
3.1 Health	170,965	136,357	99,500	235,857	158,921
3.2 Education	218,228	184,008	26,500	210,508	202,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	227,287	169,343	229,500	398,843	190,400
4 Economic Growth	666,215	337,795	200,500	538,295	600,562
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	297,457	211,093	50,000	261,093	225,594
4.2 Trade and Investment	59,075	31,578	16,000	47,578	87,734
4.3 Financial Sector	152,470	3,200	-	3,200	6,300
4.4 Infrastructure	48,921	20,500	50,000	70,500	60,000
4.5 Agriculture	22,864	11,106	47,000	58,106	52,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	43,066	36,462	35,500	71,962	128,166
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,810	13,250	2,000	15,250	11,000
4.8 Environment	23,552	10,606	-	10,606	29,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	131,338	21,997	73,000	94,997	46,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	131,338	21,997	73,000	94,997	46,900
6 Program Support	10,000	-	21,000	21,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,000	-	21,000	21,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	8,770	24,933	-	24,933	44,822
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,500	7,572	-	7,572	26,942
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,270	17,361	-	17,361	17,880

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,608,610	4,863,760	545,467	551,921	600,562	46,900
Development Assistance	71,400	6,000	21,400	24,500	19,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,677,100	50,500	476,017	522,621	581,062	46,900
Foreign Military Financing	4,545,370	4,545,370	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	18,760	18,760	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,608,610	4,863,760	545,467	551,921	600,562	46,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	180,500	132,450	48,050	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	84,680	84,680	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In the area of Peace and Security U.S. assistance will support programs that advance the Middle East Peace Process and build efforts to strengthen and promote peace and security in the region. Military-to-military cooperation remains a high priority and an important tool to achieve U.S. national security objectives. Such cooperation bolsters local capabilities to contain conflict, protect national territory, and pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, while enhancing civilian oversight of the military. The Gulf Security Dialogue will enhance the security capabilities and coordination of U.S. partners in the Gulf. U.S. assistance will continue robust, cooperative efforts with regional governments to prevent terrorist attacks, disrupt terrorist finance, and bring terrorists to justice. A principal concern in the region is the potential exploitation by terrorist organizations of weak governmental controls along the border areas in the Trans-Sahara region. Overall, the United States is helping friendly governments in the region to build their regulatory, enforcement, financial oversight, and operational counter-terrorism capabilities, including strengthening regional military and law enforcement forces.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will be devoted to governance and political reform throughout the region, especially with activities in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Through bilateral assistance and regional programs, the United States will support institutional reforms that strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions and expand opportunities for effective public participation in the political process. The U.S. will work with, and help build, the capacity of civil society to promote democratic, economic, and educational reform and to fully empower women. Finally, the United States remains committed to work in cooperation with international organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote adherence to universally accepted standards of respect for human rights and civil liberties in the region. In particular, U.S. assistance will enhance efforts to combat trafficking in persons, as well as to promote concepts of religious, racial, and ethnic tolerance.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will continue to support reforms that will improve the quality of health care and education, with an emphasis on expanding women's access to these services. Investments in education will pay off in higher rates of school attendance, attainment, and completion, particularly for women, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and the political arena. Funding will continue to support good performance on reforms in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, and improved access to health care in Yemen.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support reforms that professionalize the financial sector, encourage private sector development, and further open economies to trade and investment. The United States will strengthen bilateral economic ties through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFA) designed to promote economic reform. U.S. assistance will facilitate expanded regional engagement on trade and investment, as well as promote World Trade Organization accession and compliance. Progress in these areas will help countries expand their economic base and participate more fully in the global economy, while helping to weaken support for extremists. In a number of countries some economic reforms have taken root, which have contributed to positive gross domestic product growth rates.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will be targeted at alleviating hardships where crises, forced migration, and natural disasters, generate serious humanitarian challenges for vulnerable populations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The cornerstone of Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding in the region includes an MCC Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture and rural development.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to help stabilize a country still recovering from a civil war and to counter potential extremist recruitment. In addition, U.S. assistance bolsters Algeria's ongoing fight against Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and supports Algerian political and economic reforms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,427	1,700	-	1,700	3,770
Development Assistance	-	400	-	400	900
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	696	800	-	800	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	-	-	-	970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	317	500	-	500	950
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,816	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,427	1,700	-	1,700	3,770
1 Peace and Security	1,611	1,300	-	1,300	2,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	717	400	-	400	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	-	100	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	696	800	-	800	1,520
1.5 Transnational Crime	198	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	400
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	400
4 Economic Growth	-	400	-	400	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	200
4.3 Financial Sector	-	200	-	200	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	200	-	200	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,816	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,816	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,770	2,470	800	-	500	-
Development Assistance	900	-	400	-	500	-
International Military Education and Training	950	950	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,770	2,470	800	-	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	970	570	400	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	950	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The merger of Algeria’s domestic terrorist group with Al-Qaeda at the end of 2006, and the subsequent adaptation of suicide bombings and similar tactics in Algeria, gave strong additional impetus to the U.S. Government to continue to expand its partnership with Algeria in fighting global terrorism. Counter-terrorism programming will continue to be focused on those areas where Algeria’s capabilities are less fully developed; for example, in developing anti-bomb capacity, strengthening export control systems, and stopping the flow of terrorism financing. U.S. military training enhances the Algerian military’s awareness of international norms of human rights, civilian control of the military, technical training, and English language training. The military training program in Algeria has provided substantial results using modest outlays of funds, while strengthening U.S. ties to a major regional power as it continues to expand its influence in North Africa. The U.S. will continue to expand a new Anti-Terrorist Assistance (ATA) program to provide training to improve the ability of Algerian law enforcement to interdict and prosecute terrorists.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Targeted assistance aimed at strengthening the rule of law, civil society, respect for human rights, capacity among political parties, good governance, and the media will help build a democratic Algeria with strong civic and political institutions. U.S. programs will help provide the political space to demonstrate to Algerians that change is possible without violence. The keystone of this assistance will be a university counter-radicalization program designed to foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors and to improve curricula and develop job-related skills in Algerian universities in areas of the country at risk of radicalization. Assistance may also go to capacity building in Algeria’s judicial system, designed to enhance the technical abilities and independence of that branch of government.

Economic Growth: The United States continues to encourage Algerian efforts to open and integrate Algeria’s economy into global and regional economies in order to improve economic growth. Priority is given to reform of Algeria’s financial sector environment through technical assistance focused on reform of Algeria’s taxation policy and its banking system. The program also seeks to encourage development of a local constituency for Algerian accession to the World Trade Organization. Continued activities reflect a broadening of the overall bilateral relationship.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth Fleet is headquartered, contributes directly to the U.S. Government's effort to maintain security in the Persian Gulf. Bahrain is the only Arab state to have led one of the Coalition Task Forces that patrol the Gulf, and has offered to sail its flagship in support of the coalition counter-piracy mission. U.S. assistance helps Bahrain, which lacks the oil wealth of its neighbors, obtain the equipment and training it needs to operate alongside U.S. air and naval forces. U.S. military access to Bahrain also supports operations in Iraq, and this access has made Bahrain a primary option for relocating support for operations in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also contribute to counterterrorism and other security cooperation with Bahrain, which is a Major Non-NATO Ally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
Foreign Military Financing	3,968	8,000	-	8,000	19,500
International Military Education and Training	622	650	-	650	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	744	500	-	500	1,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
I Peace and Security	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	744	500	-	500	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,590	8,650	-	8,650	20,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	21,300	21,300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assistance to Bahrain will continue to sustain U.S.-origin equipment that Bahrain's forces use in coalition operations and support Bahrain's effort to upgrade its F-16 fleet and maintain its flagship in mission-ready status. Bahrain's ability to fulfill its offer to sail its flagship in support of counter-piracy operations is directly linked to financial support for its Navy. Military training efforts will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, keeping Bahrain's F-16s sufficiently updated to operate effectively

alongside U.S. warplanes. Training will also promote military professionalism, and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States among the Bahraini officer corps. In addition, U.S.-based courses will provide instruction in the democratic principles of civilian control of the military and help to encourage the political reforms already underway in Bahrain. This training provides military personnel with the skills necessary to maintain the stocks of U.S.-furnished equipment, and enhance Bahrain's value as a training and coalition partner. Finally, counter-terrorism training programs will continue to sustain Bahrain's capabilities and promote multilateral cooperation by conducting regional training courses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,590		8,650		20,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of existing Bahrain military forces that are fully capable of integrating into a U.S.-led coalition				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
60	55	50	45	45	50	55
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the major goals of U.S. assistance to Bahrain is to ensure that Bahraini forces are capable of operating in tandem with U.S. military forces. At the same time, U.S. assistance and programs have the effect of showing Bahrain's leadership that there are tangible benefits to military cooperation, even when such cooperation may sometimes be unpopular on the street and in Parliament. To maintain important military-to-military relations, U.S. funding should increase over time to a level that will enable Bahrain to begin making its air and naval forces sustainable and fully interoperable with U.S. forces. These are large investments of foreign assistance, but the programs they support require high levels of funding to produce and sustain the necessary incremental steps in performance. Additionally, U.S. assistance levels in recent years have not been adequate to address the various maintenance and equipping needs of Bahrain, and therefore the targets for FY2009 and FY2010 reflect the need to carry out servicing of legacy systems while at the same time achieving progress on modernizing force capabilities.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt is an important U.S. partner in the pursuit of Middle East peace, and regional stability. U.S. assistance to Egypt has long played, and continues to play, a central role in Egypt's political, economic, social, and military transformation. Egypt has begun a substantive economic reform process which has seen some meaningful results; however, more must be done. To expand the scope of what has already begun, the United States will support programs to expand civil liberties, introduce transparency and accountability in government, and foster more democratic institutions. Despite some progress, achieving meaningful reform will continue to present challenges.

The U.S. will remain closely engaged with the Government of Egypt (GOE) on political and economic reforms, while encouraging Egypt's strong support for U.S. regional policies and efforts to combat terrorism. The U.S. Government supports the enactment of the political reforms outlined by President Mubarak during the 2005 Presidential campaign. Egypt has, however, been slow to implement these reforms. U.S. assistance program will work with the Egyptians to advance these reforms apace. The United States also supports Prime Minister Nazif's economic reform package and remains committed to promoting trade and investment between the U.S. and Egypt. Furthermore, U.S. assistance programs will support reforms in basic education in accordance with Egypt's National Education Strategic Plan, as well as to improve Maternal and Child Health indicators, thus moving Egypt closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
Economic Support Fund	411,639	200,000	-	200,000	250,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,289,470	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,237	1,300	-	1,300	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	895	1,100	50,000	51,100	2,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
1 Peace and Security	1,293,586	1,302,400	50,000	1,352,400	1,305,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	565	1,100	-	1,100	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330	-	50,000	50,000	170
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,292,691	1,301,300	-	1,301,300	1,301,130
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	54,800	22,000	-	22,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,050	12,200	-	12,200	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	2,500	-	2,500	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
2.4 Civil Society	31,750	7,300	-	7,300	7,000
3 Investing in People	170,640	119,901	-	119,901	82,900
3.1 Health	18,618	40,317	-	40,317	15,000
3.2 Education	96,929	79,584	-	79,584	67,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	55,093	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	186,199	60,099	-	60,099	147,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	18,887	40,093	-	40,093	24,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	7,400	-	7,400	34,000
4.3 Financial Sector	145,710	1,100	-	1,100	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,500	1,506	-	1,506	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,000	4,250	-	4,250	60,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,102	3,500	-	3,500	5,000
4.8 Environment	-	2,250	-	2,250	20,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,050	-	2,050	1,850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,050	-	2,050	850

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,555,200	1,305,200	20,000	82,900	147,100	-
Economic Support Fund	250,000	-	20,000	82,900	147,100	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. benefits from its strategic relationship with Egypt and through the GOE's support for U.S. efforts to deter and counter threats to regional security. From providing logistical support and security to U.S. forces transiting the Suez Canal and Egyptian airspace in support of Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom, to maintaining a field hospital in Bagram, Afghanistan, to vocally and publicly supporting U.S. policies in the region and efforts to stabilize Iraq, Egypt continues to be an important U.S. regional partner. Military assistance supports Egypt's efforts to enhance its border security and combat smuggling, while expanding the base of Egypt's U.S. equipment and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Assistance also provides technical development and training for the Egyptian military while building mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt. Continuing programs in police training to promote respect for human rights and effective community policing practices are necessary steps in the transformation of Egypt's law enforcement. Finally, security assistance gives Egypt the tools it needs to participate in peacekeeping operations in countries that include Sudan, Liberia, and Afghanistan. These areas of cooperation highlight the United States and Egypt's shared interests in a secure Middle East and strong coalition operations. Support for counter-terrorism activities will assist the GOE in further enhancing the operational and tactical capabilities required to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Assistance will contribute to anti-terrorism efforts by providing training, enabling equipment, and

operational planning for the implementation of an Anti-Terrorism Unit (ATU). This program concentrates on building the investigative capabilities of a dedicated group of investigators to specialize in terrorist investigations. Training will culminate in the ATU's ability to develop and sustain terrorist interdiction programs, react to a terrorist incident, conduct multi-disciplinary investigations and manage mass casualty critical incidents.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	565		1,100		3,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200	53	120	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The plan for FY 2010 is to train additional working level officers to expand the professional corps of investigators and response-capable personnel. In addition, the U.S. will train mid-level officers as program managers to supervise and train (train-the-trainer concept) a sustainable investigative and response capability. The U.S. will also support training for explosives detection K-9 teams (both dogs and handlers), as well as providing dogs and equipment to maintain capable working dog units. Due to the tailored nature of these trainings, the cost per participant is higher than in FY 2008. Therefore, although the funding requests for FYs 2009 and 2010 has increased, the target number for trainees is lower.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the efforts of non-governmental organizations to increase public participation in governance and political life, and promote human rights, social justice and civic education. It will also improve administration of and access to justice, while strengthening government accountability. Assistance will increase grassroots support for democratic and political reform, and support a professionalized and restructured state-owned and independent media. Grants will be made to grassroots Egyptian organizations that conduct educational and advocacy work on democracy, human rights, and further greater institutional transparency and accountability with organizations that partner with and train Egyptian counterparts.

To promote human rights and decrease violence against women and children, the U.S. will continue to strengthen the capacity of the National Council on Human Rights, the National Council of Women, and the Ministry of Family and Population. Working in partnership with the GOE, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on improving access to justice in the areas of criminal justice and family justice. In criminal justice, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Prosecutor General's Office to provide training on human rights, strengthen the right to publicly-appointed defense counsel, increase public access to information, automate selected offices and make defendants' files available to counsel earlier in the process to ensure that justice is properly served. In family justice, USAID will work closely with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Family and Population to strengthen the capacity of the family justice system to mediate family disputes and increase access to and information about family legal services. In the Rule of Law area, USAID plans to develop community-based dispute resolution centers for the poor and provide legal aid where litigation is deemed necessary.

U.S. assistance will develop local media by continuing to promote free expression and improve centers for training press and broadcast journalists in technical and management skills. In addition, U.S. assistance will support an improved enabling environment through the restructuring of state-owned press and broadcast services. To promote increased citizen participation in decision-making, the U.S. will maintain its support for the decentralization of fiscal, political, and administrative authorities to governorates and districts through supporting policy reform at the national level. At the local level, training and technical assistance will continue for local stakeholders to enable them to become more effective partners in the development of their communities. Assistance will also be directed toward enhancing political competition and consensus building and will provide training and technical assistance to improve election administration at polling stations nationwide. In the areas of political party building, assistance will improve parties' internal election processes and improve their responsiveness to constituents. Additional training resources will be provided to aspiring political candidates, as well as to support voter education and domestic observation of elections. Programs will work to build an understanding of and respect for U.S. policies and values through broad public outreach to the Egyptian public, including web-chats and media events, expanded English scholarships, cultural and outreach programming in Alexandria, and support for private people-to-people initiatives.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		2,500		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws or amendments promoting decentralization drafted with USG assistance (unit of measure: no. of laws)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Government of Egypt is moving toward implementing decentralization, which includes the development of a national strategy on decentralization and legislative reforms. The U.S. is providing assistance in three governorates to implement sectoral decentralization on a pilot basis over the next two years. Concurrently, U.S. assistance is being provided to Egypt to develop the national strategy, draft new laws and amend existing laws relevant to decentralization. Throughout this process the U.S. provides an array of support on the national and the local level to improve skills and enhance citizen involvement in local decision-making and in advocating for legislative reform. In FY 2010, a new law on local administration will be drafted and finalized with U.S. assistance. A new uniform budget system law will also be drafted with U.S. technical assistance.

Investing in People: Despite laudable economic growth rates, Egypt lacks developed and effective social safety nets to assist the poor, especially in rural Upper Egypt and the urban slums of Cairo and Alexandria. Poverty rates remain high, malnutrition has increased, and 40 percent of adult women are illiterate. U.S. assistance will be targeted to these pockets of poverty and other vulnerable populations, providing quality sustainable models of primary health care and education delivery based on active community engagement and informed choice. In FY 2010, USAID will support the Ministry of Health to emphasize policies and programs that improve coverage of underserved population groups with the greatest health needs, and to strengthen technical and managerial skills in the health sector to sustain the impressive gains in health

achieved in recent decades. The preliminary 2008 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey demonstrates continued, sharp downward trends in infant and child mortality, and an increase in coverage of immunization, pre-natal and delivery care, and child health services. The overall impact of past assistance efforts in family planning has been dramatic: the average Egyptian woman now has approximately three children, down from about six in the 1980s. Effective family planning has lengthened the interval between births, positively affecting child survival and maternal health. Nevertheless a number of concerns persist. Almost 50 percent of the population is under the age of 25. Family planning usage has stagnated over the last six years and is contributing to overpopulation. The associated demands of additional resources for these citizens will stretch fragile public services and scarce natural resources, which could have a significant impact on country-level stability. Child malnutrition and growth stunting have risen sharply, with rural, urban poor, and low-income groups bearing the greatest burden of these trends. Female circumcision, a form of gender-based-violence and a threat to women's health, continues at high levels across all segments of Egyptian society. Funding through USAID will address these problems by strengthening the coverage and quality of maternal and child health and family planning/reproductive health services, as well as supporting behavior change communications to reach the lower income and most vulnerable groups with least access to services.

Contributing to the GOE's health sector reforms, USAID will support the continued development of management and leadership skills throughout the health system. With the highest prevalence of hepatitis C in the world, U.S. support will intensify infection prevention and control efforts throughout the country. Given the rise of other chronic diseases, the adoption of healthy behaviors will be encouraged throughout the country via mass media and interpersonal communication and will be built into key health service programs.

U.S. assistance will support changing the Egyptian educational system from one that rewards rote memorization and passive knowledge to one that promotes critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Funding requested will continue Egypt's drive towards sustained school-based reform as part of its basic education program and will also provide opportunities for higher education training. Specifically, in basic education, funds will support the development of sustainable systems for teacher and administrator training and professional development, the introduction of educational technology in schools, improved student assessment practices, and pilot projects in the decentralization of finances and administration. Improving access to and quality of education for girls in poor remote areas of Egypt will continue to be a priority focus. USAID will also seek public-private partnerships for the use of information technology in improving student learning. USAID will continue to employ two standardized studies to monitor performance in the education sector. To date, these studies have demonstrated notable impacts on teacher and school management performance. The Standards-based, Classroom Observation Protocol for Egypt (SCOPE) study showed that teachers in USAID-supported schools used more active learning methodologies (a 20 percent increase annually). The Management Assessment Protocol (MAP) survey revealed that school management improved (also a 20 percent increase annually).

To advance public diplomacy goals, provide professional certifications in technical skills, and deepen the leadership pool, USAID, in partnership with the private sector, will continue to finance scholarship programs for disadvantaged Egyptians to attend higher education institutions. In addition, USAID will encourage sustainable partnership activities between the U.S. and Egyptian scientific and technical communities.

Economic Growth: In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue its assistance to support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy, improving the business environment and generating more productive jobs. Since 2003, the GOE has eliminated the black market for hard currency by liberalizing the exchange rate regime; cut tariffs across the board by 40 percent and simplified the tariff code; reduced corporate and personal income tax by 50 percent; reduced and simplified sales taxes; consolidated offices within the Egyptian Tax Authority to streamline the assessment and collection processes; raised fuel prices to cut subsidies; and implemented extensive financial sector reforms. Recent U.S. assistance directly supported

the creation of a Single Regulatory Agency, a Consumer Protection Agency, and a Food Safety Agency. U.S. assistance also played a prominent role in the GOE's ongoing efforts to improve customs administration, tax administration, and intellectual property protection, as well as improving Egyptian participation in World Trade Organization processes.

Assistance provided through USAID will improve the overall business environment and benefit the Egyptian consumers. Efforts will target a new tax regime for small and micro-businesses, a new comprehensive budget law that meets international best practices, reduced real estate tax rates, and a new customs law consistent with most World Customs Organization and Kyoto Convention standards. USAID will also support a major trade capacity-building initiative with the Egyptian Customs Authority, as well as a modernization of the inspection system for traded goods. In addition, USAID will support GOE business-oriented initiatives including a major reform of industrial estates, creation of small business facilitation centers, and the reform of licensing and inspection regimes. These USAID-supported efforts have contributed to improving Egypt's ranking from 165 in 2007 to 114 in the 2009 Doing Business Report, placing Egypt among the top 10 reformers for 2009. Finally, USAID will initiate a program that will strengthen human resources development to improve and sustain Egypt's competitiveness in the market place.

In the area of environment, USAID will reengage the GOE and the Egyptian private sector on energy issues, and continue successful efforts in natural resource conservation. A new program will support energy efficiency and the expanded production of clean energy using Egypt's abundant solar and wind resources. USAID will encourage further liberalization of energy markets, thus reducing the current significant drain on budget resources, limiting harmful greenhouse gas emissions, and freeing up hydrocarbon-based energy for export to neighboring countries. U.S. assistance goals promote energy efficiency policies and practices in collaboration with both public and private sectors in industry, residential and commercial property, and transport. In addition, USAID will support Egyptian entrepreneurs in their efforts to expand locally-based energy conservation and renewable energy industries that will create new jobs and increase incomes. A second new environmental program will promote sustainable natural resources policies and practices that are critical to the long-term future of Egypt's vibrant tourism industry. This program will build on USAID's successful efforts in creating a nature protectorate along the Southern Red Sea and in improving conservation management practices within that area. Working with public officials responsible for Egypt's protectorates, non-profit environmental groups, and entrepreneurs, the program will attempt to leverage private capital for investment in environmentally responsible tourism that respects Egypt's rich cultural and natural heritages while creating jobs and income for local inhabitants of tourism destinations. USAID will continue funding a program to assist poor Bedouin communities in the Sinai, through a comprehensive development approach aimed at improving water resource availability and distribution; upgrading basic community services such as health, education, and utilities; providing increased employment and business opportunities; and, building community institutional capacities.

In the agricultural sector, USAID will initiate a new program to expand smallholder, high-value agriculture in disadvantaged rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt. This effort will increase rural incomes, improve food security for resource-poor farmers, and conserve Egypt's increasingly scarce water supplies. The program will expand linkages and distribution channels between small farmers and consumers in urban and export markets, building on the lessons learned from ongoing public-private agribusiness partnerships between USAID and U.S.-based multinationals. Support will focus on farmer education, high-value crops with low water requirements, and the promotion of water-saving irrigation methods.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,250		20,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent change in energy and material savings due to improved practices as a percentage of targeted sector or regional consumption				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Sustainable natural resources conservation policies and practices are critical to the long-term future of a vibrant tourism industry in Egypt. The FY 2010 funding will be divided equally between two new programs: an Energy program, under the program element “Clean Productive Environment”, to support energy efficiency policies and expanded production of clean energy; and a Natural Resource Management program under the “Natural Resource and Biodiversity” program element. The two programs are currently in the assessment phase. Therefore, performance results for FY 2010 funds are not expected before FY 2012, and the custom indicator provided is tentative and only relates to the Energy program. By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that energy efficiency will increase in targeted sectors, such as construction and energy intensive industry, and that government and civil society organizations responsible for managing natural resources will have improved management practices.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,000		7,400		34,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reform benchmarks achieved by the Government of Egypt				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The \$400 million Human and Economic Development Cash Transfer Program, which ceases September of 2010, targets reforms in the program areas of education, health, macroeconomic foundations for growth, trade and investment and private sector competitiveness. Of the FY 2010 request for the Trade and Investment area, \$30 million is requested for a cash transfer disbursement for achievement of two policy reform benchmarks: 1) the enactment of a new customs law consistent with most World Customs Organization and Kyoto Convention standards, enabling a modern streamlined customs system characterized by risk management conditional release, post-clearance audit, international cooperation with other customs and enforcement agencies, adequate enforcement tools, and transparency, and; 2) the reduction of clearance

time from 14 days to 9 days, in ports that cover at least 50 percent of Egypt's imports.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,000		4,250		60,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reform benchmarks achieved by the Government of Egypt				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Of the FY 2010 request for the Private Sector Competitiveness area, \$30 million is requested for a cash transfer disbursement for achievement of two policy reform benchmarks: 1) the enactment of an amendment of the Companies Law that eliminates minimum capital requirements and restrictions on the transfer of founder's shares, relaxes rules governing the issuance of preferred shares, streamlines procedures for opening branches of foreign companies in Egypt, and streamlines procedures for voluntary liquidation, and; 2) the implementation of bankruptcy reform to ensure that debtor rehabilitation is the primary goal, priority is given to secured creditors in debt resolution cases, and civil rights of insolvent debtors are protected. The remaining FY2010 request is slated to accommodate a newly designed bilateral Economic Support Fund program currently being negotiated by the U.S. Government and the Government of Egypt, the specific elements of which are still under discussion.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Iraqi government is continuing to assume full responsibility for its citizens and its future. To assist with this critically important process, the President’s FY 2010 budget request focuses on those key areas that will help the Iraqis lay a foundation for lasting peace, stability, and self-reliance. Key events such as national elections (early 2010) and critical reforms such as improving governance, increasing accountability, and strengthening the rule of law will determine the sustainability of hard-won gains. The Iraqi government faces a number of challenges – lower oil revenue, political and economic management of still-new institutions, political reconciliation, the return and reintegration of millions of displaced persons, and subsidy reforms – that could undermine Iraq’s stability without targeted foreign assistance from the United States.

U.S. foreign assistance is now focused on providing targeted technical and humanitarian assistance to help the Iraqi government and its people consolidate political and security gains, broaden the base of economic growth, and improve the effectiveness and transparency of government institutions. The FY 2010 budget request proposes the following essential components: (a) working with the Iraqi people and the United Nations (UN) to support upcoming elections, strengthen civil society, and support democratic institution building; (b) helping national, provincial, and local government institutions strengthen their capacity to protect and expand the rule of law, confront corruption, and deliver basic services; (c) helping displaced Iraqis by working directly with the Iraqi government, the UN, and other international agencies to resettle refugees and displaced Iraqis, supporting neighboring countries already hosting refugees, and cooperating with other countries to resettle Iraqis facing great personal risk; and (d) helping the Iraqi government establish economic policies that engender private sector growth, regional and international economic integration, and sound use of public resources. Although the FY 2010 budget request represents an overall decrease from FY2009 and prior year funding levels, it will support programs for the full fiscal year, regularizing foreign assistance requests for Iraq and setting aside the need for supplemental funding.

Targeted U.S. assistance will help the Iraqis strengthen political and civil society institutions; expand economic reforms and bolster the private sector economy; implement key measures to diminish sectarian and ethnic violence; strengthen the foundations for the rule of law and human rights; develop sustainability in the delivery of essential services; and support the development of good governance and greater accountability in regions, provinces, and local municipalities. It is imperative that the United States continue to build on earlier successes in order to help the Iraqi government and its people take full responsibility for Iraq’s future stability and growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	633,116	127,000	482,000	609,000	500,000
Democracy Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	428,960	102,500	449,000	551,500	415,700
International Military Education and Training	31	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	85,000	-	20,000	20,000	52,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,363	24,500	11,000	35,500	30,300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	23,762	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	633,116	127,000	482,000	609,000	500,000
1 Peace and Security	205,554	92,000	63,000	155,000	79,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,291	4,000	6,500	10,500	6,985
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	4,500	4,500	3,315
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	203,263	88,000	7,000	95,000	30,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	45,000	45,000	38,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	368,800	35,000	274,000	309,000	328,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	78,630	-	20,000	20,000	73,000
2.2 Good Governance	184,210	-	149,000	149,000	166,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	35,000	35,000	32,000
2.4 Civil Society	105,960	35,000	70,000	105,000	57,000
3 Investing in People	-	-	8,500	8,500	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	8,500	8,500	-
4 Economic Growth	35,000	-	120,500	120,500	72,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,500	-	50,000	50,000	23,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,000	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	6,500	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	43,000	43,000	27,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	27,500	27,500	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	23,762	-	-	-	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,762	-	-	-	20,000
6 Program Support	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	23,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	23,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500,000	79,800	328,200	-	72,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	415,700	38,500	285,200	-	72,000	20,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	52,000	9,000	43,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	30,300	30,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: FY 2010 funds will enable Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to promote: improved local government performance, enhanced social stability, economic growth, and civil society development through quick impact projects and small grants to individuals and organizations. During

FY2010, the Department of State will prepare for deeper engagement on Iraq police development, working with the Multi-National Force-Iraq to ensure continuity of civilian security force development efforts. Within that transitional framework, the Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance will conduct an interagency assessment of the Iraqi government's counter-terrorism capabilities and commence a traditional broad-based training program that will begin with crisis management seminars for senior executives. Additionally, support for international military education and training will further develop the professionalism and capacity of Iraq's military and strengthen the critical military partnership between the United States and Iraq. FY 2010 funds will also enable the U.S. Government to continue to support demining and weapons destruction operations. These efforts are successfully clearing important areas of Iraq, which is one of the most severely mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflicted nations in the world. Other programs will focus on building the capacity of the Iraqi government to protect foreign diplomats; control the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and WMD-applicable technology, expertise, and materials; properly dismantle and dispose their former nuclear facilities; counter narcotics trafficking; undermine terrorist financing; and improve border security.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent completion of a GOI counternarcotics strategic plan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	75
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A Department of State-commissioned assessment by the Justice Department's National Drug Intelligence Center completed in March 2009, identified numerous drug threats in Iraq including trafficking and abuse. Effectively dealing with these problems before they become more severe will require engagement across Ministries and in various geographic areas of the country. FY10 funds will be used to deploy advisors to work with appropriate elements of the Government of Iraq (GOI) and as appropriate the NGO community and international partners to develop and, to the extent funds allow, help the GOI to implement, a comprehensive counterdrug strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 funding will continue to support programs, including through PRTs, that help Iraqi citizens, civil society, and democratic institutions work together to reduce violence and build a sustainable, just, accountable, and responsive system of governance. Programs will also continue to focus on improving the capability and effectiveness of Iraq's government at the local, provincial, and national levels. This is particularly important for newly-elected provincial governments. For example, the Community Action Program empowers community boards and neighborhood councils by giving community members the tools and training to develop and implement community improvement projects. National ministry capacity building programs will continue critical civil service reform at the national level by bringing core public sector functions, including financial management, effective public budgeting, and procurement, into Iraq's national ministries. The continued inclusion of and support for programs that focus on women's social, economic, and political advancement are critical to a democratic and stable future in Iraq. Training programs supporting women's political participation will be integrated at

each level, encouraging effective leadership participation in political parties, networking, coalition building, policy making, and advocacy skills. Supporting widows, victims of coalition warfare and their affected families, and victims of gender based violence will be another important part of community development.

The FY 2010 budget request also includes funds for programs that will focus on developing and strengthening the underlying foundations of a democratic system of government. Programs will support national reconciliation, promote transparent and inclusive elections, strengthen issue-based political discourse between government and citizens, and foster Iraq’s civil society and independent media. These funds will also support programs that build the capacity of political parties and the Council of Representatives in areas including policy analysis, bill drafting, budgeting, constituent relations, administration, and improved oversight of executive branch agencies.

Reform and capacity building within Iraq’s criminal justice sector are critical parts of FY 2010 activities. This includes training and advisory assistance to expand and further professionalize the Iraqi Corrections Service; build the skills of judges and investigators; improve coordination and case management; and enhance court and judicial security. Improving accountability and anti-corruption measures will be a primary theme throughout all FY 2010 programs.

Programming for human rights and rule of law will continue to be a priority in FY2010. These programs will assist Iraq’s legal, democratic, and non-governmental institutions to support and protect human rights, including women’s rights; foster national reconciliation and unity; integrate human rights and rule of law education; ensure accountability for abuses; and further democratic change in the Middle East region. Additionally, FY 2010 programs will continue to support national reconciliation efforts by responding to concerns about missing persons issues through training for mass graves excavation, forensic and DNA analysis, and the development of legislation on this issue.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	78,630		20,000		73,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of US-funded prisons turned over to and activated by the Iraqi Corrections Service				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	0	0	80	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. ongoing corrections advisory presence already has, and will continue to draw down in response to increasing Iraqi capabilities (as evidenced by joint U.S.-Iraq performance audits). The first U.S.-constructed prison was turned over to the Government of Iraq in March 2009 and the last is due to be handed over by January 2010. With U.S. advisory help the Iraqi Corrections Service should be able to activate these prisons within three to four months of turnover. Providing these advisors helps to ensure full and effective use of our substantial infrastructure investment. The Department of State is also funding projects to improve the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of Iraq’s criminal courts. Its three major initiatives (the Judicial Education and Development Institute for continuing legal education, a court administration system overhaul, and a formal judicial/court protection capacity) should largely transition to

full Iraqi ownership by the end of calendar 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	184,210		149,000		166,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of central and provincial level executive/ministry personnel trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2,968	20,000	25,984	58,000	80,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Tatweer program builds the capacity of key Iraqi ministries to develop the public management skills of ministerial staff and institutionalize training activities at the GOI National Training Center at the central and provincial levels. The program aims to improve and reform the GOI institutions' internal systems and processes and to introduce international best practices. The main GOI counterparts are the Prime Minister's Office, two Deputy Prime Ministers' Offices, Presidency Council and the Council of Ministers Secretariat and ten key ministry staff at the central and provincial level. The program assists the Prime Minister Advisory Committee hosting the Civil Service Committee in introducing legislative and operational reforms. Tatweer training addresses core administrative and essential management skills that contribute to a better performance and efficient delivery of services. The skills include project management, strategic planning, procurement, budget, and human resource management. The Tatweer training-of-trainers component allows the GOI to assume more of the training responsibilities through their central and regional training centers. The program was recently extended until January 2011 and the additional funds have made it possible to expand the program into the provinces in a more robust way and train additional staff.

Economic Growth: FY 2010 programs will promote stability by reinforcing broad-based, sustainable economic growth through technical assistance to the Iraqi government in key areas of policy reform that will stimulate medium-term job creation and long-term job development in the private sector. The most effective way to stimulate broad job growth across Iraq is to expand the private sector – particularly in the area of agriculture, which is the largest non-government source of employment in Iraq. Programs will facilitate a shift to a market-based, regionally- and globally-integrated economy by encouraging key economic policy, legal, and regulatory reforms and building the capacity of government agencies and private sector economic institutions (including the Central Bank, ministries, private banks, and business associations). For example, programs will assist the Iraqi government in its efforts to join the World Trade Organization, draft and implement banking and investment regulations that help attract investors, and establish a comprehensive tariff schedule. Additionally, FY 2010 programs will stimulate private sector development by providing services such as access to micro-credit and training to develop business and human capacity. FY 2010 programs will also promote more effective and transparent management of government financial resources at the national and local levels of government through technical advisors who will provide advice and assistance directly to ministries and provincial governments. Similarly, Treasury Department technical advisors will work to help the Iraqis strengthen the Central Bank and the commercial banking sector.

Humanitarian Assistance: As Iraq becomes more secure, a major priority is the need to develop stable

communities for the resettlement and reintegration of Iraq's returnees and vulnerable communities. To address this priority, assistance will target the needs of local communities in order to create successful reintegration and resettlement conditions. This assistance will be broad-based and help with community mobilization and cooperation, social and economic small scale infrastructure development, and employment and income generation. In addition, funding will include specific community development activities determined by the needs identified within the vulnerable communities. The Administration also plans to provide robust and predictable assistance to Iraqi refugees and IDPs through its core humanitarian accounts in a manner consistent with President Obama's pledges to these groups.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Humanitarian Assistance				
Program Area		5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	23,762		0		20,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Provinces where assistance to communities is provided				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Agency for International Development's support to communities with populations of returning Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) will fulfill three U.S. goals for Iraq: 1) provide humanitarian assistance to those most in need in vulnerable communities; 2) continue to help stabilize Iraq through reducing potential threats of violence and conflict in IDP returnee communities; and 3) support Iraq's post conflict economic recovery through providing economic opportunities in IDP returnee communities. As this program is implemented, it will help with mitigating the stress on communities of refugees and IDPs. The vast majority of IDP and refugee returnees will likely return to three Provinces in particular: Baghdad, Diyala, and Ninewa. This is a new program and the indicator selected attempts to measure the impact of U.S. programs on displaced Iraqis returning to their communities or reintegrating into new ones.

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Commitment to Israel's security and well-being has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. Continuing U.S. security assistance acknowledges U.S. ties and signals U.S. commitment to Israel. The broad issues of Arab-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. U.S. efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 have been based on the premise that as Israel takes risks calculated to promote peace, the United States will help minimize those risks.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
I Peace and Security	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Israel is a critical player in U.S. regional efforts to expand security and stability. Helping Israel maintain its qualitative military advantage enhances security by preventing regional conflict and builds the confidence necessary for Israel to take calculated risks for peace. The annual military assistance that Israel receives constitutes an important part of U.S. support for these objectives. Israel uses this assistance both to procure U.S.-origin defense articles, ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training, and to develop and support its own defense industry. A cornerstone of our Israel assistance package is guaranteeing Israel's qualitative military edge (QME). The increased funding for 2010 helps to safeguard the QME and fulfills U.S. commitments under the second year of the 10-year \$30 billion security arrangement with the Government of Israel.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States-Jordan relationship is a critical alliance that continues to further a myriad of U.S. global, regional, and bilateral objectives. For example, Jordan plays a key role in counter-terrorism efforts; provides political and logistical support for U.S. Government goals in Iraq; promotes regional peacemaking; contributes to the struggle against violent extremism; and maintains stability through increasing economic and political reforms. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) hosts a significant number of Iraqi refugees and has led regional outreach efforts to Iraqi Sunnis. An important driver of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, Jordan has closely coordinated with the U.S. to stimulate serious movement toward resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and is a close ally that consistently supports U.S. foreign policy goals in a region where many governments are reluctant to publicly support the United States. Jordan's leaders seek to show Jordan's people that partnership with the U.S. brings relevant benefits to Jordanians, especially during a time of economic hardship. Jordan also remains a major proponent of religious reconciliation by promoting worldwide the "Amman Message" that seeks to counter terrorist ideology, and advocates moderation and tolerance within Islam. The 2010 request level meets U.S. commitments under a new five year assistance agreement with the GOJ.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
Economic Support Fund	561,412	363,547	-	363,547	363,000
Foreign Military Financing	348,380	335,000	-	335,000	300,000
International Military Education and Training	2,941	3,100	-	3,100	3,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,488	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,571	19,150	-	19,150	24,650

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
1 Peace and Security	376,380	358,250	-	358,250	329,950
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	22,571	18,150	-	18,150	43,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352,809	338,600	-	338,600	284,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,700	20,800	-	20,800	16,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,750	-	5,750	5,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,800	-	4,800	3,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,950	4,500	-	4,500	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,750	5,750	-	5,750	3,250
3 Investing in People	171,464	121,856	-	121,856	129,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
3.1 Health	99,964	64,200	-	64,200	65,000
3.2 Education	69,000	45,656	-	45,656	49,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	12,000	-	12,000	15,000
4 Economic Growth	330,248	220,891	-	220,891	218,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	272,070	166,000	-	166,000	168,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	17,885	15,223	-	15,223	17,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	8,000	-	8,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,500	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	20,641	23,812	-	23,812	18,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	17,052	7,856	-	7,856	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,000	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	4,711	-	4,711	3,926
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	980	-	980	1,326
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,731	-	3,731	2,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	692,950	329,950	16,000	129,000	218,000	-
Economic Support Fund	363,000	-	16,000	129,000	218,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,650	24,650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Jordan remains a strong, responsible and reliable partner in the struggle against extremism. U.S. assistance to Jordan addresses a broad array of issues including counter-terrorism, border security, counter-proliferation, promoting stability in Iraq, advancing Israeli-Palestinian talks, countering the financing of terrorism, and supporting democracy and stability. Jordan plays an important role in efforts to bolster Palestinian Authority President Abbas and to strengthen, reform and train the legitimate security forces of the Palestinian Authority. Funds allow the United States to provide key training and equipment that enhance Jordanian capability to strengthen security and stability at home and throughout the region. The robust U.S. military assistance program pays invaluable dividends in the form of interoperability, access, provision of time-sensitive support to regional allies, coordination, and mutual understanding.

Foreign assistance programs strengthen Jordan's counter-terrorism, border and internal security capabilities. U.S. funded programs provide training and equipment grants to improve border security with a focus on non-proliferation and strengthening Jordan's export control regime. Military assistance supports the modernization, readiness, and enhanced interoperability of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) with U.S. and NATO forces. These capabilities are increasingly important as Jordan is a partner in the struggle against extremism, participates in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations, and maintains

close operational and logistical ties to the U.S. military, including continued provision of field hospitals and other support for coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. Military financing programs also enhance the JAF's capability to secure its borders with Iraq and Syria, thereby reducing the flow of foreign fighters across borders and increasingly preventing attacks in Israel. These and other Jordanian contributions to international efforts allow economy of force for U.S. forces. Further, the JAF supports U.S. efforts throughout the region by training national forces (Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Yemen), and providing logistical support upon request. Jordan is currently the single largest provider of civilian police personnel and the fourth-largest provider of military personnel to UN peacekeeping operations. Assistance also improves the professionalism of the JAF and reinforces among the Jordanian officer corps the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	22,571		18,150		43,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers and educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	360
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Jordan is a close ally of the U.S. in counter-terrorism efforts in the region, with Jordan providing a base of operations for the U.S. to carry out a number of counter-terrorism training programs for regional partners. Jordan itself faces a serious threat from terrorist organizations, and the Government of Jordan has responded with a plan to boost its capabilities to meet that challenge. U.S. assistance for FY2010 in the form of Anti-Terrorism Assistance will address critical needs as defined in the June 2006 assessment of Jordan's counter-terrorism capabilities as well as in Jordan's 2006 Strategic Defense Review. An FY2009 budget shortfall for continued work on the Jordan Call Center project will be addressed with FY10 funding, and the U.S. will continue to provide assistance and training to security services for national police projects and counter-terrorism training. Jordan has recently established a separate 14,000-person Special Operations unit, which will require additional tactical training. To this end, the U.S. intends to provide 17 courses in relevant disciplines, training 360 students.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The King and the GOJ are committed to political reform and to continuing to work to transform Jordan's tribal-based politics into a modern political system. The National Agenda, a ten-year roadmap for economic and political reform commissioned by the King in 2005, and the "We are All Jordan" convention, which met in July 2006, have opened up new areas of dialogue among elites. Legislative measures, such as the municipal elections law of April 2007, the press and publication law of May 2007, and the anti-corruption law of November 2006 and the March 2009 law against trafficking in persons are examples of legislation which constitute steps toward greater political reform. The Legislature is working on a number of important reform issues in 2009, which include an amendment to the Associations Law, increased penalties for honor crimes, and provisions to implement the new Decentralization Policy. While the GOJ has made important progress in some areas, progress in other areas has been constrained by multiple internal and external factors, including the global financial crisis. Economic assistance supports U.S. programs that strengthen GOJ reform efforts through increasing public participation and engagement in

democratic processes. Programs implemented through local organizations focus on building civil society; empowering women; promoting political party development; strengthening the technical capacity of local and national government and the judiciary; and providing journalist training and independent media programs.

Investing in People: With no oil and few natural resources to trade, Jordan is rightly focused on developing a knowledge-based economy, investing more than 25 percent of GDP in education, health, pensions, and welfare. U.S. assistance supports these Jordanian efforts, with a focus on education, building schools, training teachers, and helping to transition students from the classroom to the workplace with a strong emphasis on introducing technology into schools. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programming also strives to improve access to and quality of healthcare, particularly with respect to enhancing maternal and neonatal health. Significant water and sanitation programs have and will increase the ability of the GOJ to improve the standard of living to its people. In a cooperative United States-Jordanian effort, Jordan’s Royal Water Committee, helped shape a new water strategy that will be launched in 2009 and will focus on infrastructure development, while also emphasizing water conservation and water-use efficiency. In FY 2010, assistance through USAID will continue to support improvements in basic education, health, youth and water, and sanitation services in Jordan communities. These programs complement broader U.S. humanitarian assistance efforts by enabling key Jordanian institutions to cope with increased demand for vital services, addressing both refugee needs and domestic socio-political concerns stemming from regional population movements. U.S. assistance will improve the employability skills of youth, providing them with concrete employment and educational opportunities. Recognizing that Jordan faces intense social, economic, and political pressures arising from a youth demographic bulge, the U.S. will continue to support a cross-sectoral program that addresses the needs of youth and their communities in underprivileged, poor, and overcrowded geographic areas, as these populations are the most vulnerable to extremist recruitment and rhetoric.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,500		12,000		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth who participated in community based youth led projects				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	240	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested additional funding will be channeled towards grants to fund community-based youth-led projects under the Youth:Work Jordan Program. With the FY 2009 funding, the program will work with 20 youth in six communities to complete two to three priority projects in each community. Project ideas will be determined by the youth themselves based on the needs and demand of their specific community. Projects can range from simply painting and cleaning a public service facility (school, clinic, etc.) to upgrading a community center facility or refurbishing their neighborhood playground. The projects will provide youth the opportunity to apply the skills and knowledge acquired from employability training course to the process of planning, implementation and evaluation of the projects. Moreover, the youth-led projects will elevate youth's sense of belonging to their community and promote civic engagement and empowerment. With the additional funding in FY 2010, the program will double its impact, reaching approximately 500

youth who will implement an average of four projects per community.

Economic Growth: Jordan's greatest domestic challenges remain poverty and unemployment. Official poverty and unemployment rates hover around 15 percent each, with youth unemployment at more than 60 percent. These twin economic challenges, coupled with a lack of natural resources and need to import both food and fuel, threaten Jordan's stability and economic growth, and constrain the government's ability to advance important political and economic reforms. The GOJ has a mandate from the King to address these priority issues. A major component of U.S. assistance in Jordan aims to complement GOJ efforts by creating jobs, promoting economic growth, enhancing private sector competitiveness, and developing the tourism sector. Economic Growth programs also advance structural reforms, including transparency in the budget process, promoting a more effective system of taxation, and capitalizing on bilateral agreements such as the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement and the Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) agreement. The Global Climate Change Initiative will provide resources to advance energy conservation and efficiency and policies to promote renewable technologies. USAID's efforts will advance energy efficiency, regulatory reform, public-private partnerships, and access to credit to meet energy needs. Promoting economic growth in Jordan will ultimately permit a gradual decrease in U.S. foreign assistance while creating new opportunities for U.S. investments and export sales. Approximately 45 percent of Jordan's economic assistance each year goes towards a cash transfer to the GOJ for budgetary support. The cash transfer program supports a strengthening of GOJ's monetary policy initiatives, which provide a bulwark against the effects of the global financial crisis and aims to contribute to the U.S. and Jordan's economic growth objectives. The policy conditions associated with the cash transfer enhance the effectiveness of on-going U.S. assistance programs in all sectors. The cash transfer program will continue to assist Jordan to maintain political and economic stability, as all cash transfer funds will be used to support Jordan's efforts to pay down external non-military debt that will help strengthen Jordan's foreign exchange position and enhance its stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth					
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	17,885		15,223		17,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG-supported trade and capacity building training events					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	632	300	797	275	555	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The requested increase in funding for trade and investment will continue to educate and assist members of the Jordanian private sector, non-governmental organizations, and relevant public officials to take advantage of market liberalization and free trade agreements. This assistance will consist of training to educate participants about export opportunities, marketing, market intelligence, packaging, standards, and other related topics. During FY 2008, the target was set conservatively because the number of participants was expected to decrease. However, the interest in topics related to trade capacity building grew beyond expectations, which accounts for the exceeded target. It is expected that the global economic crisis may result in fewer participants for FY 2009. The U.S. is more optimistic for FY 2010 because it is expected that the economy will begin to recover at that time, and tariffs will be almost completely eliminated under the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement in January 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		8,000		10,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in technical energy fields				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	50	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. programs in the Jordanian energy sector are new, and they reflect the GOJ's priorities in the sector, as defined in the National Agenda that has been prepared by the GOJ to guide development. U.S. assistance will be sharply focused to increase energy use efficiency in the built environment, and to increase efficiency in generation and supply of electricity to customers. Achieving these two goals will deliver significant impact on a broad front that is best described with illustrative results: the legal and regulatory framework encourages private sector investments in energy efficient technology and services; Jordanians have the skills enabling them to compete locally and regionally for energy sector jobs; and the Jordan energy sector is attractive to U.S. energy firms. All results derive from the actions of people; therefore, building human capacity is the foundation of the program and the most important contributor to continuing growth and change in the sector.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Government of Jordan and the Millennium Challenge Corporation have moved ahead with a proposed program which, depending on MCC funding levels and progress in negotiations, should lead to a Compact signing during FY 2010. The program will focus on four main activities in the water sector all in and around the city of Zarqa. Activities include the expansion of the USAID-supported As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's distribution network to reduce water losses and a transmission pipeline for treated effluent use in the northern Jordan Valley.

Kuwait

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Kuwait supports diplomatic efforts and a strategic political-military arrangement designed to counter threats likely to emerge in the volatile Persian Gulf region by funding training opportunities for key Kuwaiti military leaders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	15	-	15	15
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	15	-	15	15
I Peace and Security	-	15	-	15	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: This foreign assistance funding request supports English language and other U.S. military training for Kuwaiti military officials and builds a foundation for major increases in future U.S. training for the Kuwait Ministry of Defense. It will permit the Kuwaiti Government to maximize the number of officers it sends to training, providing Kuwaiti officers with a sophisticated level of military expertise to facilitate increased interoperability with U.S. forces. Furthermore, these funds will permit the Government of Kuwait to purchase military training in the United States at a cost that is considerably lower than what is charged countries not eligible for military education and training funds.

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. leadership is essential for preserving Lebanese freedom and strengthening the key institutions of government that have been disrupted for years by political opposition forces supported by Syria and Iran. Lebanon's security and political stability are closely linked to U.S. strategic interests in the region including Middle East peace. Terrorist groups such as Hizballah continue to promote domestic and regional instability. With continued U.S. assistance, Lebanon can emerge as a credible, democratic state earning the respect of its citizens and playing a constructive regional role as a model of multiculturalism and tolerance that rejects the extremism that Hizballah and others promote.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
Economic Support Fund	44,636	67,500	-	67,500	109,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,943	90,700	98,400	189,100	100,000
International Military Education and Training	1,477	2,130	-	2,130	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	6,000	-	6,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,745	4,600	-	4,600	6,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
1 Peace and Security	13,165	103,430	98,400	201,830	129,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,745	3,700	-	3,700	7,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	400	-	400	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,420	99,330	98,400	197,730	119,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,032	18,327	-	18,327	27,317
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	996	7,500	-	7,500	14,154
2.2 Good Governance	3,600	4,500	-	4,500	7,163
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,900	2,500	-	2,500	500
2.4 Civil Society	536	3,827	-	3,827	5,500
3 Investing in People	9,000	27,568	-	27,568	48,221
3.1 Health	2,500	8,000	-	8,000	11,121
3.2 Education	6,200	19,568	-	19,568	36,700
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	300	-	-	-	400
4 Economic Growth	16,100	16,605	-	16,605	30,462
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	-	5,000	8,594
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	3,505	-	3,505	3,034

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
4.5 Agriculture	5,600	3,000	-	3,000	6,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	-	-	-	6,066
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,600	-	4,600	4,000
4.8 Environment	6,500	500	-	500	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,000	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	500	-	500	937
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	566
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	-	500	371

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	238,300	129,300	27,317	48,221	30,462	3,000
Economic Support Fund	109,000	-	27,317	48,221	30,462	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Lebanon supports the government's ability to exercise sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. To accomplish this, the U.S. will work to enhance and professionalize the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) into the credible sources of security throughout the country. As part of a multi-year effort to strengthen these security institutions, the U.S. Government is supporting a comprehensive training and equipping program to counteract Hizballah, a foreign terrorist organization that continues to undermine the credibility of Lebanon's elected government and threatens to draw Lebanon into conflict with Israel. U.S. security assistance will also promote Lebanese control over southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, to prevent their use as bases to attack Israel. To professionalize the LAF and ISF, the U.S. Government will continue to enhance basic and advanced training programs inaugurated following the conflict with Israel in the summer of 2006. Funding will be used to introduce a community policing program model for the ISF in the Palestinian refugee camps, including a pilot program in Nahr al-Barid. Building on prior support for the ISF, select officers will receive specialized additional training in the United States and other regional training centers in counter-terrorism training related to crime scene investigation techniques, Very Important Person (VIP) protection courses, as well as crisis response and explosive incident countermeasures training. Funding will also be used to continue a comprehensive training program designed to provide basic and advanced skills to all levels of the LAF and to shape it into a leaner, more efficient force targeted toward border protection, internal security, and counterterrorism. Assistance will also continue to meet equipment needs, filling gaps in the LAF's close air support, fire support, surveillance, mobility, and communications capabilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support Lebanon's sovereignty by strengthening democratic and judicial institutions, making them more transparent and credible. More resilient and effective institutions will repel Syrian interference and decrease Hizballah's ability to undermine the political process. Funding will work to overcome Lebanese public skepticism about the

democratic process, promote the implementation of the new election law, and support the nationwide municipal elections in 2010. Assistance to sustain local government modernization and reform achievements will continue by transforming municipalities into effective agents to lead local socio-economic development through democratic engagement with the private sector and citizenry. Assistance will work to strengthen the legitimacy of the judiciary by increasing its independence and improving the efficacy with which laws are applied in the courts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote transparency, accountability and good governance in both private and public sectors. Support for active engagement of CSOs in elections, legislative process and more functional local government has been and will continue to be a hallmark of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	996		7,500		14,154	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of judges trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	5	40	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The independence of the judiciary in Lebanon has been historically limited by the tremendous power vested in the executive branch. The overwhelming backlog in the number of cases in the judicial system and the pressing need for more and better-trained judges also undermines the legitimacy of the justice system. The overall objectives of U.S. assistance are: to increase the effectiveness and independence of the Lebanese judicial system with better educated judges; more efficient and transparent courts and legal processes; and enabling frameworks that support judicial independence and impartiality. U.S. assistance will, in part, develop greater public awareness on Rule of Law issues and continue the modernization of court administration through targeting more courts and training more judges. The ultimate goal is to develop a culture of respect for the rule of law and enhance judicial accountability and transparency in Lebanon.

Investing in People: The U.S. supports three critical sectors in Lebanon: education, professional training, and water supply and sanitation. All of these activities are key elements of the U.S. efforts to support legitimate governance institutions superseding services currently being provided by Hizballah in depressed areas of the South, the Bekaa and North Lebanon, which are potential recruitment areas for extremists. To address extremism and its root causes, USAID will support programs for young people to prepare for lives of productive employment and civic engagement. U.S. education assistance will improve teacher performance in the public school system, enhance educational learning environments in public schools by providing repairs and equipment, and strengthen the engagement of parents and community members in school governance. In addition, the U.S. will continue scholarship support to educational institutions that promote sustainable linkages between Lebanese and U.S. scholars and institutions to improve Lebanese higher education and create a more favorable environment for bilateral cooperation. Moreover, professional training will be provided to a broad audience from all sectors and regions of Lebanese society to improve their institutional capacity.

USAID will continue its assistance aimed at improving health conditions in rural areas by rehabilitating community waste water treatment facilities to reduce pollution of surface and underground water. These facilities will provide cost-effective, environmentally sound solutions to wastewater disposal problems. Funds will also be used to assist water/wastewater utilities to improve service delivery and operations through strengthened management procedures and increased efficiency. Small and medium infrastructure activities such as rehabilitation of water/wastewater networks and installation of water meters will complement institutional strengthening efforts, improving water supply, and providing better services to the population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,500		8,000		11,121	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	12,000	53,900	78,600	53,900	15,000	32,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will provide funding to expand water and wastewater utilities. This includes working with as many as possible of the four Water Authorities and the Litani River authority to improve their service delivery, operations and management procedures. USAID will seek to implement a number of small to medium-size water infrastructure projects that improve supply, storage and treatment of water through construction and rehabilitation of potable water, irrigation and sewage networks, as well as wastewater treatment facilities. The ultimate goal is improved water services and increased water benefits for all Lebanese people. Results for FY2008 reflect the number of people benefiting from a healthier environment as a result of construction and operation of 24 wastewater treatment plants; two plants will commence operation in FY2009.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.2 Higher Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,400		11,200		19,715	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host-country individuals receiving USG-funded scholarships to attend higher education institutions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	2,660	750	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will provide access to American-style education for Lebanese students who come from disadvantaged economic backgrounds throughout Lebanon. Expanding the horizons of these students will provide a voice for moderates within the society and promote democratic principles. The proposed scholarship and participant training programs support students to continue their education in American educational institutions in Lebanon and, if possible, in the United States. In 2008, U.S. assistance provided 2,660 students with scholarships through three American universities in Lebanon: the American University of Beirut, the Lebanese American University and Haigazian University. Activities will also include physical and managerial improvements through capacity development of teachers, strengthening administrative foundations, rehabilitation of facilities, and providing critical equipment. New programs will be designed in FY 2009, and therefore target numbers are conservative, but are expected to be higher in future years.

Economic Growth: Support will continue to small and medium enterprises in the agribusiness and tourism sectors and for product value chain development. Both tourism and agribusiness offer significant opportunities for growth in domestic and export niche markets, including opportunities to link expanding urban economies with poor rural areas. In addition to small and medium size enterprises, U.S. assistance will support the country of Lebanon's efforts to ascend into the World Trade Organization and study the feasibility of establishing a Tripoli economic zone. The injection of funds within local communities will provide opportunities to establish and enhance businesses, create jobs, and increase income levels. U.S. programs will actively target women and youth and be provided to local governments in rural areas to support economic opportunities and increase private investment. Funds will also be provided to support irrigation and forest management activities which are an integral part of agriculture and farming and which have a direct impact on economic prosperity in rural areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,500		500		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	250	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance focuses on activities that include developing local capacities for sustainable forest management, which would provide support to forest conservation efforts and increase economic benefits. FY 2008 results reflect training conducted in the US and in Lebanon on emergency response and crisis management related to forest fires. This effort comes in response to the deteriorating state of forests that, forty years ago, used to cover 35 percent, whereas now they cover only 13 percent due to forest fires and lack of proper urban planning. Other activities will provide the necessary equipment and training for proper monitoring of water quality and water conservation at the Qaraoun Lake. The increased funding will improve the capabilities of local organizations to respond to forest fire emergencies and to promote awareness of forest conservation and fire prevention.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,000		0		6,066	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	36	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding under private sector competitiveness will target job creation and increased incomes, primarily in the agribusiness and tourism sectors located in peri-urban and rural areas. Both sectors are labor intensive, and offer significant opportunities for growth in domestic and export niche markets, including opportunities to link expanding urban with depressed rural economies. Activities will focus on improving value chain efficiency of agricultural, tourism, and other export-oriented sectors through improving their access to markets; developing business linkages between farmers and agribusiness input suppliers, processors, and marketing firms; improving the business enabling environment through advocacy capacity of private sector organizations, civil society including youth, and local governments; and increasing access to capital and credit for small and medium enterprises (SME), and increasing liquidity of micro-finance institutions. FY 2009 and 2010 results reflect achievements under the "Lebanon Business Linkages Initiative" activity using FY 2007 funds. FY 2008 actual results reflect activities initiated from 2005 to 2008 which have closed in 2008. Funds requested for FY 2010 will not reflect results before FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Assistance will be provided to complete the Mudeirej Bridge reconstruction project. The bridge once completed will restore vital commercial links within the country.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance to Libya focuses on bolstering Libya's commitments to renouncing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the rapidly growing terrorist threat posed by Al-Qaeda in Libya and the region, and promoting professional, effective law enforcement and military services that respect international norms and practices.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,000	3,900	-	3,900	1,100
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	250
International Military Education and Training	-	350	-	350	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,050	-	1,050	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,000	3,900	-	3,900	1,100
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,400	-	1,400	1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	500	-	500	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	250	-	250	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	650	-	650	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	-	2,500	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	250	250	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assistance in export control and border security will support the Government of Libya in drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law, or modifying existing laws, and in developing a comprehensive strategic trade control list. Also, FY 2010 funding will provide technical assistance and training to more effectively tailor Libya's licensing system to its needs and capabilities, to train enforcement

officers to identify WMD-related technologies, and to provide inspection/detection equipment. Military assistance will support the development of a fully operational and safe Libyan Air Force transport fleet, to help Libya play a more responsible role on the African continent. It is expected that Libya can play a greater role in supporting peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, freeing up U.S. military resources for other uses. Military financing will also help Libya develop a more capable Coast Guard to better control its territorial waters to address key issues such as illegal migration and smuggling. Over 12,000 illegal migrants departed Libyan shores last year in an attempt to make landfall in Europe. Because Libya's current search and rescue capability is limited, military assistance will support training programs to develop Libyan officers' ability to interdict illegal migrants and effectively perform rescue operations of migrants in distress. Funding will support education and training of Libyan security forces, creating vital linkages with Libyan officers after a 35-year break in contact. U.S. Government representatives in-country will seek to identify candidates for specific courses on civil-military relations, border security, and counter-terrorism, with the goal of bringing Libyan officers to the United States and exposing them to democratic practices and promoting respect for human rights. Additional funding will be sought through the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership initiative, focusing primarily on anti-terrorism assistance, counter-terrorism finance, terrorist interdiction, and de-legitimizing terrorist ideology through educational, cultural, and information programming.

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to maintain its strong relationship with Morocco, a key ally and partner. The top three U.S. foreign policy goals are promoting economic growth, countering terrorism, and promoting democratic reforms. Morocco has made impressive economic and political strides in recent years, including liberalization of its trade relations with the United States and other countries, and significant political and social reforms, including the 2004 family law. Nevertheless, Morocco continues to face serious challenges. Illiteracy and joblessness, especially among the urban youth, remain high. While economic growth has accelerated, it has not yet reached the point where it can effectively absorb new entrants to the labor force and reduce poverty. Frustration with unemployment, unmet educational and health needs, and endemic corruption has broadened the appeal of non-secular parties and non-governmental organizations. Of greatest concern is the continued growth of a dangerous terrorist fringe, as reflected in the number of terrorist cells identified and disrupted since the summer of 2006. A strong level of engagement in support of Morocco's reforms, and maintaining the close U.S.-Morocco partnership, remain central to achieving U.S. goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
Development Assistance	4,136	18,000	-	18,000	24,500
Economic Support Fund	15,374	-	-	-	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,625	3,655	-	3,655	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,713	1,725	-	1,725	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	1,000	-	1,000	2,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,119	625	-	625	1,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
1 Peace and Security	6,953	7,005	-	7,005	16,480
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	694	425	-	425	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	425	200	-	200	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,834	6,380	-	6,380	11,530
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,596	5,000	-	5,000	10,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,646	2,800	-	2,800	3,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	950	1,200	-	1,200	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,789	6,500	-	6,500	6,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
3.2 Education	4,789	6,500	-	6,500	6,500
4 Economic Growth	10,125	6,500	-	6,500	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,190	1,900	-	1,900	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	260	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	3,750	2,600	-	2,600	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,925	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,078	-	2,078	3,074
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,928	-	1,928	2,524

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	41,630	16,480	10,650	6,500	8,000	-
Development Assistance	24,500	-	10,000	6,500	8,000	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,030	1,380	650	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assisting Morocco secure its porous borders and long coast line against terrorist threats, clandestine migration, and trafficking is critical to ensuring stability and safeguarding U.S. national interests. U.S. assistance will support Morocco's efforts to control its borders and to counter trafficking and smuggling, be it human, narcotics, cash, or conventional and unconventional weapons. Continued efforts to eliminate drug trafficking and patrol areas around the Strait of Gibraltar will be maintained. Countering radicalization is a serious challenge for Morocco. U.S. assistance will support capacity building activities that target specific causalities of youth radicalization, such as endemic corruption and lack of public services, which lead to outrage at social, economic, and political injustice. The realities of the terrorist threat and its impact on security and stability in Morocco have never been clearer than following the May 2003, and March and April 2007 suicide bombings in Casablanca. Among the key factors potentially breeding terrorist threats worldwide are marginalized youth populations (particularly males) that are particularly vulnerable to radicalization. Prisons are also potential areas for the recruitment, radicalization, and networking of extremist groups. To help alleviate the potential for youth radicalization, the U.S. Government has set a target for FY 2010 of 5,000 at-risk youth in targeted areas receiving services that empower them to make positive choices that will mitigate their receptivity to extremist ideology.

The Government of Morocco (GOM) has signed contracts for important U.S. air and ground military equipment, support vehicles, and training. These programs will provide the United States with access and interoperability with Moroccan military over the long term. The U.S. cooperation program in Morocco is a model for the region and is an important aspect of on-going regional multilateral security cooperation activities, including peacekeeping operations. Requested FY 2010 funding will allow the U.S. to meet a target of assisting Moroccan military personnel participation in 50 exercises with U.S. or coalition forces.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,834		6,380		11,530	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of exercises host country military personnel participate in with U.S. or coalition forces as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Morocco's Government has signed contracts for important U.S. air and ground military equipment, support vehicles, and training. These programs will provide the United States with access and interoperability with Moroccan military for the long term. U.S. cooperation program in Morocco is a model for the region and is an important aspect of on-going regional multilateral security cooperation activities, including peacekeeping operations. Requested FY 2010 funding will allow Morocco to improve its capacity to be a sustainable partner for the U.S. military interests in the region. To this end, the U.S. Government has set the target of assisting Moroccan military personnel participation in 50 exercises with U.S. or coalition forces by FY 2010. This is a new activity and does not represent the complete funding to this program element.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	694		425		3,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth receiving USAID-funded services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The realities of the terrorist threat and its impact on security and stability in Morocco has never been clearer than following the May 2003, and March and April 2007 suicide bombings in Casablanca. The international threat is equally clear given the involvement of Moroccan nationals in terrorist activity in Iraq, Afghanistan, the 2004 Madrid bombings, and even in the 9/11 attacks in the United States. Among the key factors which potentially breed terrorist threats worldwide, are marginalized youth populations (particularly males) that are particularly vulnerable to radicalization; prisons are also potential areas for the recruitment, radicalization, and networking of extremist groups for youth. The requested FY 2010 funds will allow the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to replicate successful youth empowerment programs focused on improving the employability of at-risk youth. To help alleviate the potential for youth radicalization, the U.S. Government has set a target of 5,000 at-risk youth in targeted areas receiving services

that empower them to make positive choices that will mitigate their receptivity to extremist ideology by FY 2010. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. to achieve this target.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The ability of the Moroccan people to directly influence public policy and ensure government responsiveness is critical to Morocco’s stability and capacity to confront terrorism. U.S. assistance will support GOM efforts to decentralize and strengthen public institutions at the regional and local levels. This will include working closely with locally elected councils to strengthen their ability to receive and respond to the concerns of their constituents. As a part of this effort, assistance will enhance the capacity of local government to address constituents’ needs by increasing local governments’ access to capital markets. U.S. programs will directly engage civil society, helping increase the capacity of citizen organizations to participate effectively in public policy dialogue at the local level and monitor government performance in the execution of public policies. Programs will particularly target civil society groups working toward public policies that address the needs of young people for jobs and skills relevant to the workplace and the global economy. U.S. assistance will increase accountability and transparency of key institutions within the judicial sector. Among other activities contributing to improved rule of law in Morocco, are assistance programs that will enhance the independence of judges. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the GOM in enacting priority legal reforms that promote citizen equality. This approach is based on the reform priorities of the Moroccan Government as well as lessons learned among U.S. agencies and other donors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, regulations and procedures related to judicial independence supported with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of justice sector institutions; enhance accountability and transparency within the justice system; and work to overcome the unequal application of laws. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco in enacting priority legal reforms that promote citizen equality. Civil society will play an important role in this process through provision of legal analysis, support for legal reforms, advocacy for citizen issues, and demand for accountability. This approach is based on the reform priorities of the Moroccan Government, a detailed rule of law assessment conducted in FY 2009, and lessons learned among U.S. agencies and other donors. Among other activities supporting an improved rule of law in Morocco, the FY 2010 requested amount will fund activities to enhance the independence of judges. USAID has set the target to support the identification, vetting and promulgation of five laws, regulations and procedures related to judicial independence by FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,000		1,000		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	16,300	17,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2007 parliamentary election turnout was only 38 percent and half of the votes cast were purposefully spoiled. This suggests that Moroccans have high levels of dissatisfaction with political party platforms and leadership, and that elections lack relevance to governance, thus depressing rates of participation. As the June 2009 local elections approach, USAID will provide technical assistance aimed at enabling political parties to re-position themselves to reverse this voter participation trend. USAID will also support political parties in implementing reforms to democratize internal party operations. As a result of USAID assistance, Moroccan political parties will better represent voters, build stronger, more democratic national organizations which will eventually use their newfound power base to bring policy solutions to the table. The results of activities will be measured by the number of people USAID is able to train in political party training sessions. For FY 2009, the previously set target of 16,300 people trained will likely not be met as the planned funding was cut in half. However, with funding restored to anticipated levels in FY 2010, it is anticipated that 17,000 people will be trained.

Investing in People: In FY 2010, the education program will build the skills of both in-school and out-of-school youth, thus reducing the likelihood of youth becoming a destabilizing force. Public education in Morocco is lacking in quality and relevance, resulting in a large population of undereducated and unemployed youth. U.S. assistance will improve national education policy and increase institutional capacity to decentralize policy decisions and sustain improvements. Civil society organizations and the private sector will be key partners in developing and implementing programs that build life skills, entrepreneurial skills, and civic responsibility.

Economic Growth: Agriculture is an important but non-competitive sector in the Moroccan economy. A combination of low agricultural productivity, inefficient use of productive resources (such as land and water), and protectionist government policies result in this sector providing only 12 to 17 percent of GDP, but employing about 40 percent of the population. Over two-thirds of Morocco’s poor live in rural areas. Rural to urban migration, especially among youth, adds to the country’s socioeconomic problems. Water is a major constraint to the development of agriculture, which uses 75-85 percent of water resources. U.S. assistance will build on progress to date in establishing a policy environment for agriculture that improves productivity and further develops competitive value chains. U.S. assistance will support policies that promote private sector development in rural areas to expand agribusiness and employment in non-agricultural businesses, especially for rural youth. U.S. assistance will also develop public and private institutional capacity to attract needed investment and create businesses. In addition to the programs carried out by USAID, U.S. assistance will actively support the implementation of a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact focused on poverty reduction through targeted investments in agriculture, artisanal crafts, fisheries, and enterprise creation.

Rapid population growth in Morocco – coupled with industrialization and urbanization – has resulted in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences on the environment. The U.S. will use the FY 2010 requested funds to support a participatory and holistic approach to water management and valuation. This process will serve as an example for other regions of a method that provides solutions and incentives to improve water management, while build the capacity of local experts and the legitimacy of river basin agencies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Rapid population growth in Morocco –coupled with industrialization and urbanization – has resulted in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences on the environment. Since 2006, the water availability per capita has fallen below 1,000 m3, the minimal requirement defined by the United Nations Program for Environment. In addition, competing demands from different sectors (agriculture, municipal uses, tourism and manufacturing) require drastic improvement in the management of an increasingly scarce resource. The U.S. Government will use the FY 2010 requested funds to support a holistic approach that will involve all agencies relevant to water management and valuation. This participatory process will serve as an example for other regions in Morocco and potentially other countries of a method to address a critical issue that transcends local and regional needs and authority, build the capacity of local experts and the legitimacy of river basin agencies, and help design solutions and incentives to improve water management. It is estimated that, by FY 2010, the economic benefits of U.S. assistance in improving water management will impact about 2,500 people.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The \$697.5 million Compact signed by Morocco in 2007 with the MCC entered into force in September 2008. The Compact will fund activities in agricultural production, small-scale coastal fishing, artisanal crafts and tourism, expansion of the microfinance sector and establishment of new enterprises. U.S.-sponsored activities will improve policies and organizational structures in the rural areas, as well as further develop agriculture-based value chains that will enhance the return on MCC’s investments.

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Oman, strategically located on a key naval chokepoint for more than 40 percent of the world's exported oil shipments, will help ensure that this critical sea lane remains open to naval vessels and commercial traffic. Assistance will also support operations in Afghanistan and Iraq by helping to retain vital access to Omani military facilities. Funding will further enhance Oman's ability to combat terrorism by strengthening its capability to monitor and enforce its land, sea and air borders, while also improving interoperability of the Omani military with U.S. forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
Foreign Military Financing	4,712	7,000	-	7,000	16,620
International Military Education and Training	1,428	1,450	-	1,450	1,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,593	950	-	950	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
I Peace and Security	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
I.1 Counter-Terrorism	893	500	-	500	5,620
I.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	450	-	450	1,000
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,140	8,450	-	8,450	13,650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,270	20,270	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	16,620	16,620	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will encourage continued cooperation in promoting regional stability while helping Oman maintain a credible defensive force able to operate with U.S. forces. Funds used for the acquisition of defense equipment and associated training will further increase Oman's ability to defend its sovereignty, participate effectively as part of a coalition, and combat transnational threats. Assistance will also support modernization of airbases and other military facilities to ensure their readiness

of use by U.S. forces in case of future contingencies in the region and Southwest Asia.

Funds will provide equipment and training to improve border and maritime surveillance, detection and interdiction, which will strengthen Oman’s ability to protect its long and porous land borders and its two thousand-kilometer coastline, against potential terrorists and other criminals. Anti-terrorism assistance will also provide senior police managers with advanced counter-terrorism investigative skills and abilities, while regional training courses will promote multilateral cooperation.

Programs in support of military education and training cover a broad range of areas including technical, maintenance, and logistics issues; English language instruction; and maritime operations. U.S.-funded training reinforces democratic principles of civilian control of the military, enhances interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces, increases Oman’s value as a military partner and moderate Arab state, and highlights the importance of a strong, cooperative relationship with the United States.

U.S. assistance will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons through a cooperative program to develop and strengthen an effective export control system in Oman. Funds will provide training and equipment for Omani police and customs to improve their enforcement and interdiction capabilities, assistance in developing a risk analysis center, and technical support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive export control list and related licensing regulations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,140		8,450		13,650	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of exercises/JCETs host country military participates in with U.S. or coalition forces as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	9	12
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2009, the U.S. conducted three inter-agency, bilateral Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) events and six inter-agency, multilateral or bilateral exercises. This engagement schedule was specifically designed to bolster Omani military capacity and capabilities while concurrently ensuring optimized levels of interoperability between Omani and U.S. military forces. Subject to approval at the 2009 U.S.-Oman Joint Military Commission, equipment and related training provided by U.S. foreign assistance will contribute to at least two additional JCETs/exercises in FY 2010 tailored to enhance capabilities in areas such as homeland defense, maritime domain awareness, counter-narcotics, and urban military operations. Requested U.S. assistance will increase the value of Oman as a sustainable partner in a region of vital importance to U.S. national interests.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	893		500		5,620	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of terrorist acts staged from or occurring in Oman				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Given its long coastline and extensive land borders, Oman has been fortunate to have prevented infiltration of its territory by foreign terrorists planning to stage or conduct violent acts. As terrorists seek new and softer targets to strike in the region and look to increase their presence in neighboring Yemen, Oman will need U.S. counter-terrorism assistance to help patrol its frontiers and intercept infiltrators in order to remain free from terrorist acts. U.S. assistance will enhance Oman's counter-terrorism capability by providing equipment and related training to bolster coastal patrol efforts, modernize Oman's coastal surveillance system, improve the capabilities of the Sultan's Special Force, and monitor remote inland border areas.

Qatar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Qatar -- a small country in a turbulent, yet strategically vital region -- seeks to enhance United States -Qatari bilateral security cooperation, promote regional stability, and bolster Qatar's counter-terrorism efforts – all strategic U.S. objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	268	15	-	15	15
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	268	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	268	15	-	15	15
I Peace and Security	268	15	-	15	15
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	268	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding will support U.S. military, education and training programs. This level of funding permits the Qatari government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for International Military Education and Training funds. Military relations between the U.S. and Qatar are extremely close, and Qatari support remains essential for U.S. Central Command operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa. Increasing the number of Qatari officers receiving U.S. military training improves military-to-military cooperation by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, promoting military professionalism, building Qatari defensive capacities, and reinforcing the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship between American and Qatari military officers.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U. S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia seeks to bolster United States-Saudi security cooperation, to support Saudi Arabia's counter-terrorism efforts, and to promote regional stability through funding military training and enhancing border controls to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and weapons smuggling.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	365	-	365	465
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	65
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	99	350	-	350	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	365	-	365	465
I Peace and Security	99	365	-	365	465
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	99	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	350	-	350	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	465	465	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	65	65	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will encourage Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military, education and training programs. This level of funding permits the Saudi government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for military, education and training funds. Military training enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights. It also builds Saudi defensive capacities, and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship between American and Saudi military officers.

Nonproliferation funding will assist the Saudi Government to develop an effective national export control

system to combat WMD proliferation and interdiction of conventional weapons smuggling. The Department of State will provide training and equipment to relevant Saudi Government agencies. These efforts will help Saudi Arabia meet its United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations and increase the capacity of Saudi security services to interdict WMD related items, small arms, light weapons and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports, especially at the land borders with Yemen and Iraq.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will assist the Tunisian military in enhancing its capabilities to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements and combat trafficking. Assistance will increase border monitoring using a combination of air support assets, maritime patrol and tactical ground surveillance and response capabilities, further enhancing Tunisia's value as an ally in the fight against terrorism

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,554	14,925	-	14,925	17,600
Economic Support Fund	1,200	800	-	800	-
Foreign Military Financing	8,345	12,000	-	12,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	1,711	1,700	-	1,700	2,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	425	-	425	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,554	14,925	-	14,925	17,600
1 Peace and Security	10,354	14,125	-	14,125	17,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	198	325	-	325	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,056	13,700	-	13,700	17,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	592	800	-	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	150	-	150	-
2.2 Good Governance	250	150	-	150	-
2.4 Civil Society	342	500	-	500	-
4 Economic Growth	608	-	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	608	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	17,600	17,600	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Maghreb faces an unprecedented regional terrorist threat, particularly from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). As a U.S. ally and a moderate Arab state, Tunisia is a target for AQIM and other terrorist groups. This fact was underscored in December 2006 and January 2007 when Government of Tunisia (GOT) security forces took down a terror cell that had reportedly been planning an attack against the U.S. and U.K. embassies, among other possible targets. Continued U.S. support for Tunisia's counter-terrorism and border security capabilities is essential. Funding at our requested level will increase Tunisia's capabilities to actively engage on joint counter-terrorism efforts; reinvigorate counter-terrorism exercises and training programs for security forces; help Tunisia strengthen its ability to monitor and control its borders; participate in more regional initiatives, such as the Arab Maghreb Union and the Trans Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP); and use public diplomacy to counter the tacit sympathy with Islamic extremism that appears in some local media and public opinion.

Military assistance remains a vital aspect of our security relationship with Tunisia and will be used to support the operational preparedness of U.S.-origin equipment, specifically in the Tunisian Air Force (TAF), in order to refurbish and maintain helicopters and transport aircraft. For more than ten years, the TAF has been using these platforms to conduct counter-terrorism and border security missions along its porous borders with Libya and Algeria, as well as to conducting counter-the terrorism operations in remote areas. These operations directly support the new U.S. Africa Command's goals linked to the TSCTP program. This funding will help the Tunisian military to increase border monitoring and better apprehend and defeat indigenous and transnational terrorists and traffickers. The Tunisian military is capable of contributing to broader U.S. counter-terrorism priorities in the region and U.S. military assistance will enhance Tunisia's ability to cooperate with us in the fight against terrorism.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,056		13,700		17,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Increased GOT cooperation with U.S. and regional efforts in counterterrorism as measured by participation in joint military exercises.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2	2	3	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb represents a significant terrorist threat, both for Tunisia and the region as a whole, and U.S. assistance helps us in coordinating efforts with the Government of Tunisia to counter that threat. Foreign Military Financing in FY2010 and future years will help Tunisia to improve the communications systems and transport equipment that Tunisian security forces require to operate in the open desert and mountainous environments along the borders. U.S.-Tunisian counter-terrorism cooperation depends upon adequately training and equipping the Tunisian security forces, and one way to measure the impact of those programs is through joint security exercises, which can involve information sharing and participation in multilateral regional programs. This indicator records the number of Joint Combined Education Training (JCET) exercises carried out with Tunisian participation - these include maritime interdiction operations, close-quarter battle training, helicopter and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) activities, and other security efforts.

United Arab Emirates

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is an important commercial center for the Middle East and beyond that faces unique challenges. U.S. assistance will target Emirati capabilities to prevent UAE ports from being used as transshipment points for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related technologies, assist Emirati authorities in combating terrorist financing, and provide training opportunities to strengthen the UAE's military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	300	940	-	940	245
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	925	-	925	230

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	300	940	-	940	245
1 Peace and Security	300	940	-	940	245
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	725	-	725	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	200	-	200	230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	245	245	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	230	230	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As a small country in a turbulent region, the UAE relies on U.S. support to help ensure its own defense and is a U.S. ally in the pursuing regional stability. The increasingly aggressive and destabilizing foreign policies of neighboring Iran have sharpened the security challenges faced by the UAE, and underscore the need to enhance bilateral security cooperation. U.S. assistance will bolster the UAE's counter-terrorism efforts and will facilitate the UAE's participation in: U.S. security, education, and training programs, which provides the basis for efforts to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces; promote security forces' professionalism and respect for human rights; build Emirati defensive capacities; and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative, bilateral political and security relationship. These goals also underlie

the Gulf Security Dialogue. Dubai is the largest man-made port in the world and the largest port in the Middle East. U.S. assistance will fund counter-proliferation efforts to ensure Emirati ports do not serve as transshipment points for WMD and related technologies and delivery systems. Assistance will focus on assisting the UAE in implementing its export control law and provide enforcement/interdiction training to customs and related border security agencies.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a vital interest in the success of the Palestinian Authority's (PA) efforts to build transparent, accountable, and credible institutions of government, establish law and order, and create the foundations of an independent Palestinian state that will live in peace with Israel. U.S. Government assistance will support efforts to reform the security sector; improve local infrastructure; build institutional capacity; strengthen moderate voices, including the private sector; create jobs; provide necessary humanitarian assistance; and promote initiatives in health and education. U.S. Government programs provide direct support for the PA through development assistance programs that are fully consistent with the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP). Programs that support the PA are positioned to evolve from "peace building" to "nation building" in partnership with a future Palestinian state.

Programming in Gaza must also take into account the governing situation in Gaza and evolving political conditions, particularly in response to the fighting in Gaza in December 2008 and January 2009. The March 2009 Sharm al-Sheikh Donor Conference was designed to build international support for the PA's Gaza plan as well as economic development under the PRDP. The U.S. Government pledged over \$900 million in FY 2009 toward the priorities set out by the PA. Resources in this request are not intended to support the FY 2009 pledge. Funds requested in FY 2010 though will strengthen the PA, develop the West Bank economy and governance institutions to better serve Palestinian need, and support a future Palestinian state. All assistance programs for Gaza funded under this request will, consistent with legislative requirements, work through vetted non-governmental or international organizations to meet U.S. Government objectives in Gaza. Beyond immediate humanitarian relief, successful implementation of programs in Gaza is dependent on the establishment of a durable ceasefire, the creation of an operating environment in which Hamas does not interfere with U.S.-funded programs and activities and greater access for essential materials and commodities to Gaza. The U.S. Government will work with the PA and implementing partners to follow established safeguards that will ensure funding is only used where and by whom it is intended. It will similarly work with the Government of Israel to develop an effective crossings regime that enables the flow of humanitarian and commercial goods without compromising Israeli security concerns.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
Economic Support Fund	388,986	225,000	556,000	781,000	400,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	75,000	109,000	184,000	100,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
I Peace and Security	26,383	75,500	109,000	184,500	98,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	25,000	75,000	109,000	184,000	96,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
Sector Reform					
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,383	500	-	500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	41,897	9,920	51,000	60,920	42,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,500	-	8,000	8,000	13,000
2.2 Good Governance	13,897	3,378	16,000	19,378	19,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,750	-	1,750	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	17,500	4,792	27,000	31,792	9,000
3 Investing in People	236,494	176,183	347,000	523,183	243,500
3.1 Health	43,500	14,340	99,500	113,840	59,000
3.2 Education	23,600	4,500	26,500	31,000	9,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	169,394	157,343	221,000	378,343	175,000
4 Economic Growth	82,685	21,400	80,000	101,400	95,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,000	2,450	16,000	18,450	28,000
4.4 Infrastructure	38,921	12,500	50,000	62,500	50,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,514	2,000	4,000	6,000	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,250	1,500	8,000	9,500	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,000	2,950	2,000	4,950	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	16,527	16,997	73,000	89,997	23,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	16,527	16,997	73,000	89,997	23,900
6 Program Support	10,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	5,870	7,524	-	7,524	10,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,492	-	1,492	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,870	6,032	-	6,032	10,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	502,900	98,500	42,000	243,500	95,000	23,900
Economic Support Fund	400,400	-	38,000	243,500	95,000	23,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	96,000	4,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs implemented by the Department of State will allow the PA to promote law and order by strengthening and reforming its security sector and improving institutions necessary for the rule of law. Funding will support the training, equipping, and garrisoning of members of the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, who play an instrumental role in helping the PA meet its Roadmap obligations. These forces will be deployed in the West Bank, although forces could also deploy to the Gaza Strip should changes in the political and security circumstances warrant such assistance. All assistance will be provided in a manner that will complement broader international efforts to enhance security and rule of law in the West Bank, including the European Union's Civil Police liaison and training mission, the European Union Co-coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support, and other international efforts to build rule of law infrastructure, including courthouses, police stations, and prisons.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in U.S.-supported counterterrorism training activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance for FY 2010 will use Anti-Terrorism Assistance to continue the training program for the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, which is focused on developing capabilities to deter, detect and combat terrorist groups, and dismantle their infrastructure, as well as create a post-incident response capability that meets international standards. Assistance for the Presidential Guard and Palestinian National Police will focus on counter-terrorism interdiction through operations, investigations, protective intelligence, cyber forensics, crisis response and management, protection of persons and facilities and deterring potential threats to American interests. To this end, the U.S. intends to provide ten courses or consultations in relevant disciplines, training 175 students.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to expand its support to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law, build capacity across PA ministries, and provide commodities and technical assistance to better enable all levels of government to carry out their mandates. The United States will strategically support the PA in its efforts towards extending the rule of law and bolstering the justice system through training and encouraging judicial independence. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will also strengthen the capacity of PA ministries and other public sector institutions to provide basic service delivery. Support will be provided to electoral organizations to strengthen the processes of future municipal, legislative and presidential elections. Additional assistance will continue to provide technical assistance and in-kind grants to local municipalities not controlled by foreign terrorist organizations in Gaza, as well as assist civil society organizations to develop the capacity to hold the government accountable and provide input into decision-making. U.S. funds will also train the media to monitor and report accurately on PA actions and to build a constituency for reforms that will facilitate the peace process.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,500		8,000		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	390	304	476	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In the area of Rule of Law, U.S. assistance is focused on providing basic administrative training to court administrators and judges. In FY 2010, the U.S. will expand the training for members of the judiciary and focus on more sophisticated methods of case management, case backlog reduction techniques, and court administration. In addition, training will continue for Ministry of Justice employees to ensure that the new financial management techniques and human resource systems introduced in preceding fiscal years are being used effectively and transparently. Finally, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society participation in the justice sector through education, public outreach, and advocacy skills enhancement.

Investing in People: Years of deterioration in the public infrastructure, combined with a rapidly growing population, have created crisis situations in the West Bank and Gaza. U.S. assistance programs will help the PA to meet urgent financial obligations and improve the delivery of services through governmental, non-governmental, and private mechanisms that meet critical existing needs, thereby building public confidence in the PA. U.S. programs will invest in the future of the Palestinian people by providing essential infrastructure along with technical assistance, training, and capacity building. The PA accumulated large amounts of debt during the period of Hamas control in 2006-2007. PA efforts to address this burden through improved financial management and loans will require additional international support until the Palestinian economy generates sufficient revenue. U.S. support in budgetary matters will help ensure the continued credibility and viability of the PA as a partner for peace with Israel.

Health, water, and education services will merit special attention, to reinforce the prominence of the PA and help build the foundation for stability and growth. USAID will target assistance to strengthen the institutional capacities of the PA Ministry of Health and eligible local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote an efficient health sector capable of meeting the needs of its people, while providing technical assistance and training to improve management and reform practices. As part of an integrated program, and at specific PA request, USAID will support health facility construction and renovation to upgrade the infrastructure of health care facilities and help equalize geographic access to health care. U.S. assistance will increase the supply of potable water and support sustainable water and wastewater services to unserved areas to meet basic domestic and commercial needs. Assistance will reduce losses from aging water systems, construct or expand pipelines and reservoirs to improve water distribution, and develop new water sources. U.S. support for education will focus on improvements in teaching and learning and will emphasize critical thinking to better prepare the next generation for the global economy and for their role as active participants in a vibrant democracy. The lessons learned in the U.S. Government’s private school pilot program in the West Bank will be extended to the public school system. These activities will support the Palestinian Authority’s reform-oriented Education Development Strategic Plan by introducing contemporary approaches to teaching and learning. U.S. assistance will expand and sustain the youth programming and activities begun under the U.S.-Palestinian Partnership launched in 2007. Emphasis will

continue to be placed on youth leadership and service learning programs. Information technology (IT) skills will be developed through coordination with private sector IT partners. This focus on youth-oriented development will bring the next generation of Palestinian youth into a more full and constructive participation in the future of their country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		2,454		3,743		5,500
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth taking part in civic engagement activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,550	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Palestinian Youth Empowerment program (Ruwwad) engages youth to take an active role in their community by participating in youth-led initiatives to serve their community through environmental cleanup campaigns, sports and cultural activities, livelihood activities, health campaigns and other activities. This indicator reflects the youth volunteers and participants who take part and actively participate in the implementation of youth led community initiatives and the youth activities that are implemented through sub-grants to local youth NGOs. Also, Ruwwad is supporting the establishment of the Youth Development and Resource Centers (YDRCs) through different programs including media activities, social and livelihood activities. In FY 2010 the Ruwwad youth program will be expanded to support an additional 65 youth clubs in West Bank locations, which will promote both program and IT connectivity among all the youth clubs.

Economic Growth: Except for a brief period in the late 1990s, the Palestinian private sector has had little opportunity to benefit from its competitive advantages in the global economy. These advantages include its educated labor force, good communication links, a strong entrepreneurial class, and price stability. U.S. assistance will provide direct support to Palestinian enterprises that will generate employment and economic opportunities in domestic, regional and global markets. Programs will focus on increasing the competitiveness of key enterprises through three key paths: increasing the availability of investment capital through the provision of loans and grants; improving the competitiveness of firms through targeted technical assistance and access to improved technologies and management skills; and, eliminating regulatory constraints by developing productive partnerships between private sector groups and the PA. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of non-governmental vocational training institutions located in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to better respond to private sector workforce demands. The movement and access of Palestinian people and goods within the West Bank as well as their access to Israel remains key to all other economic growth objectives. Improvements in movement and access will be achieved through joint interventions with key Israeli and PA entities. U.S. funding will address PA priorities by rehabilitating roads in order to improve market access and facilitate the movement of labor, commercial goods, and services. These programs will reduce business transaction costs as well as bolster the Palestinian construction industry. Investments in transportation infrastructure will also create employment opportunities and help reinvigorate the manufacturing sector.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	22,000		18,450		28,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance for exports				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	30	30	40	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Facilitating trade to enhance Palestinian economic growth is an important component of the U.S. Government's current support to the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. The USAID Trade Facilitation program will concentrate interventions in the private sector and also collaborate with the Israeli and Palestinian public sector. Additionally it will contribute to export enhancement by providing valuable timely information, while complementing and coordinating investments that improve border management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,514		6,000		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Agriculture exports from Assisted Firms (in \$millions)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	7	4	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Agriculture continues to play an important role in the Palestinian economy. The Palestinian Agribusiness Partnership Activity (PAPA) was successful in : 1) augmenting agriculture productivity on both smallholder and commercial plots to increase poor families income and enhance food security, 2) promoting stronger commercial relationships between Israeli and Palestinian agribusiness firms and 3) leveraging local investment in high return agricultural products to provide economic benefit to the local population and create employment opportunities. Building on this success, the Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion (EDIP) project will improve employment opportunities and incomes for Palestinians by increasing firm access to domestic and international markets. In FY 2008, through PAPA's assistance, the Palestinians exported agriculture products in the aggregated amount of \$7 million (last full year of the program). In its first two years of operation, EDIP is planning to help export agriculture products in the estimated amount of \$4 million in FY09 and \$5 million in FY 2010. The decrease in output from FY 2008 to 2009 is due to the need to broaden agricultural programs beyond this single initiative. Funding will maintain and increase current efforts while the U.S. government diversifies the areas in which it works.

Humanitarian Assistance: To deliver an integrated package of support for the PA Ministry of Health and

eligible NGOs, U.S assistance will provide health and humanitarian assistance commodities including, but not limited to, items such as pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and equipment. U.S. Government support will provide food assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families in the West Bank and Gaza.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen is unique in the Arab world, with socio-economic indicators resembling those of the poorest African nations, and governance limitations that invite easy comparisons with some of the world's most unstable states. In FY 2010, U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen this fragile state by bolstering peace and security, building democratic institutions, delivering much needed social services in health and education, and assisting Yemen in realizing its economic and agricultural development potential.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
Development Assistance	4,913	11,233	-	11,233	35,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	9,767	-	9,767	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,952	2,800	-	2,800	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
International Military Education and Training	945	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	-	-	-	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,534	2,525	-	2,525	3,550
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,201	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
1 Peace and Security	7,927	6,325	-	6,325	15,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,034	1,315	-	1,315	1,550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	410	-	410	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,393	4,600	-	4,600	13,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	913	3,000	-	3,000	10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	913	1,225	-	1,225	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	946	-	946	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	829	-	829	2,000
3 Investing in People	8,383	17,000	-	17,000	18,800
3.1 Health	4,383	7,000	-	7,000	4,800
3.2 Education	4,000	10,000	-	10,000	14,000
4 Economic Growth	-	4,000	-	4,000	11,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	-	2,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,201	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,201	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	50	1,520	-	1,520	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	1,520	-	1,520	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	55,450	15,650	10,000	18,800	11,000	-
Development Assistance	35,000	-	10,000	14,000	11,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,550	3,550	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Military assistance will increase the capacity of the Yemeni Special Forces and Coast Guard to conduct security missions. Programs will deliver critical materiel support to Yemeni counter-terrorism specific units and enablers of these forces, thus increasing their operational capabilities while helping achieve U.S. counter-terrorism goals. The counter-terrorism materiel support will provide Yemeni military and police units with armored vehicles, spare parts, and individual-soldier personal protective equipment, along with training to maximize the effectiveness of the investment. U.S. assistance will build both initial counter-terrorism capability and the long term capacity of the Yemeni government, military, and security forces. This support will also develop the Yemeni government's capacity to secure and control its borders by providing mid-level law enforcement and border management training; strengthen Yemen's capacity to combat terrorist financing through training; and enable government institutions to investigate and prosecute terrorist financing cases. U.S. funding will also prevent weapons of mass destruction proliferation by assisting Yemen to interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, and other conventional weapons; support efforts to curb the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and strengthen stockpile security and management; fund Yemen's humanitarian demining program; provide courses and new programs designed to sustain Yemen's counter-terrorism training capabilities; and build the capacity of Yemeni law enforcement to combat terrorism.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,393		4,600		13,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country security personnel trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
26	21	14	100	50	150	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. foreign assistance funds will directly support programs that train and equip the Counter-Terrorism Unit and Yemen Coast Guard. Increased funding will allow the U.S. to expand its interaction with host government security services. Training courses will increase the professionalism of the host country security services thereby making them more effective allies in pursuing regional stability. Further, all training courses include sections emphasizing human rights and the importance of civilian control over the military. These programs support the U.S. overall strategy of foreign military financing (which increases host country interoperability with the U.S. military), and funding for the destruction of conventional weapons and humanitarian demining.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to promote democratic development in Yemen by supporting activities to strengthen the Parliament, train party officials and local councils, enhance decentralization efforts, support conflict resolution, build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations, and encourage the development of independent media. Funding will also continue to assist with anti-corruption activities by developing key institutions, support election reforms and strengthen the rule of law, promote governance of the security sector, and support human rights activities in key governmental institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of regulations or procedures that improve judicial transparency adopted with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is launching a new, first-time program in support of the rule of law and human rights. This program will support increased citizen awareness of the importance of democracy and individual rights as well as increased civic engagement. This assistance will also enable

key judicial institutions and civil society outreach groups to foster confidence in the rule of law. Finally, it will enhance the capacity of the judicial system, including prosecutors, judges, courts, legal professional associations, and related training institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	913		1,225		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management to strengthen local government and-or decentralization.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	266	264	440	663	700	900
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, USAID will fund the National Program for Local Governance and Development project in partnership with the Ministry of Local Administration and key donors in Yemen. The project will support the establishment and implementation of the national decentralization strategy developed during the pilot phase of our assistance. In partnership with the Ministry of Local Authority, UNDP will launch a nationwide effort to decentralize government processes to the governorate and district levels, and to enhance transparency and credibility of governmental policies and procedures. This program will support anti-corruption measures, encourage local council involvement in decision-making, and promote citizen participation in development activities. The increase in cost of training program for FY09 and FY10 is due to the fact that most these trainees will be having study visits at the regional and international level. In addition, the increase in the cost of living is a factor affecting the expenditure.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		946		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Domestic Election Observers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	1,200	0	1,000	400	1,600	1,900
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Following the postponement of the 2009 elections, due to deadlock between the ruling party and the opposition, both parties have reached an agreement to advance electoral reforms in Yemen during the next two years. The "Support for Reform-Oriented Parliamentarians and Political Parties in Yemen and Election and Political Process Strengthening" programs will focus on building consensus among political parties to collaborate on advancing the agreed upon reforms. The programs will also work to increase political

parties' capacity and organizational skills. Finally, the programs will work with the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum to enhance their media relations, election monitoring, polling procedures, campaign financing, and voter registries.

Investing in People: In the health sector, U.S. assistance will support effective maternal care, newborn care, and child care. Activities will promote healthy reproductive habits such as increasing the use of voluntary family planning, ante- and post-natal care services, and raising community awareness about maternal and child health. U.S. funded pilot projects will promote safe water treatment and storage, and community awareness. U.S. assistance in health will also increase the number of health facilities that provide maternal, child and reproductive health services, as well as strengthen referral health facilities through the dissemination of health best practices.

In the education sector, assistance will support holistic interventions using needs and aspiration surveys as the basis for prioritizing activities and establishing processes with school communities, along with the district, governorate and central offices of the Ministry of Education. USAID will work with the Central Ministry on strengthening monitoring and evaluation in order to support policy and planning. Funds will support early childhood education activities and improved testing in the primary grades building on the basic education work, assistance in higher education will fund scholarships for high school graduates, emphasizing female and rural participants, to study at the Teacher Training Institutes. The program will also focus on connecting scholarship recipients with employment opportunities at the Ministry of Education. Increased funding is needed to expand into new geographic areas of the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,000		10,000		12,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	14,886	15,220	15,935	16,683	29,418	35,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's basic education program has been successful in increasing the number of students enrolled in USAID-funded schools, with enrollment exceeding its target by 9.5 percent in 2008. This level represents a 13 percent increase in enrollment since 2007 – a significant achievement for a country whose education indicators are among the lowest in the Middle East. USAID has also expanded its programming into two new geographic areas. Community participation has been the key to enrolling and retaining children – especially girls – in school. With increased education funding, USAID will expand its support for community participation throughout its programming.

Economic Growth: USAID's economic growth assistance aims to improve Yemen's macroeconomic performance and business environment, and increase private sector productivity, by attracting additional investment. Programs will also focus on improving the performance and efficiency of selected financial institutions. The economic growth program also seeks to develop the agricultural sector by increasing domestic productivity and agricultural yields, thereby generating additional income for Yemenis in targeted areas.

MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the peaceful exchanges between representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program and the Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) program support peace in the Middle East by funding and providing diplomatic assistance to cooperative projects between Arab and Israeli officials and professionals. Both efforts support important milestones in the peace process. MERC was initiated in 1979 after the Israel-Egypt Camp David Accords, and MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. Both are vital to the current peace process efforts. MERC- and MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Israeli-Arab ties while demonstrating that peaceful cooperation yields tangible technical benefits.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
I Peace and Security	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will be used to both initiate new, and support ongoing, projects in a year that will be critical for the Middle East peace process. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on approximately 100 joint Arab-Israeli research proposals received each year from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. MEM is a directed program that funds U.S. officials and experts work with Israeli and Arab government officials and experts to identify priority needs as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. The two programs are complementary. MERC and MEM projects include a wide range of initiatives which support the peace process by enhancing cooperation and exchanges, increasing economic development, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues which are of crucial importance to the region.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports regional initiatives that expand political participation, strengthen civil society and the rule of law, empower women and youth, create educational opportunities, and foster economic reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Through active diplomatic and programmatic action, MEPI acts as a flexible and essential tool to respond rapidly to reform efforts driven by the people of the region. MEPI projects seek to redress deficits in the region associated with unaccountable governments, weak educational systems, inadequate government services, poor governance, and lack of political and economic opportunity, especially for women and youth. MEPI also works to strengthen the voice of individuals in the region by providing leadership training, creating private-public partnerships, and developing civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000
Economic Support Fund	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,635	25,900	-	25,900	48,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,450	3,500	-	3,500	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,200	-	1,200	4,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,800	6,500	-	6,500	18,500
2.4 Civil Society	8,985	14,700	-	14,700	19,500
3 Investing in People	13,710	16,200	-	16,200	19,000
3.2 Education	13,710	16,200	-	16,200	19,000
4 Economic Growth	5,250	7,900	-	7,900	18,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,100	-	1,100	3,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,900	-	1,900	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,250	4,900	-	4,900	13,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	350	3,700	-	3,700	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,700	-	3,700	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	350	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	86,000	-	48,500	19,000	18,500	-
Economic Support Fund	86,000	-	48,500	19,000	18,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to support democratic advancements throughout the region by providing technical and material assistance to democracy advocates and reformers in legislatures and municipal councils, political parties, non-governmental organizations, and the judiciary. U.S. Government funding will promote democratic governance by providing technical assistance to legislators and legislatures in countries such as Algeria, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Youth focused civil society activities will be expanded in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the UAE, and Kuwait to develop political awareness and advocacy skills. MEPI will pay particular attention to countries where freedom of expression and association lag well behind the regional norm including Syria. Additionally, MEPI will work to strengthen and support civil society movements through the G-8 Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative. Support will also improve the skills of journalists and enable them to exercise their profession freely by providing additional training and support for the press in Algeria and Bahrain, advocating for new media licenses in Tunisia, and focusing on press law reform in Yemen.

U.S. assistance will support the development of women leaders throughout the region by offering training and assistance in a wide range of areas to allow them to participate in all aspects of the civic and public life. U.S. Government funds will improve the content and implementation of national laws by developing the capacity of public defenders, prosecutors, and judges on critical principles of code reform for criminal and civil law, constitutional reform, human rights, and methods to preserve judicial independence. In addition, assistance will develop new platforms to encourage regional dialogue on civic awareness and political participation, especially among youth and women, with special attention in Lebanon.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	400		1,200		4,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of national legislatures benefiting from USG sponsored activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	8	9	9
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI governance projects develop institutions and processes that help an active citizenry build accountable, representative government. This indicator shows the breadth of MEPI’s engagement with and support to legislative institutions, which are fundamental components of representative democracy. The increase in funding in FY 2009 and FY 2010 over FY 2008 will increase the number of projects that support national legislatures in the region. In 2009, MEPI is providing technical assistance to parliaments and/or members in Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Morocco, Oman, and Yemen. Technical assistance and training continues to support bill drafting, budget analysis, constituent and media relations, committee procedures, and research. In FY 2010 funding in this area will strengthen Parliamentary councils in Bahrain, develop the capacity of the Majlis Al’ Shura in Oman, provide technical assistance to Qatar, build municipal councils in Saudi Arabia, and deliver governance support in the UAE. Additional FY 2010 funds will have a significant impact on MEPI’s ability to target legislatures in both FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,800		6,500		18,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local Civil Society Organizations strengthened that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral system				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	65	70	90
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI projects focus on improving elections and political processes to advance democratic practices and electoral systems while also developing civil society and reform advocacy to make those systems more self-sustaining. For example, MEPI's Gulf States Electoral Initiative supports the establishment of an association of election stakeholders and brings together civil society representatives and electoral officials from across the Arabian Peninsula to establish best practices. During FY 2008, MEPI laid the groundwork for domestic monitoring and party poll-watching for national elections in FY 2009 through FY 2011 in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon. Planned support for increased civic engagement in FY 2010 includes work in advance of and during national and local elections in Lebanon, Qatar, Bahrain, Yemen, Egypt, Oman, and Syria. MEPI's work with civil society organizations will continue to sharpen their ability to advocate, improve linkages with elected and appointed officials, and improve the extent to which citizens take a more active role in political accountability.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will work to transform the quality of education in the region by strengthening teaching practices and civic awareness in both formal and non-formal education environments. More specifically, MEPI will advance civic education-focused curriculum and activities in the West Bank and Yemen and continue activities across the region which foster youth awareness of civic rights and responsibilities, develop leadership skills, and foster the ability to think critically. U.S. assistance supports the establishment of student clubs and councils, as well as journalism and media training and activities in schools and universities in countries such as Yemen, Oman and the UAE. In addition, MEPI will educate teachers, students, administrators, parents and policy makers on the fundamental values, principles, and institutions of democratic processes and civic responsibility. Assistance will also support increased educational opportunities for women and girls, as well as socially or economically disadvantaged youth, and expand access to education exchanges to increase economic potential and exposure to alternative ways of thinking.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,500		4,000		12,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries that have developed or modified laws, policies, regulations, or guidelines to improve equitable access to or the quality of education services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	8	8	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI education projects support reforms to enable more students to acquire skills needed to compete in dynamic economies and societies. This indicator shows how effectively MEPI engages countries throughout the region to enact education reforms. In FY08, our efforts supported curriculum reforms and development in Algeria, Oman, and Qatar; a Student Councils project in Yemen produced new national policies; and a classroom-based reading program in Lebanon led curriculum revisions and integration of books from the program into that curriculum. In FY 2009, we are targeting efforts in Algeria, Oman, West Bank, Lebanon, and throughout the Gulf to further develop, integrate, and sustain new curricula, guidelines, and standards. In FY 2010, we will continue to build on efforts underway in Bahrain, Algeria, and Oman. We will also focus new attention and resources in Libya. Projects initiated in FY 2010 may not yield significant results until FY 2011 or later.

Economic Growth: Creating more jobs and opportunities in the region is an integral component of the larger reform effort undertaken by MEPI. Funding will stimulate job creation in growth-oriented economic sectors, support a vibrant middle class, and act as a catalyst to attract investment by supporting private-sector-led sustainable economic growth. More specifically, MEPI will focus on improving the business environment by assisting political, judicial, regulatory, and commercial leaders to make improvements to their policies, laws, and organizational structures. U.S. assistance will foster the development of businesswomen in the region in order to advance their role in society and politics and promote a regional culture of women's entrepreneurship. Assistance will also support viable economic reform initiatives by providing technical assistance aimed at fostering improvements in the commercial and investment climate and the financial and banking sectors throughout the region, with a focus on Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, and West Bank. Funding will provide technical assistance to selected countries to encourage extensive market reform efforts and facilitate trade capacity building in line with requirements for World Trade Organization accession as well as bilateral trade agreements with the U.S. Government.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,100		3,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	18	20	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI economic projects are focused on improving legal and regulatory transparency to enhance the global competitiveness of Middle East and North Africa countries. This indicator tracks the extent to which MEPI enables and encourages legal and regulatory changes throughout the region. In FY 2008, MEPI supported enactment of a total of 18 legal, regulatory, or institutional actions related to the trade and investment enabling environment in the following countries: Morocco, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon, Bahrain, and Oman. This figure will likely remain steady or fall slightly in FY 2009 and FY 2010 due to the completion of current Free Trade Agreement negotiations between the U.S. and MENA countries. Trade capacity building will continue in Lebanon, Yemen, and Algeria as these countries pursue membership in the World Trade Organization. In FY 2010, other countries could become new U.S. policy priorities related to FTAs and WTO accession. Because of the technical issues and details associated with these efforts, projects initiated in FY 2010 may not yield significant results until FY 2011 or later.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,250		4,900		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Region-wide instances of the 11 core commercial laws analyzed as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	30	20	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI programming seeks to leverage private sector expansion and indigenous entrepreneurship to provide the kind of economic opportunity that creates more stable, prosperous communities. The 11 core commercial law categories are an important indicator in tracking our progress. They correspond to the following: company law, contract law and enforcement, real property, mortgage law, secured transactions law, bankruptcy law, competition policy, commercial dispute resolution, foreign direct investment, corporate governance, and international trade law. In FY 2008, thirty of these laws were analyzed in several MENA

countries through technical assistance funded by MEPI. In FY 2009, the expectation is that 20 laws will be analyzed using MEPI resources. In FY 2010, additional funding and a renewed focus on economic reform in the Middle East and North Africa as a result of the economic crisis should increase this number to 25.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), an independent international organization, supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance our goal of attaining a comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, as well as protect critical U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers as well as financial contributions. Support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the political commitment of the United States to the peace process.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Peacekeeping Operations	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
1 Peace and Security	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The MFO monitors compliance with the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Egyptian Border Guard Agreement. It also provides a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense forces. This primary mechanism for dialogue includes MFO-hosted bilateral meetings and efforts by the MFO's Force Commander and the MFO's Chief of Liaison to meet with their counterparts regularly. The United States provides one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the other two-thirds provided by Israel and Egypt. The MFO's long-standing effectiveness is demonstrated by the continued compliance with the treaty and the excellent cooperation between Egyptian and Israeli officials in the treaty's liaison system. U.S. assistance will continue to provide operating expenses for the MFO, including enhanced force protection for personnel and expanded requirements related to the heightened tension caused by the fighting in Gaza.

Near East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A critical strategic priority in the Near East is addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. Key increases in this objective area will be used to support U.S. efforts to mitigate extremism and forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats under the Shared Security Partnership (SSP).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	1,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,800
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	1,800
I.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	1,800

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The SSP will build upon and strengthen previous law enforcement and counterterrorism efforts by creating an enabling infrastructure for regional and global information-sharing. The emphasis will be on creating, supporting and utilizing coordination networks between and among countries, and on facilitating information sharing with the United States. In addition, the SSP will provide additional training and equipment to build our partners' capacities to engage in coordinated approaches to address regional and global challenges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year SSP Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the Near East region, SSP will expand efforts beyond the Maghreb, primarily in Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Expansion of the Near East Regional Democracy program will allow the U.S. to support democratic initiatives and promote mutual understanding. U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase political space for these voices to be heard in order to develop a more cooperative and interactive relationship between governments and their citizens. FY 2010 funds will reinforce civil society, promote youth development, provide greater access to alternative sources of information, support greater understanding of and respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, and support the rule of law and good governance. Projects may include cross-border and multi-country initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
Economic Support Fund	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,300	-	5,300	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,200	-	3,200	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,600	-	1,600	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	14,900	-	14,900	25,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,100	-	1,100	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,100	-	1,100	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: While the status of civil liberties varies across the region, basic rights, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion, continue to be restricted. Lack of due process and protection under the law are significant problems. Official corruption is widespread and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems in the region. Elections, where they occur, regularly fall short of meeting international standards.

U.S. assistance programs will seek to foster greater adherence to democratic principles and support efforts to increase government accountability and transparency as well as improve citizen participation in decision-making processes. Programs will also encourage the protection of fundamental rights as enshrined in domestic legal structures and international obligations. Enforcement of existing protections and the

provision of basic legal assistance are essential to improving human rights.

U.S. support for greater adherence to the rule of law will focus on three areas: 1) access to justice, by supporting programs that help citizens receive fair treatment from their legal system, and provide information and training on international legal and human rights standards; 2) human rights, through support for programs that make information about human rights abuses and international human rights principles widely available to citizens; train human rights activists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of and advocating for improved adherence to human rights principles; work to increase awareness of societal discrimination and respect for all ethnic and religious communities; and 3) corruption, by strengthening the capacity to address and/or reduce corruption by providing information on international business standards and training small businesses on how to counter corrupt government practices.

U.S.-sponsored programs will increase non-governmental (NGO) ability to engage with government officials and to advocate on specific issues of concern. Programs will target all sectors of civil society, with a particular focus on youth and women, and will include: training NGO leaders in organizational, management, fundraising techniques, and the development and implementation of advocacy campaigns; increasing local capacity to effectively engage government officials and participate in national and local government planning on issues including gender and family issues, service delivery, drug addiction, natural resource management, agriculture, environment, education, public health, disaster management and conflict mitigation; and raising awareness of international standards, including elections standards, and support civil society efforts to advocate for adherence to those standards and to promote reforms at the local and national levels.

While governments throughout the region continue to censor information to varying extents, the internet and other new media provide access to uncensored information in even the most repressive environments. Assistance will help increase access to alternative sources of information, maintain and broaden space for independent voices to be heard, promote mutual understanding by supporting new media projects to increase access to uncensored information, and train journalists in effective reporting techniques, including focusing on thematic areas such as economics or civil society.

All of the programs above emphasize the inclusion of youth, women and ethnic and religious minorities in their activities, and encourage the use of new media as a means to amplify project impact.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,600		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Local Civil Society Organizations that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral sector, whose performance is strengthened by U.S. assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase political space for these voices to be heard in order to develop a more cooperative, interactive relationship between governments and

citizens. Building on election assistance from previous years, the U.S. will use increased funding in Political Competition to support indigenous efforts that will heighten awareness of international election standards and support electoral management efforts at the national and provincial level. This is especially important as there will be opportunity for electoral reforms in preparation for 2012 election cycles. Specifically, the U.S. will continue to emphasize programs that strengthen local organizations' ability to promote accountable electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections. Additionally, the U.S. will support projects that provide online access to unbiased information about domestic and international issues, including uncensored information about politicians' platforms and voting records, in an effort to increase civic interaction.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,600		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local partner organizations supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government in community building projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An FY 2010 increase in Good Governance funding is designed to help local partner organizations engage their sub-national government representatives on community building projects to foster accountability, transparency, and improved citizen participation in decision making. The increased funding will also be used to increase awareness about transparent management practices and standards in order to promote effective partnerships between citizens and local government. In addition, FY 2010 funding may also be used for anti-corruption programming. This includes programs that conduct studies on local corruption, offer the private sector training in ways to combat corruption, and support advocacy for the implementation of international anti-corruption standards.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		14,900		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to improve internal organizational capacity.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	7	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An increase in FY 2010 funds will enable U.S.-sponsored programs to increase local NGOs' ability to advocate for specific issues and engage with government officials to address issues of concern. Programs will target all sectors of civil society, with a new and particular focus on youth and women, and emphasize the following areas: 1) train NGO leaders in organizational, management and fundraising techniques, as well as on the development and implementation of advocacy campaigns; 2) increase local capacity to effectively engage government officials and participate in national and local government planning (issues identified by local civil society actors may include gender and family issues, service delivery, drug addiction, natural resource management, agriculture, environment, education, public health, disaster management and conflict mitigation, among others); and 3) support civil society efforts to advocate for adherence to those standards and to promote reforms at the local and national levels. Increased FY 2010 funding will also help increase access to alternative sources of information, maintain and broaden space for independent voices to be heard, and promote mutual understanding by supporting the following two areas: 1) support new media projects to increase access to uncensored information; and 2) train journalists in effective reporting techniques, including a focus on thematic areas such as economics or civil society. All programs emphasize the inclusion of youth, women and ethnic and religious minorities in their activities, and encourage the use of new media as a means to amplify project impact.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. government assistance through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) draws on resources and expertise from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development to improve individual country and regional capabilities to defeat terrorist organizations, disrupt efforts to recruit and train new terrorist fighters, particularly from the young and rural poor, and counter efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside extremist groups. TSCTP partner nations include Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Chad, Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. Libya has been invited to join.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	4,900	-	4,900	13,600
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	-	4,000	6,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	900	-	900	5,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	4,900	-	4,900	13,600
1 Peace and Security	-	900	-	900	13,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	900	-	900	11,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
3.2 Education	-	2,000	-	2,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The spread of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other extremist groups cannot be countered by military efforts alone. While the U.S. Government will continue to provide

counter-terrorist training in the region through TSCTP, non-military (“soft”) counter-terrorism programming is also vital to address radicalization before it has a chance to take root or expand. To respond to these needs, U.S. assistance will build on the programs initiated during FY 2009, which was the first year that TSCTP was programmed as unique program in the Maghreb. Funding will have a vital impact on extremism, while improving people’s lives across the region.

TSCTP will provide traditional counter-terrorism assistance to the foreign governments of the Maghreb by serving as the primary provider of U.S. Government training and equipment to partner law enforcement agencies, providing a wide range of courses to strengthen critical counter-terrorism capacities. Counter-terrorism assistance in the Maghreb includes crisis response team training, explosive incident counter measures courses, Very Important Person (VIP) protection courses, and training designed to prevent terrorist attacks on soft targets such as hotels and shopping malls.

Soft-side TSCTP assistance will be provided in Algeria, which is facing a significant, on-going challenge in countering the radicalization of its youth. Algeria’s very large youth population (70 percent of the country is under the age of 30) and high unemployment (in excess of 30 percent) make young people dangerously vulnerable to extremist ideologies and recruitment by terrorist organizations. In coordination with USAID/OMEP, TSCTP will target assistance towards counter-radicalization programs that foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors, improve curricula, and develop job-related skills in areas of the country at particular risk of radicalization. Moroccan prisons have become a recruitment and radicalization nexus for Islamic extremists. TSCTP funding will provide the opportunity to directly engage prisoners, and provide them alternatives to extremism, perhaps the most effective means, per person, of diverting potential recruits from terrorism. TSCTP will also fund a range of educational, cultural, informational and other programs that target youth and young adults in Libya to de-legitimize terrorist ideology and to support counter-terrorism financing training and assistance.

TSCTP will also provide regional assistance to develop the institutional capacities of law enforcement agencies in to absorb more advanced counter-terrorism training, support specialized units, and expand skills-based counter-terrorism knowledge to a greater number of North African security agencies. U.S. assistance will support regional training to build capacity of coast guard authorities in surveillance, information sharing, and interdiction, in addition to stopping human trafficking and illegal immigration. U.S. Government funding will provide for border security, crisis management, cyber crime, dignitary protection, and other training programs in the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.5 Transnational Crime				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Law Enforcement Officers Trained in U.S.-funded programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	200

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

U.S. assistance will help to increase the capacities of governments in the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria,

Tunisia) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and other Pan-Sahel state partners in combating terrorism. Assistance will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP-member law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement. A new program in FY2010 will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement. Assistance may include training and technical advising on investigatory techniques, surveillance, crime scene management and evidence collection. Other options include police equipment support, train and equip programs for specialized police units, police academy development, technical assistance in border control, and training in general and advanced policing skills, such as anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		900		11,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of graduate students engaged in counter-radicalization programs in universities in Algeria				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The TSCTP initiative seeks to counter the sources of radicalization and extremism in the region. This includes a wide array of civilian and military programs carried out on both bilateral and multilateral bases. Several new programs are specifically targeted towards sectors of society or segments of the population that are particularly exposed to extremist and terrorist rhetoric and recruitment. One example of a program that will be created in FY 2010 is the University Linkages program for Algeria. Targeted assistance will be provided to Algeria in the form of a university counter-radicalization program designed to foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors, and to improve curricula and develop job-related skills in Algerian universities in areas of the country at risk of radicalization.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Middle East Programs supports regional strategic priorities, including promoting peace and diminishing the underlying causes of terrorism through transnational and multilateral activities designed to maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. USAID works regionally to encourage broader networking and shared solutions to common challenges, such as water scarcity, extremism, and harnessing the exploding youth demographic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,841	8,000	-	8,000	12,000
Development Assistance	8,865	5,000	-	5,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,841	8,000	-	8,000	12,000
1 Peace and Security	7,085	3,905	-	3,905	6,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,585	3,905	-	3,905	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,756	1,595	-	1,595	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,761	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	995	1,595	-	1,595	2,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	4,000
3.1 Health	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	4,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,750	-	1,750	1,535
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,600	-	1,600	1,535

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	-	-
Development Assistance	11,000	6,000	1,000	4,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to invest in skills and opportunities for the region's large youth demographic, with the goal of de-legitimizing terrorist ideology. Creating opportunities and role models for young people in the Middle East to channel their energies in a constructive manner reduces the frustration and hopelessness that can lead to extremism. USAID will focus its activities in three areas: strengthening positive role models and leaders; amplifying mainstream values through innovative media use; and increasing opportunities for young people to engage socially and economically. In FY 2008, USAID trained 3,100 young people and involved them in community service and other leadership activities and

began work on pilot media activities. USAID will expand on these existing activities and establish new ones such as creating a cadre of young, skilled, open-minded leaders, who will be role models across the region, and networks of peers and educators to maintain and strengthen them. In addition, U.S. assistance will award Peace Scholarships for leadership training and continued education in the United States. USAID will also offer grants to young social entrepreneurs promoting moderate voices and women's empowerment.

To combat extremism, U.S. programs will continue innovative Arab media programs reaching over 17 million people, reinforcing far-reaching broadcast, online, and mobile media with grassroots outreach. USAID will produce and broadcast television programs to encourage critical thinking, tolerance, and other global values among youth. To create social and economic opportunities, U.S. assistance will provide 35,000 youth with community service opportunities, encouraging positive, tolerant attitudes and behaviors. Working with the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Initiative, USAID and the U.S. Embassy will jointly support a university linkages program between the U.S. and Algeria to provide students with practical skills and help them obtain employment. USAID will also focus on conflict mitigation and reconciliation in the region. Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians will be supported in working together to find technical solutions and influence decision makers to take concrete steps to rehabilitate the Lower Jordan River, serving as a positive example of the rewards of cooperation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,585		3,905		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth influenced by positive messages and role models through USAID-funded television program and media publications				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	225,000	210,000	25,450,000	25,450,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2008 resources were used to develop positive media programming for 25 million young people. FY 2010 resources will build on that investment with grassroots outreach to deepen the impact. The 2009 and 2010 targets are the same, as the distinction is not in the number reached but in the depth. The additional funds will enable in-person outreach and education to reinforce the media themes. While labor-intensive, it will lead to sustainable attitude shifts. The funds will also expand practical training, small grants, and leadership pilots. The expected long-term outcome is behavior change in a population at risk for extremism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Government assistance will help increase the legitimacy of Middle East and North African governments and reduce one of the most prevalent causes of citizen frustration by fighting public corruption and promoting a culture of democracy. Building on current initiatives to assess the extent of corruption and develop internationally recognized advocacy tools, funding will support a civil society network to use those tools to advocate for corrective action. This program will promote regional comparisons and the sharing of best practices to raise public awareness and implement measures to increase pluralism and transparency. USAID will train civic activists to upgrade their communications and organizational skills, and support non-governmental organizations with small grants to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Assistance will train on-line journalists to raise their professionalism and build a network of peers and mentors to strengthen the media. To increase freedom of

expression and democratic liberalization in the Middle East, U.S. programs will support the Arab Media Forum in promoting regional dialogue and social responsibility among journalists.

Investing in People: Water is a major health issue and potential flashpoint in the region. The overall scarcity of water and the fact that much of the surface water comes from trans-boundary river systems means that countries must cooperate and approach common water challenges with shared solutions. Mitigating conflicts and meeting water needs also means using existing resources more efficiently, and requires a transformation of the culture and governance of natural resources. In collaboration with regional water platforms and other partners, U.S. assistance will carry out activities to support trans-boundary cooperation over water; improve water management and water use efficiency; and provide better access to safe water and basic sanitation for the poor. U.S. Government funding will also implement activities to raise awareness about the emerging water crisis and equip Arab water leaders with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to meet the related challenges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,500		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Annual number of MENA water professionals engaged in regional water activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	20	26	40	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the innovative and high-profile regional water activities launched by USAID since 2008 will continue changing the culture and governance of water in the MENA region. It is expected that in FY 2010, 200 water professionals from the region will attend USAID-supported water activities. It is also expected that USAID will partner with three regional water platforms and support their efforts to disseminate water management best practices, successful approaches and lessons learned. USAID intends to build upon previous activities and expand their impact, and will also address the serious lack of awareness regarding water scarcity in the region. To that end, USAID will design and implement a water communication and outreach campaign targeting Arab populations throughout the region to raise awareness and understanding of water scarcity and of the need to protect and efficiently use water resources. Impact will be measured by the percentage of people acknowledging that water scarcity is a significant issue in the region.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States faces extremely difficult challenges in South and Central Asia. The region is also a place of tremendous opportunities, with a population of over two billion people, most of them young and increasingly connected to each other and the rest of the world. Continued robust engagement in the region is critical to U.S. national security and the President has identified the growing insurgency in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan as a fundamental threat to U.S. strategic interests. FY 2010 resources will focus on dismantling and defeating al Qaeda and its safe havens in Pakistan, and preventing their return to Pakistan or Afghanistan. As the United States recalibrates its approach and steps up efforts with international partners, it will pursue a comprehensive strategy that addresses the root causes of violent extremism in these countries, and throughout the region. The U.S. must also be concerned about a range of complex problems that pervade large parts of South and Central Asia and pose serious risks to U.S. interests: nuclear proliferation, drugs, unstable governments, simmering conflicts, human rights abuses, and weak economies.

The United States pursues a consistent policy throughout the region: promotion of democratic stability and support for economic well being and regional cooperation as the foundation for countering extremism, terrorism and violent conflicts. The Department of State's priorities directly support these priorities by helping to:

- Build and strengthen democratic institutions, education, rule of law, and access to information and technology;
- Bolster opportunities in education, health care and the economy; and
- Build and sustain institutions that provide security, combat terror and fight drugs.

In Afghanistan, U.S. civilian assistance will help the Afghan Government both in Kabul and in the provinces to provide a clear and reliable alternative to the Taliban. The increased funding requested for Pakistan will support its participation in the overseas contingency operations, efforts to combat extremism along the western border, and help foster a strategic relationship with the Pakistani government and its people. As with other countries in the region, U.S. assistance to Central Asia aims to build economic and governmental capacity while laying groundwork for more democratic institutions, including through the support of stronger civil society and local governance, as well as increased respect for rule of law and human rights. Supporting fragile new democratic institutions in Bangladesh, Nepal and the Maldives is important to the spread of democracy throughout the region and lasting regional stability. The U.S. will also encourage conflict resolution in Sri Lanka and Nepal by engaging these governments and supporting post-conflict efforts to address humanitarian needs and regain stability. Regional cooperation continues to be an integral component of the United States' assistance strategy, and is focused on linking the region through cross-border energy, trade, and communications networks. The request for India supports health care service delivery to traditionally underserved populations such as women and the poor.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	82,550	80,133	-	80,133	131,640
Development Assistance	241,222	58,941	-	58,941	91,171
Economic Support Fund	1,794,810	1,838,801	1,268,500	3,107,301	3,267,742
Foreign Military Financing	300,719	304,370	-	304,370	311,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,500	9,964	-	9,964	9,964

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	214,060	229,178	-	229,178	271,418
International Military Education and Training	10,402	9,845	-	9,845	12,920
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	329,644	373,550	194,500	568,050	609,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,279	60,690	14,000	74,690	99,945
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	297,365	92,957	-	92,957	61,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
1 Peace and Security	863,058	916,092	337,500	1,253,592	1,322,440
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	29,279	31,200	14,000	45,200	56,830
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,646	7,040	-	7,040	8,357
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	353,070	373,493	60,500	433,993	550,925
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	393,685	367,385	104,000	471,385	487,069
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,288	4,274	-	4,274	4,944
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	74,090	132,700	159,000	291,700	214,315
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	630,997	650,053	375,000	1,025,053	1,063,465
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	140,125	136,499	100,000	236,499	265,637
2.2 Good Governance	350,056	316,436	200,000	516,436	485,242
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	102,980	165,384	25,000	190,384	116,242
2.4 Civil Society	37,836	31,734	50,000	81,734	196,344
3 Investing in People	701,181	667,373	135,000	802,373	1,076,717
3.1 Health	398,513	383,929	-	383,929	502,405
3.2 Education	267,447	263,644	-	263,644	472,912
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,221	19,800	135,000	154,800	101,400
4 Economic Growth	819,482	669,794	591,500	1,261,294	1,378,552
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,686	7,145	405,525	412,670	13,355
4.2 Trade and Investment	21,714	39,786	7,890	47,676	51,027
4.3 Financial Sector	4,622	13,232	7,727	20,959	27,815
4.4 Infrastructure	567,832	320,293	21,500	341,793	535,324
4.5 Agriculture	94,545	128,613	85,000	213,613	441,906
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	77,357	99,708	47,878	147,586	213,911
4.7 Economic Opportunity	34,053	48,017	15,980	63,997	82,139
4.8 Environment	12,673	13,000	-	13,000	13,075
5 Humanitarian Assistance	319,833	153,617	8,000	161,617	26,376
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300,410	114,017	8,000	122,017	17,376
5.2 Disaster Readiness	19,423	39,600	-	39,600	9,000
6 Program Support	-	1,500	30,000	31,500	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	30,000	31,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	26,646	123,746	-	123,746	153,991
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	24,945	-	24,945	38,262

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	26,646	98,801	-	98,801	115,729

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,867,550	1,322,440	1,063,465	1,076,717	1,378,552	26,376
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	131,640	12,822	31,118	23,485	62,115	2,100
Development Assistance	91,171	2,600	26,622	6,400	54,049	1,500
Economic Support Fund	3,267,742	437,815	840,813	729,950	1,243,888	15,276
Foreign Military Financing	311,500	311,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,964	-	-	9,964	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	271,418	-	-	271,418	-	-
International Military Education and Training	12,920	12,920	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	609,750	444,838	164,912	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	99,945	99,945	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	61,500	-	-	35,500	18,500	7,500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Peace and Security resources in the region are primarily concentrated in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Funding will focus on building the capacity of recipient governments' military and law enforcement agencies to undertake counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. In Afghanistan, efforts will develop increasingly self-reliant Afghan security forces that can lead the counter-insurgency fight, and promote more accountable and effective governance. Counter-narcotics funding will be used to sustain and expand the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan, and promote licit job creation through alternative livelihoods programs. In Pakistan, funding will focus on improving governance and supporting Pakistan's ability to counter extremist organizations and narcotics trafficking on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area.

In Bangladesh, Nepal, India, the Maldives and the Central Asian Republics, U.S. assistance will continue to professionalize civilian, police and military agencies; secure porous borders; and enhance counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics cooperation with U.S. counterparts. Efforts in Sri Lanka will focus on mitigating the impact of the conflict, implementing security sector reforms, and increasing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society groups.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Establishing democratic institutions, effective governance, and respect for rule of law and human rights are critical to combating the spread of extremism in South and Central Asia. In order to counter support for the insurgency, the United States must strengthen the capacity of the Afghan government to provide basic services and address widespread corruption. With parliamentary elections scheduled in Afghanistan for 2010, U.S. assistance will help ensure the security and legitimacy of voter registration, elections, and vote counting. In Pakistan, the United States will continue to promote

democratization and respect for rule of law by helping the government to expand its writ in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), emphasizing justice sector reform, and parliamentary and local government strengthening. FY 2010 resources will also support governance reforms undertaken by the newly elected Government of Bangladesh; help Nepal's Constituent Assembly draft a new constitution; strengthen democratic and civil society institutions weakened by conflict in Sri Lanka; and promote political plurality for Tajikistan's parliamentary elections in 2010. Regional programs will improve the weak media environment in Central Asia by promoting independent commercial television.

Investing in People: Weak public health systems, low literacy rates, and extreme poverty all threaten the success of development and security programs in the region. The United States will continue to fund efforts throughout the region to improve the reach of health services, including improving maternal and child health; stemming the spread global diseases; and enhancing environmental and human health through water and sanitation programs.

Education is fundamental not only to improving social development in South and Central Asia but also to mitigating the region's vulnerability to extremist influences. The FY 2010 request includes funding for cross-border educational exchanges that provide scholarships to students throughout South and Central Asia to study at preeminent institutions of higher education, such as the American University of Central Asia. The United States will continue to increase educational exchanges with Pakistan and will support efforts to improve the quality of basic education across the region through teacher training and other programs. In Central Asia, assistance programs will maintain basic education and English language teaching programs and, if local conditions permit, increase student exchanges for youth.

Economic Growth: In the area of Economic Growth, U.S. funding will support robust regional economic integration programs that foster long-term stability between Afghanistan and its neighbors; encourage energy exports from Central to South Asia; increase intra-regional trade and investment; and help the region participate in the global economy. Working with other donors, international financial institutions, and the private sector, funds will build on gains from existing programs in building energy, transportation, and telecommunications links across the region. Additional assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate.

The FY 2010 request also prioritizes job creation and sustained economic growth in Afghanistan and Pakistan as a means to counter support for the insurgency. The U.S. will support economic policy reform in Pakistan and Reconstruction Opportunity Zones in Afghanistan and the border regions of Pakistan. Finally, U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan diversify its economy and recover from recent dramatic declines in growth and promote agricultural productivity in the remainder of South and Central Asia.

Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2010, humanitarian assistance to South and Central Asia will be directed towards disaster readiness programs and mitigation activities in countries that are susceptible to annual flooding and other natural and humanitarian disasters, such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On March 27, 2009, President Obama stated that “the core goal of the U.S. must be to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and its safe havens in Pakistan, and to prevent their return to Pakistan or Afghanistan.” This goal cannot be achieved by military means alone and must be complemented by a comprehensive and robust civilian effort to work with Afghans to improve governance capacity, increase economic development, continue reconstruction, and implement effective counter-narcotics programs. The President’s new strategy calls for integrating counter-insurgency operations to provide increased security, with building effective local governance and promoting economic development.

Increased U.S. assistance to Afghanistan in FY 2010 will help Afghans build good governance, stimulate licit economic growth through agriculture and alternative development programs, enhance the rule of law, and help stabilize communities through short-term job creation programs. The President’s FY 2010 budget request includes funding for foreign assistance programs that are essential for success in Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
Development Assistance	148,651	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,399,502	1,187,000	839,000	2,026,000	2,157,932
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,017	57,734	-	57,734	93,813
International Military Education and Training	1,660	1,400	-	1,400	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	307,574	351,000	129,000	480,000	450,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,096	36,550	12,000	48,550	57,755
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	154,730	47,457	-	47,457	15,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
1 Peace and Security	484,516	527,133	275,000	802,133	784,893
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,876	13,300	12,000	25,300	21,930
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	750	-	750	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,130	23,900	-	23,900	76,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	388,674	360,183	104,000	464,183	473,234
1.5 Transnational Crime	496	-	-	-	1,404
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	65,590	129,000	159,000	288,000	211,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	539,524	507,095	375,000	882,095	800,951
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	124,502	113,415	100,000	213,415	210,362
2.2 Good Governance	311,589	232,680	200,000	432,680	390,589
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	90,262	149,000	25,000	174,000	90,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	13,171	12,000	50,000	62,000	110,000
3 Investing in People	252,762	214,234	135,000	349,234	314,656
3.1 Health	130,803	110,234	-	110,234	119,656
3.2 Education	99,803	94,000	-	94,000	95,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,156	10,000	135,000	145,000	100,000
4 Economic Growth	672,198	396,722	170,000	566,722	874,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,495	3,040	5,525	8,565	7,980
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,822	25,664	7,890	33,554	21,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,321	11,290	7,727	19,017	16,480
4.4 Infrastructure	541,488	273,000	-	273,000	460,000
4.5 Agriculture	53,811	29,777	85,000	114,777	235,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,435	22,751	47,878	70,629	70,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	21,787	23,200	15,980	39,180	58,540
4.8 Environment	3,039	8,000	-	8,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	154,730	36,457	-	36,457	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	154,730	33,957	-	33,957	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
6 Program Support	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	8,889	90,821	-	90,821	106,261
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	21,494	-	21,494	29,531
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,889	69,327	-	69,327	76,730

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,777,000	784,893	800,951	314,656	874,000	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,157,932	436,000	640,589	212,343	869,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	93,813	-	-	93,813	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450,000	289,638	160,362	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,755	57,755	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,500	-	-	8,000	5,000	2,500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs in counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, stabilization operations, demining, and destruction of conventional weapons are critical components of U.S. counter-insurgency efforts in Afghanistan. Counter-terrorism funding will support Afghan leadership protection, terrorist interdiction and counter-terrorist finance programs administered by the Department of State. Funds will continue to support the mine action program and mobile weapons, ammunition, and explosive ordnance destruction teams, which meet humanitarian objectives and stimulate economic activity and reconstruction.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide significant funding to stabilization programs that directly address the root causes of conflict and instability. Programs will work with local communities in transition areas to promote stability, primarily in the south and east of the country, through community-based initiatives and capacity building to help mitigate conflict and isolate extremist influences. Technical assistance, analysis, and independent monitoring and evaluation will enhance the effects of the stabilization efforts, which will be closely coordinated with the military and with Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), in order to strengthen U.S. counter-insurgency efforts in priority districts.

The narcotics industry fuels the insurgency and corrupts the economy and polity of Afghanistan. The U.S. counter-narcotics strategy will build the capability of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, expanding its operational and investigative capacity to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing. The Department of State will continue to combat opium production and trafficking, sustaining and expanding the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan, where significant results have been achieved in permissive areas. The Good Performers' Initiative (GPI) will solidify gains in poppy-free or poppy-reduced provinces primarily in the eastern and southern provinces.

USAID alternative livelihood programs will focus on licit job creation, improving commercial agriculture production, and establishing market linkages in poppy production-prone areas in order to create and grow a viable agri-business industry. USAID will improve transportation systems, develop agricultural processing facilities and storage networks, and expand irrigation in targeted areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	388,674	464,183		473,234		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of families benefited by alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in USG-assisted areas.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	563,610	123,081	422,700	1,100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With increased FY 2010 resources, the U.S. will expand programs designed to support licit sources of livelihood, particularly in rural areas. The alternative development programs will focus specifically in the southern and eastern areas of Afghanistan supporting projects, which will allow for wider sale of agricultural products. Funding will be used to support land and air cargo networks, road construction (particularly in Helmand and Kandahar), creating a dry and cold storage network, increasing the number of agro-processing facilities, and improving irrigation infrastructure (potentially reservoirs, check dams, and irrigation canals). These improvements will expand the markets for Afghan-grown fresh and dried produce, thereby providing a viable livelihood alternative to poppies. With additional funding for alternative development, the U.S. will be able to sustain and expand access to licit sources of livelihood, particularly in rural areas, allowing more families to benefit from alternative development activities. [The FY 2008 target for this indicator was not met due to drought in 2008, project delays due to insecurity, and difficulty filling local and expatriate key personnel positions. There was a much higher level of precipitation in the last winter and thus, better conditions for the alternative development activities are anticipated. The security and staffing challenges are

also being addressed.]

Governing Justly and Democratically: The legitimacy of the Afghan government is undermined by widespread corruption, lack of governance capacity, and the inability to provide adequate social services to respond to the demands of the Afghan people, especially at the sub-national level. The U.S. must help build the capacity of the Afghan government at the national, provincial, and local levels to deliver services and earn the trust of the Afghan people. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghan institutions at all levels to improve service delivery in both urban and rural areas. FY 2010 funding also will support parliamentary and district council elections, and will provide training for democratic political parties, civil society organizations, and the media.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan by helping to build the core capacities of the justice system. USAID will build the capacity of the judiciary and the legal education system, promoting a core law school curriculum. U.S. support will help integrate formal and informal justice systems and expand access to the rule of law to underserved populations, including women, through support to legal aid. The Department of State will help develop the Afghan corrections systems by training justice sector personnel to support police and counter-narcotics initiatives, improve police-prosecutor coordination, form a special narcotics prosecution unit, and to help to arrest, try and punish offenders. The Department of State will also support an anti-corruption unit within the Attorney General's Office to prosecute money laundering and high-level corruption.

USAID will provide technical assistance to build the institutional capacity of key ministries and the Office of the President, while strengthening the Parliament to improve its oversight and work effectively with the Executive Branch and Judiciary. To extend the reach of good governance beyond Kabul, USAID will expand its sub-national governance program to work with Afghans to improve the performance and legitimacy of district, municipal, and provincial governments. USAID will also promote transparency and accountability to reduce opportunities for corruption. USAID and the Department of State will continue to support the strengthening of independent media and freedom of information through increased community radio, legislative protection of media, and journalist training. USAID support to civil society will strengthen over 150 non-governmental organizations, including many led by women.

A key element of the comprehensive U.S. strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan is an effective inter-agency strategic communications program to counter radicalization and to build resilient communities that can serve as viable alternatives to violent extremists at the national, provincial, and local levels. The objectives of this program are to increase the capacity of local media, civil society organizations and the Afghan government to use new media technologies to foster democratic institutions. Funding will expand telecommunications capacity and infrastructure and strengthen linkages between the Afghan government and the people of Afghanistan. The program will have multiple components and will be implemented by the Department of State and USAID, in close consultation with the U.S. military.

Investing in People: USAID health programs will improve the quality of health service delivery and expand health care accessibility using host country contracting with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The programs will strengthen healthcare systems at both the provincial and central levels, and address health workforce needs through in-service and pre-service training. This will be accomplished through training, health service delivery, and continued capacity building within the MoPH.

USAID education programs will improve educational quality at the primary and secondary levels (with a focus on literacy) and enhance the market relevance of education through workforce development activities. USAID will improve teacher quality through increased training, better learning materials, and the establishment of new secondary school spaces, especially for girls' education. USAID will address the workforce development needs of youth and females through market-relevant activities, such as literacy and

productive skills, community-based secondary education, universities, and vocational education at post-primary levels. Finally, USAID plans to intensify efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, laying the foundation for host country contracting through the Ministry of Education. Capacity development activities will focus on key areas where improvements in Ministry performance will impact local perceptions of government effectiveness.

USAID cash-for-work programs target unskilled labor and provide short-term jobs for urban and rural families, particularly under-employed youths at risk of insurgent influence in vulnerable areas, thus providing incomes while improving productive infrastructure and subsequent food production. These programs will target southern and eastern provinces threatened by drought conditions or potential political instability. Illustrative cash-for-work activities include canal cleaning, road rehabilitation, snow removal, flood protection, public building rehabilitation, and orchard/tree planting where feasible. PRT staff will be instrumental in executing cash-for-work programs, and the project will reflect the overall PRT goal of increasing sub-national governance and stability throughout Afghanistan.

Economic Growth: Job creation and sustained economic growth are essential to reduce support for the insurgency in Afghanistan. Consistent with the Afghan National Development Strategy, U.S. assistance will foster economic growth, supporting a broad program of infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural development, trade, financial sector development, and private sector expansion. Agricultural programs will increase overall agricultural production and promote commercial agricultural growth nationwide. The U.S. Government will work with the Afghan government and private sector associations to provide technical assistance, sales promotion, customer development, and trade facilitation programs to Afghan farmers. Customer development programs will facilitate sales of products to Afghan and export customers. Assistance will support the expanded use of local and foreign fairs, trade delegations, foreign sales offices, marketing programs and other promotion activities along with intensive support to facilitate air cargo, sea cargo, trans-border shipment and customs or export license-related concerns. Funds will be used to develop a domestic logistics system, including trucking and warehousing, and a cold storage system, for both mobile and fixed cold storage. Assistance will also introduce required food safety and pest-risk systems; support packaging and post-harvest handling systems necessary for exporting Afghan products; and provide necessary infrastructure (such as irrigation) and help facilitate air, sea and transit shipments.

USAID economic growth programs will further develop the financial sector, help increase the outreach of financial services throughout the country, and create credit access opportunities for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. The United States will seek to increase growth and competitiveness in the private sector, and improve labor force skills. Funds will promote investment and job creation, strengthen economic policy, support regulatory and fiscal reforms, further enhance Central Bank operations, and improve the enabling environment for private sector growth. A new trade capacity initiative will improve the current trade regime and enhance the private sector's ability to respond to market opportunities, removing impediments to cross-border trade. U.S. support for land administration reform will continue in order to increase land tenure security as possible throughout the country.

To support counter-insurgency efforts and promote economic development, USAID will continue to focus on the southern and eastern parts of the country through an expanded road construction program, emphasizing improved regional transit routes and engineered non-paved roads that link rural communities. On all projects, the U.S. will consult closely with local communities and sub-national governments to determine their needs and work with them on project design, execution and evaluation. Roads that connect Afghanistan to its neighbors will increase export levels, thereby improving the Afghan economy and creating employment. In FY 2010, USAID will rehabilitate the Bamyan-Dushi road, key sections along the East-West corridor connecting Pakistan and Iran, and the North-South corridor connecting Uzbekistan to Pakistan. Key transport hubs will be upgraded to facilitate movement of goods and people from the Pakistan border to Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan. In order to sustain the road assets, USAID will strengthen the

capability of the Afghan Government to procure and manage the services of local firms to maintain the roads. USAID will also support the establishment of a Road Authority to consolidate transport sector functions and the creation of a Road Fund dedicated to financing road construction and maintenance.

Electricity ranks consistently among the top concerns of Afghan citizens. It is essential to increased economic growth and job creation, as many industries (including agro-processing) require a substantial increase in electricity that is not possible without major investments in power facilities. To increase access to reliable power supply, USAID will promote the use of indigenous energy resources, including a 100 MWS gas-fired power plant in Sheberghan. Transmission lines will be rehabilitated to transport power from the Kajaki Hydroelectric Power Plant to the southern provinces. With increased security, the capacity of the Kajaki Dam will also be expanded to support a new 100 MW power plant and increased water supply for agricultural production. For the rural areas that are not connected to the grid, USAID will promote the development of renewable energy systems. USAID will strengthen the operational efficiency of electric utilities to help ensure their viability and the sustainability of power generation, transmission and distribution services.

Working with the provincial Ministries of Health and Agriculture, the U.S. Government will continue to focus on reducing food insecurity and improving both the health and livelihoods of vulnerable families. The program will help Afghanistan reduce malnutrition rates of children under five years of age, improve health practices of pregnant and lactating women, and increase farmers’ incomes through improved agricultural production and marketing opportunities. USAID will build the capacity of local government officials and beneficiaries to respond to natural disasters like localized droughts and flooding.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	541,488	273,000		460,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people benefiting from USG-sponsored infrastructure projects (roads, energy, etc.)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	969,500	1,210,461	4,600,000	4,800,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Infrastructure is critical to sustained economic growth. As more Afghans have access to roads, power, and water, the U.S. Government is better able to support shared U.S. – Afghan goals of providing livelihoods, creating jobs, connecting with markets, improving health through safe water, and providing social services. With FY 2010 resources, USAID can invest in roads in rural as well as urban areas and expand “soft” investments in capacity building to ensure sustainability of “hard” U.S. investments. The U.S. Government’s focus in energy is to achieve commercial efficiency in electricity based on sound cost recovery practices, thus providing more reliable service to a growing base of clients, and expand the use of alternative energy. The commissioning of the Kabul 100 MW power plant should benefit all of Kabul, with a projected population approaching four million by 2009. The direct benefits to people of these infrastructure projects in Afghanistan will not be realized until 2012/2013 due to the time involved in the mobilization, procurement and delivery of equipment and materials. Other ongoing power programs will reach full completion in 2011, and USAID estimates that progress on these programs will start to benefit target areas in 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	53,811		114,777		235,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training (males / females)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	163,413	109,743	212,000	800,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Many farmers in Afghanistan are engaged in subsistence or near-subsistence farming, with poor or no access to information on good agricultural practices, markets, or technology. Activities aim to reduce farmers' vulnerability to natural disasters and food shortages, improve incomes, and sustain livelihoods. The increased assistance in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. Government to significantly expand the base of farmers benefiting from tools and training to improve their productivity, increase product quality, and secure links with markets. By doing so, there will be an increase in employment opportunities, higher incomes of rural households both on and off-farm, as well as a contribution to the overall security of Afghanistan. Assistance will promote agricultural growth in food, feed and other higher value crops at each step in the value chain. A robust agricultural economy will play a major role in helping to eliminate poppy production and move the country to both economic and political stability.

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A well-targeted U.S. assistance program in Bangladesh is vital to strengthening the country after its return to a democratically elected government in January 2009. Bangladesh is the seventh most populous and fourth largest Muslim-majority country in the world. Over 80 percent of its citizens live in grinding poverty on less than \$2 a day. Used as a safe haven by domestic and regional terrorists, Bangladesh will need assistance to help democracy flourish, improve the lives of its people, and support long-term peace and security within its borders – and the region.

The FY 2010 budget request supports long-term development in one of the poorest countries in the world by addressing the underlying social, demographic, and economic factors that inhibit economic growth and increase vulnerability to extremism. Crippling poverty, a social services system unable to keep pace with the basic needs of a growing population, and an environment prone to frequent and devastating natural disasters are all challenges that can only be overcome through more effective governance and policies that foster equitable, sustainable growth. U.S. assistance will enable continued engagement and partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to promote its integration into the world economy and to confront the country's challenges to achieving lasting peace and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
Development Assistance	29,190	40,000	-	40,000	66,271
Economic Support Fund	25,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	595	590	-	590	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	37,381	41,550	-	41,550	44,000
International Military Education and Training	821	800	-	800	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	200	-	200	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,813	3,600	-	3,600	4,700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	79,031	32,000	-	32,000	42,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
1 Peace and Security	7,427	6,290	-	6,290	9,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,513	3,200	-	3,200	4,625
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	400	-	400	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,416	1,390	-	1,390	3,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	198	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,300	-	1,300	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,985	20,531	-	20,531	23,762
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
2.2 Good Governance	6,475	11,531	-	11,531	11,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,510	4,500	-	4,500	4,700
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	3,462
3 Investing in People	72,651	69,450	-	69,450	73,900
3.1 Health	63,087	54,650	-	54,650	67,500
3.2 Education	5,064	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,500	9,800	-	9,800	1,400
4 Economic Growth	20,528	16,869	-	16,869	47,859
4.4 Infrastructure	3,500	4,243	-	4,243	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,249	5,070	-	5,070	33,859
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,145	3,556	-	3,556	6,000
4.8 Environment	6,634	4,000	-	4,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	63,438	55,600	-	55,600	6,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,015	18,500	-	18,500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	19,423	37,100	-	37,100	6,500
of which: 6 Program Support	2,843	2,566	-	2,566	4,275
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	112	-	112	244
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,843	2,454	-	2,454	4,031

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	161,521	9,500	23,762	73,900	47,859	6,500
Development Assistance	66,271	1,100	22,912	6,400	34,359	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	44,000	-	-	44,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	850	-	850	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	42,000	-	-	23,500	13,500	5,000

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and sparsely governed areas in remote regions make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. U.S. assistance will help improve capacity, increase awareness, and establish a strong partnership to prevent terrorist activity, reject violent extremism, and protect the country's porous borders. Programs will enhance cooperation with the Bangladeshi military – with an emphasis on professionalism, civilian control, and ensuring it continues its valuable role in international peacekeeping operations. Funding will continue to support Department of State programs for Bangladeshi civilian, police, and military counterparts to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorist activities, as well as to more effectively control its porous land and sea borders. U.S. assistance will emphasize the importance of community-based policing, and also support efforts to disrupt terrorist financial operations and train specialized counter-terrorist units in the police,

military, and the Rapid Action Battalion. Additional programs will strengthen the capacity of both local law enforcement and the judiciary to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate financial crimes and money laundering, and include plans to establish a career prosecutors' office.

Other programs will focus on fighting trafficking-in-persons, where the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will work to build the capacity of the GOB to prosecute traffickers, regularize labor recruitment processes, and raise public awareness against human trafficking.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,416		1,390		3,700		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Improve Bangladesh Coast Guard effectiveness through the implementation of a training academy and the increase in numbers of Coast Guard personnel trained in maritime security activities.					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	1,500	1,480	1,000	2,500	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Additional funding in FY 2010 would have a significant positive impact on the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard. The lack of control over Bangladesh's riverine and coastal waters, borders, ports, and shore areas is the primary concern for illicit activities that enable terrorism. Funding will also complement current efforts to improve the professionalism and capabilities of Bangladeshi Police, Customs, Immigration, and Forest Service Officers. The FY 2010 request compliments FY 2008 funding of five Defender Class Response Boats for the Coast Guard, valued at \$1.48M, with an expected delivery in late 2009, and the FY 2008 1206 funding of 16 Defender Class Response Boats for the Navy, valued at \$7.3M, with an expected delivery in late 2009. Inter-service training programs can be developed between the Coast Guard and Navy to train on the Defender Class Response Boats which both services will have in late 2009. Increased funding will help establish Bangladesh's first training academy, which will be critical in developing a sustainable "train-the-trainer" approach for all programs. This directly serves U.S. national interests by enhancing the interoperability between the U.S.-Bangladesh militaries and providing quality education to ensure that the Bangladesh Coast Guard maintains proficiency in maritime security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 will be an important year for Bangladesh's continuing transition towards becoming a sustainable democracy. Critical governance reforms will need to be further consolidated and institutionalized. Promoting democratic decentralization and identifying roles and responsibilities for newly elected sub-national government officials are a priority. U.S. assistance will support efforts to establish effective civilian control over the military and intelligence services. USAID programs will focus on supporting the country's ongoing transition to a fully functional democracy by strengthening key democratic practices and institutions. USAID will continue to advance comprehensive anti-corruption reforms, strengthen elected local governments, promote greater decentralization, support democratic political parties and improve the capacity of parliamentary committees and staff. USAID assistance will also focus on civil society development, including enhancing the roles of key leaders in community development, and reinforcing the media's watchdog function. Building on the achievements of its continuing programs, USAID will also fund initiatives that promote a culture of respect for human rights

in general, and women’s and children’s rights in particular.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,000		3,462	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People who have completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	345	5,700	5,156	6,325	9,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID’s civil society program helps promote civic participation media freedom in Bangladesh, and contributes to a critical US Government goal: to deny space for the growth of extremism through rule of law and government provision of basic services. An increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for a greater diffusion of anti-corruption and anti-terrorism messages through civic education programs. Programs also will address messages from community and local leaders that promote moderate voices by training leaders of influence.

Investing in People: In the health sector, USAID programs will offer basic health services that include voluntary family planning, maternal and child health care, and tuberculosis treatment. Additionally, USAID’s HIV/AIDS program provides funding to combat the spread of the disease and support for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. With U.S. Government support, Bangladesh achieved impressive successes in the last three decades: fertility fell from 6.3 to 2.7 children per woman, and deaths among children under five years of age fell from 250 to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births. Yet major challenges remain. Bangladesh’s growing population is expected to reach 220 million in 2050. Approximately 17 percent of couples who say they want to limit or space births are not using a family planning method. Only 18 percent of births are attended by a medically trained provider, resulting in an unacceptably high number of maternal and newborn deaths.

USAID also supports supplementary feeding programs for mothers and children under two years of age, growth monitoring of children, expanded immunization services, counseling for breast feeding, and other best practices for improved family health. For severely malnourished children, resources are used for the distribution of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods and micronutrient supplements. Funds also support interventions such as food-for-work, cash-for-work, and alternative income generation activities to provide employment and income for people in seasonally food insecure areas, and for highly vulnerable individuals. In the area of water and sanitation, it is estimated that as much as half of the population lacks clean, safe drinking water, and access to sanitation facilities. To address this issue, U.S. assistance will help test for arsenic and other forms of contamination so that communities can be directed toward safe sources of drinking water.

The United States has a strategic interest in strengthening basic education in Bangladesh, not only as a prerequisite of development, but also as an investment towards mitigating the country’s vulnerability to extremist influences. The new government has demonstrated a strong commitment to increasing the number of literate Bangladeshi children receiving and completing primary school education. U.S. assistance will

continue to support Sesame Street Bangladesh, currently the most popular children’s television show, which is viewed by an estimated nine million young children weekly. Utilizing a network of up to 2,400 preschools nationwide, U.S. funding will also continue to support early childhood learning initiatives focused on preparing children, especially the disabled and most vulnerable populations, for school readiness.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		31,292		23,950		37,900
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	227,229	258,611	208,532	227,333	208,655	119,707
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, USAID will discontinue its existing program and transition to a new, five-year program funded through P.L. 480 resources. USAID will target new geographic regions to continue to reduce the rate of stunting and extreme malnutrition. U.S. supported Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs will include community-based health and nutrition services; prenatal and postnatal care; and communication activities designed to promote behavioral change for targeted populations. While specific programs have not yet been finalized, it is anticipated that beneficiaries will attend monthly good manufacturing practice (GMP) and nutritional counseling sessions, and receive an incentive/supplementary food ration. These sessions will increase nutritional knowledge of target groups and improve access to safe and nutritious food during and after pregnancy. In FY 2010, using FY 2009 funds, USAID food aid programs will provide food rations and nutritional services to 119,707 pregnant women and children under the age of two. Such programs will complement host government efforts to reduce chronic undernourishment in these vulnerable population groups. Increased FY 2010 resources will enable USAID to serve more than 300,000 pregnant women and children in FY 2011.

Economic Growth: Despite notable growth in Bangladesh’s economy over the past 20 years, extreme poverty continues to affect a large proportion of the population, 50 percent of whom must survive on less than \$1 a day. USAID programs seek to reduce poverty by removing barriers to growth in sectors of the economy that have the greatest impact on the poor. To this end, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs that improve the training and skills of youth, women, and the landless rural poor; increase the number of small and medium enterprises creating jobs for the poor; expand access to affordable electricity through changes in policy and law; improve the GOB’s ability to mitigate and adapt to global climate change; and support sustainable and community-led management of natural resources.

In 2008, Bangladesh was ranked 102nd out of 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index. Rising global food prices, coupled with continued population pressure, resulted in an increase in food insecurity for Bangladesh -- with the most vulnerable households spending on average 86 percent of their incomes on food. To address food insecurity over the long term, it is critical for the United States to work with the Government of Bangladesh to address agricultural productivity issues. Accordingly, U.S. assistance will support programs to improve food policies and increase agricultural productivity and diversification.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,249		5,070		33,859	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	30,245	127,512	121,413	119,221	100,000	120,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With significant additional funding for agriculture programs anticipated in FY 2010, new programs will be launched to help the GOB increase the effectiveness and efficiency of seed and fertilizer distribution programs and agricultural extension services; introduce new strains of higher yielding seeds; promote cost-reducing technologies; and encourage best practices for improving productivity. The full impact of the increased FY 2010 funding will be reflected in FY 2011 targets. The FY 2011 target for the number of rural households benefiting from U.S. interventions will be 600,000. In the short-term, this indicator measures the level of participation of rural households in U.S.-funded interventions, however, the adoption of these cost-saving technologies are expected to increase productivity, yields, and rural incomes. Targets and results for FY 2009 and FY 2010 fluctuate as a result of changes in resource levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,145		3,556		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to invest in improved technologies				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	250	0	3,000	4,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional FY 2010 funds will be used to improve the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Bangladesh, which has a 20 percent growth rate per year and hence is a major potential engine for job creation in Bangladesh. USAID proposes to target 150 small and medium enterprises and provide productivity-enhancing and cost-reducing solutions to these firms. The program will focus on the agricultural sector and better integration of ICT into core business practices and market transactions. Interventions such as policy analysis, dialogue, and focused technical assistance will expand business relationships between government and ICT service providers. Improved ICT uses for market development will also be implemented.

Humanitarian Assistance: Located entirely within the world's largest river delta, and prone to turbulent seasonal weather patterns, Bangladesh falls victim to several natural disasters each year. In addition to providing a buffer for emergency response, U.S. assistance in this area focuses on support for disaster risk management and mitigation activities. The poor suffer disproportionately from disasters in Bangladesh and take longer to recover and contribute to the economy. Activities will target economically disadvantaged communities and aim to protect lives through such measures as building flood barriers to protect homes and means of production and livelihoods, constructing disaster shelters and embankments, and developing early warning systems.

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States-India relationship is undergoing rapid transformations that will have a profound positive impact on the security, stability, and prosperity of the world in the 21st century. The U.S. and India are jointly undertaking an ambitious and multi-faceted strategic partnership forged by common strategic interests and guided by shared values. U.S. foreign assistance, coupled with Government of India (GOI) and private sector resources, will improve India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty by decreasing child and maternal mortality; addressing the rise of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and polio; and improving agricultural productivity to promote food security. Additionally, security assistance will continue to strengthen cooperation with the GOI on security and counter-terrorism issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,007	102,900	-	102,900	98,800
Development Assistance	16,547	11,000	-	11,000	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,939	69,500	-	69,500	75,900
International Military Education and Training	1,345	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,692	1,700	-	1,700	1,700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,484	13,500	-	13,500	4,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,007	102,900	-	102,900	98,800
1 Peace and Security	3,037	2,900	-	2,900	2,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	-	700	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,345	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,000	-	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	87,423	96,000	-	96,000	85,900
3.1 Health	82,423	91,000	-	91,000	85,900
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	8,047	3,000	-	3,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,047	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	4,605	-	4,605	5,329
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,605	-	3,605	3,379

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,800	2,900	-	85,900	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	75,900	-	-	75,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will support programs to enhance military professionalism and facilitate cooperation during joint exercises and military operations between the United States and India. Counter-terrorism training programs will build mutual trust, transparency, and credibility to find new ways to curb threats, prevent attacks, cut funding sources, and bring terrorists to justice by improving Indian law enforcement officials' abilities. Export control and border security programs implemented jointly by the Department of State and the Department of Defense will bring strategic trade control systems up to international standards and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Investing in People: U.S. foreign assistance will promote access to reproductive health services, reduce child and maternal mortality, and address the rise of infectious diseases. A lack of access to quality reproductive health services hinders the ability of women in India to voluntarily decide the number and spacing of births. Therefore, ongoing U.S. foreign assistance programs will continue to focus on improving access to reproductive health services in India's three northern states where more than 210 million people live. U.S. foreign assistance will support implementation of the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course strategy to control tuberculosis -- and introduce a program for detection, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. To improve the effectiveness of child survival, U.S. foreign assistance will help develop urban health plans in Indian cities, support child health research activities, and polio eradication efforts. It will also help promote proven health and diagnostic products through private sector markets.

Integrated nutrition and health efforts will improve maternal and child health through immunizations, food aid, family health care education, and other preventive measures. To boost immune systems and decrease child mortality, U.S. foreign assistance offers technical support to government systems providing routine immunizations and Vitamin A. More than seven million children in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand states benefit annually from the assistance. To help the GOI in its polio eradication efforts, assistance supports the National Polio Surveillance Project, which conducts high quality surveillance for symptoms of the first stage of polio, provides technical advice and leadership for conducting supplementary immunization activities, and strengthens laboratories. The project helps the GOI better target limited resources and take actions to improve polio eradication in India.

U.S. foreign assistance has already led to success in HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning, and children's health. In Tamil Nadu – an HIV/AIDS “hot spot” -- condom use in high risk groups has increased from 44 percent to 80 percent (from 1996 to 2006), and contact with non-regular partners decreased from 48 percent to 34 percent during the same period. HIV prevalence among women also appears to be declining (from 1.63 percent in 1999 to 0.5 percent in 2005). The use of family planning spacing methods has increased in Uttar

Pradesh – which is a focus area for U.S. foreign assistance family planning programs. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 20 percent to 29 percent, and the use of modern spacing methods doubled between 1998 and 2006. The Government of India has adopted innovative reproductive and child health services – such as decentralized district planning and community-based workers – developed and demonstrated with U.S. foreign assistance support. U.S. foreign assistance advocacy efforts contributed to India being the first country to accept and adopt the revised World Health Organization recommended formulation of Oral Rehydration Salts which has proven more effective in benefiting children with diarrhea.

The maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and family planning/reproductive health programs will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The HIV/AIDS programs will be implemented jointly by USAID, the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Defense, and Department of Labor.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): India will receive significant support to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, along with support for orphans and vulnerable children.

Non-emergency P.L. 480 funding for development continues to decrease annually as part of a planned phase out. As a result, the FY 2010 funding request for this objective is less than the FY 2009 CBJ request.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,431		10,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of all registered TB patients who are tested for HIV through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	20	19.9	40	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

India has more people living with TB (3.3 million), more new cases of TB and multiple drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) developing each year (1.9 million and 130,500, respectively), and more people dying from TB (331,000/year) than any other country. Globally, one in five cases of TB and one in four cases of MDR-TB emerge in India. Recognizing the tremendous obstacle to India's development posed by TB, as well as global implications of India being a conveyor of infectious disease, USAID has positioned itself to be the key partner of the Government of India in addressing TB control. High-level technical assistance is bolstering the national TB program, focused on critical priority areas: sustaining and improving the quality of DOTS, expanding services for diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB, and strengthening linkages between TB and HIV/AIDS services and control activities. This technical focus will continue in coming years and will require increased funding, as drug resistance and TB/HIV co-infection threaten to reverse progress made in TB control in India and around the world. The increased funds in FY 2010 will target the nexus between HIV and TB infection, a deadly combination that, along with drug-resistant strains of TB, could overwhelm the health care system.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,700		19,500		21,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,738,000	4,840,000	5,340,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services contribute to improving the health of Indian women and children, and in accordance with U.S. foreign policy priorities, help achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of its population. India's population has surpassed one billion with the average number of children per woman at 2.68. High fertility and small birth intervals are two factors affecting the reproductive health of women. The U.S.'s long-term FP/RH assistance goal is to support the Government of India to increase access to quality reproductive health services to promote improved maternal, infant, and child health, which ultimately will contribute to a healthier and more sustainable population. The ongoing U.S. foreign assistance program will continue to focus on improving the quality and access to voluntary reproductive health services in India's three northern states with more than 210 million people. The increase in FY 2010 resources will intensify USAID's current programs, increasing availability of quality RH services and products in the public/private sector, expanding demand and behavior change, and building Indian institutional capacity to ensure longer term sustainability.

Economic Growth: India has the potential to play a major regional role in promoting food security in South Asia. USAID will implement programs to improve Indian agricultural productivity and raise agricultural growth rates which will be complemented by private sector and Government of India resources. Improving agricultural productivity and raising agricultural growth rates are critical to reducing poverty among the 456 million Indians who are still desperately poor and rely on agriculture for a livelihood. With FY 2010 funds, U.S. assistance programs will introduce and rapidly expand the adoption of productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies and innovations; support private sector seed technology; ensure that farmers are provided higher-yielding seed varieties; build an effective agricultural knowledge system that responds to solving farmers' problems; and assist farmers in finding more efficient ways to get their products from farm to fork. U.S. assistance will also help India become a center of technological breakthroughs, such as resource-conserving agriculture and biotechnology tools, to be applied throughout the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,000		2,000		10,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management policies as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	27,405	145,000	178,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

India has a large and diverse agricultural sector and is one of the world’s leading agricultural producers; it is the second largest producer of rice and wheat as well as one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables. Yet, growth in the agricultural sector has averaged less than 2 percent in recent years, and productivity remains low. While technological developments and macroeconomic policy reforms have brought liberalization in other sectors, agriculture is still plagued by inefficient use of inputs, poor access to markets, and lack of application of new technologies. Improving agricultural productivity and raising agricultural growth rates are critical to reducing poverty among the 456 million Indians who are still desperately poor and rely on agriculture for a livelihood. Cooperation between the public and private sectors in agriculture can help modernize India’s entire rural economy, promote its efficiency, and make it more competitive for growth and income augmentation all along the value chain. The increase in FY 2010 funding will allow an additional 33,000 farmers and others in the agricultural value chain to adopt new technologies and management practices.

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' fundamental strategic aim in Kazakhstan is a stable, secure, democratic and prosperous partner that maintains freedom of action on the international stage, embraces free market competition and rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. United States assistance has played a key role in strengthening Kazakhstan's independence, significantly supporting non-proliferation of materials related to the construction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), building market-oriented economic institutions, and laying the foundation for democratic development. In FY 2010, foreign assistance funding will promote transparent and responsive governance and improve the professionalism of the country's security services. The United States will also continue cooperative efforts to combat extremism, the proliferation of WMD, illegal narcotics, and trafficking-in-persons and will work with the government to improve health services, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases. The United States planned to phase out Economic Growth assistance implemented through the Program for Economic Development, which is majority funded by the government. However, the global financial crisis has had a particularly detrimental effect on Kazakhstan and threatens its continued growth. Therefore, the United States will, at the request of and in partnership with the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK), extend this program to promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector. As a result of increased funding from the GOK for joint Economic Growth projects and in recognition of its dominant financial position in the region, the overall level of U.S. assistance to Kazakhstan will decrease for FY 2010.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,879	13,500	-	13,500	10,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,339	1,500	-	1,500	2,400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	600	-	600	600
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	893	1,064	-	1,064	1,200
International Military Education and Training	998	750	-	750	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,992	1,900	-	1,900	1,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
1 Peace and Security	6,543	5,370	-	5,370	6,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	992	400	-	400	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,182	1,500	-	1,500	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,547	2,550	-	2,550	3,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	512	760	-	760	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	310	160	-	160	750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,912	5,097	-	5,097	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	546	1,020	-	1,020	950
2.2 Good Governance	-	346	-	346	290
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	900	-	900	900
2.4 Civil Society	4,366	2,831	-	2,831	2,860
3 Investing in People	3,093	2,998	-	2,998	3,500
3.1 Health	3,043	2,948	-	2,948	3,500
3.2 Education	50	50	-	50	50
4 Economic Growth	6,553	5,849	-	5,849	1,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	793	1,163	-	1,163	350
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	669	-	669	100
4.3 Financial Sector	896	812	-	812	-
4.4 Infrastructure	738	491	-	491	900
4.5 Agriculture	100	100	-	100	100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,980	2,614	-	2,614	450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	146	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	841	2,025	-	2,025	1,502
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	851
6.2 Administration and Oversight	841	1,725	-	1,725	651

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	17,300	6,850	5,000	3,550	1,900	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,400	1,750	5,000	1,750	1,900	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	-	-	600	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States will assist Kazakhstan in this objective by focusing on cooperative activities to combat terrorism and the proliferation of WMD and the provision of equipment necessary for those missions under the stabilization operations program area. The Department of State will fund training programs to solidify a professional, rapidly-deployable North Atlantic Treaty Organization and U.S.-compatible military capable of protecting its territory. A major priority will continue to be the development of Kazakhstan's nascent Huey II helicopter fleet, intended to enhance military capability to protect significant energy infrastructure and respond to threats in Kazakhstan and in the Caspian Sea region. In addition, Department of State programs will further U.S. efforts to combat the proliferation of WMD, strengthen border security, improve controls on illicit trade, and enhance the interdiction capabilities of the government.

Counter-terrorism, transnational crime, and counter-narcotics assistance through the Department of State will help address threats to Kazakhstan's security and improve law enforcement capabilities. Programs will improve the capacity of the government to combat trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling and provide protection to trafficking-in-person and migrant smuggling victims. To counter drug trafficking, the United States will work to improve detection, tracking, and interdiction capabilities of local authorities and reduce demand. U.S. assistance will continue to support counter-narcotics checkpoints and provide training and equipment to selected border posts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to advise the GOK on actions it needs to take in order to strengthen its legislative system, increase governmental accountability and transparency, and allow for the continued growth of independent media and civil society. In 2010, Kazakhstan will hold the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and U.S. assistance will help the government live up to the ideals of that organization. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will contribute to the development and implementation of democratic reforms by strengthening sub-national governance, increasing public access to unbiased information, and promoting public engagement on key policy issues. USAID and Department of State implemented programs will encourage local civic activism and coalition-building among non-governmental organizations, as well as advise on legal and regulatory reforms necessary to develop civil society and the media. To strengthen the rule of law, USAID programs will support judicial reform and independence as well as respect for freedom of association, religion, speech, and democratic dissent.

Investing in People: In recent years, the Government of Kazakhstan has increased health expenditures in an effort to improve the performance of the national health system. However, overall health expenditures remain low compared with other former Soviet nations. The government has also recently made an important public commitment to health by agreeing to co-finance a new health project in partnership with the World Bank. Despite these advances, the quality of health care, the efficiency of health facilities, and the overall system remain quite poor. To address these issues, USAID will focus its resources on institutionalizing continuous quality improvement measures in the public health sector, with attention to client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services. USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and will build capacity in the public health sector to support a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. The goal of the U.S. health program is to help the Kazakhs become a model for effective, quality health services administration for the entire region.

Economic Growth: Despite its significant hydrocarbon resources and historically high export prices, Kazakhstan is experiencing a dramatic decline in growth and serious monetary and fiscal constraints. The U.S. Government plan to phase out economic growth assistance in fiscal year 2010, with the exception of limited exchange programs and the energy sector, was postponed due the decision to provide continued limited economic growth support to complement the significantly greater resources that the Kazakh Government has pledged for USAID implementation. Assistance will be provided in a number of economic policy areas; tax, fiscal, trade, financial sector and competitiveness, designed to help the government cope with the crisis and diversify its economy. Continued assistance from USAID for the energy sector will promote linkages between Kazakhstan with Central and South Asian states through the development of a functioning regional wholesale power market and complementary efficiency-enhancing investments in network infrastructures and generation capacities. Efforts to streamline and harmonize Central Asian states' frameworks for management of cross-border regional trade of electric power and water resources will continue, as will targeted assistance for expansion of power exports from Central Asia to Afghanistan. In addition to the areas mentioned above, funding will support the continuation of successful agricultural and business exchange programs implemented by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOK) recognizes the importance of advancing reforms in some sectors and welcomes U.S. assistance in improving security, promoting economic development, and addressing social issues such as education and health. However, progress on strengthening democratic institutions and fighting corruption has been asymmetrical, with backsliding in many areas. Additional work is required to keep the country from slipping further from its previous democratic trajectory. Other important foci of U.S. assistance are strengthening the GOK's capabilities to fight terrorism, halt narcotics trafficking, and combat other transnational threats. The FY 2010 request seeks a significant increase over FY 2009 and represents a strategic shift to focus on programs that will stabilize and reform the Kyrgyz economy during turbulent times. The largest increases are for economic programs to address chronic food insecurity and create jobs, and for security programs designed to improve the professionalism of government security forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	25,046	24,400	-	24,400	41,465
Foreign Military Financing	843	800	-	800	2,900
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	475	-	475	475
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	595	795	-	795	800
International Military Education and Training	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,488	1,590	-	1,590	1,590

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
1 Peace and Security	5,423	4,015	-	4,015	7,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,488	650	-	650	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	940	-	940	1,072
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,160	2,425	-	2,425	4,773
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	775	-	-	-	825
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,950	8,561	-	8,561	8,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,590	2,240	-	2,240	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,530	1,668	-	1,668	2,575
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	887	1,150	-	1,150	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	4,943	3,503	-	3,503	2,825
3 Investing in People	4,543	5,442	-	5,442	6,950
3.1 Health	3,039	3,749	-	3,749	4,650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
3.2 Education	1,504	1,693	-	1,693	2,300
4 Economic Growth	8,348	10,142	-	10,142	24,310
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	828	1,051	-	1,051	1,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,479	1,625	-	1,625	1,400
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	1,394	1,083	-	1,083	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,725	2,901	-	2,901	14,607
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,434	2,963	-	2,963	2,903
4.7 Economic Opportunity	488	519	-	519	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	700	900	-	900	900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	700	900	-	900	900
of which: 6 Program Support	944	3,128	-	3,128	3,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	407
6.2 Administration and Oversight	944	2,828	-	2,828	2,980

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	48,230	7,470	8,600	6,950	24,310	900
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	41,465	1,980	8,600	5,675	24,310	900
Foreign Military Financing	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	-	-	475	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	800	-	-	800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	1,590	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States can best assist the Kyrgyz Republic in this objective by focusing on security sector reform, counter-narcotics efforts, and cooperative activities to combat transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Supporting military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will have an immediate and lasting impact on peace and security in the Kyrgyz Republic and the region. Department of State funding will support programs to improve the Kyrgyz military and border guard readiness to combat numerous cross-border threats. Training and equipment funded by the Department of State for the GOK's Security and Armed Forces will help improve overall governmental security capacity. Counter-narcotics programs will help the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Drug Control Agency improve interdiction capabilities. Department of State and other U.S. agency law enforcement reform programming will help the GOK fight trafficking-in-persons, financial crimes, money laundering, and narcotics smuggling. The Department of State will also work to prevent the proliferation of WMD by helping to secure the Kyrgyz Republic's vulnerable borders.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,160		2,425		4,773	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Military Officers trained in US Military Institutions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	8	8	10	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funding under this heading includes a broad range of projects including anti-corruption work with local traffic police, professionalization courses for Kyrgyz military officers, and the purchase of military equipment that will improve the Kyrgyz military’s ability to conduct counter-insurgency operations in mountainous terrain. The majority of the requested increase in this area is to purchase equipment for various units of the Kyrgyz military. Increased equipment purchases will broaden access to the Kyrgyz military and should increase the number of participants in U.S. exchange and training programs and improve the quality of those participants. Increased participation in military exchange programs and accompanying equipment purchases also improve Kyrgyz understanding and support for U.S. and NATO operations in Afghanistan. The additional funding for FY 2010 should positively impact the number of Kyrgyz military and other law enforcement officers trained at U.S. military institutions and other international law enforcement academies as shown in the attached table. In addition to standard military training, participants are introduced to accepted standards for international human rights. Increased participation in these activities will enlarge the pool of officers trained to western standards and increase the possibility that new skills and organizational concepts will be integrated into future security service reforms.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Despite previous progress made in a number of areas, the Kyrgyz Republic continues to lag in areas such as good governance, human rights (including freedoms of religion, public association and media), and combating corruption. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on promoting a respect for human rights and good governance at the local and national levels and strengthening the capacity of local governments to respond to economic opportunities. Building on the work of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, USAID will continue to support judicial reforms and combat corruption. The Department of State and USAID will work with the media and a broad spectrum of civil society organizations to promote increased citizen engagement (including youth) with the government and greater access to information and civic education opportunities. USAID will support training and technical assistance to strengthen the role of political parties as well as support electoral reforms. The Department of State and USAID will support critical rule of law reforms that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, provide the framework for private sector development, and maintain engagement with marginalized communities.

Investing in People: Due in part to U.S. assistance, health system reform in the Kyrgyz Republic has in some ways become a model for other former Soviet Union countries, making efficient use of the limited funding for health care. However, low levels of investment by the GOK in public health make the country one of the most vulnerable in the region to poor health and hinder its achievement of health, social, and economic goals. USAID will provide support to GOK efforts targeted to institutionalize health system reforms that ensure the provision of quality, client-oriented and cost-effective primary health care services, with an emphasis on increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. USAID will also support for a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. To help reform the educational system to better prepare students for the needs of the next century, USAID will fund basic education activities to improve the quality of teacher training; integrate student-centered skills-based teaching methods into curricula; improve the quality of student assessment; and support per-capita student finance reform. Finally, USAID will support a university loan program which will give greater access to higher education for students with limited financial resources.

Economic Growth: The Kyrgyz Republic's economy has begun to show serious signs of vulnerability to internal and external shocks. USAID and the Kyrgyz Government expect that the current food security and energy deficit crises will have an impact on the country and Kyrgyz companies' competitiveness into FY 2010. The significant increase in agricultural funding will be used to encourage the government to undertake serious reforms and to directly impact the productivity of farmers by freeing them from current non-market practices, improving their access to credit and changing their marketing habits to better align with demand. USAID's economic assistance will also focus on a two-pronged approach of supporting economic governance programs and facilitating private sector competitiveness and productivity, with a particular focus on the energy sector, as well as water and agriculture needs. USAID will assist in the development of the business and economic environment by advising on improved laws, regulations, and macroeconomic and financial sector policies and by assisting with their effective implementation. USAID and Department of State programs will promote policy and institutional reforms needed to improve energy sector performance, plan for and manage electricity supply and consumption, and enable Kyrgyz participation in external energy markets. USAID assistance will address food security by focusing on increasing agricultural productivity with an emphasis on improved inputs, water infrastructure and resource management. To cultivate greater private sector competitiveness, and to address issues of regional disparity, USAID will support local economic development and private sector competitiveness in areas with sound economic potential. This program will also contribute to the Governing Justly and Democratically objective and to the cross-cutting objective of fighting corruption and supporting youth by increasing their opportunities for employment. Linked to the success of the private sector's growing competitiveness, is the need to strengthen trade and investment. USAID and other U.S. agency programs will help foster regional cooperation in trade policy to lower trade barriers, reduce trade associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. Moreover, USAID will expand economic opportunities and access to small amounts of financing and business services to enable the poor to participate in local and international trade. Moreover, USAID will expand economic opportunities and access to microfinance and microcredit financing and business services to enable the poor to participate in local and international trade.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG supported special funds loans issued this year				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will start a new local economic development program in Kyrgyzstan, which will target

selected locations and sectors with the highest economic potential. In order to facilitate private sector competitiveness, including in agriculture, the additional FY 2010 funding under the Financial Sector program area will allow for the support of special funds to further the U.S.'s objective of sustained economic growth. Anticipated interventions under this new program will include one, or a combination of the following: a revolving credit fund to support improvements in the efficiency and productivity of value chains and sectors; guarantee funds with municipalities and/or associations to facilitate loans in support of local economic development; DCA guarantees with one or several of the existing financial institutions; venture capital partnerships. As it is planned that the proposed financial instruments and products will be designed and launched with FY 2010 funding, the target for this first year of interventions is set at a low estimation, while the actual results are anticipated in the following years.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,394		1,083		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy-related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	100	20	45	25	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. will increase technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan through training and capacity building for energy companies, experts and key policymakers, to enable them to improve the country's energy generation capacity and water use efficiency and cooperate with other Central Asian countries on water sharing issues and reliable operation of electricity and transmission systems. Reform of the domestic power sector is a prerequisite to establish a functioning regional electricity market with Kyrgyz participation, accelerating investment in generation capacity and transmission infrastructure, and increasing electricity exports within Central and South Asia. U.S. assistance in this program area will remain flexible to respond to the host government's needs and areas of opportunity for reforms, such as supporting reinvigorated efforts by Kyrgyz authorities to reduce losses and improve financial performance to curb sector decapitalization. Improved management of the electricity sector is essential to promoting economic growth and has positive impact on Kyrgyzstan's relations with its neighbors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,725		2,901		14,607	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in the agricultural sector is critical to Kyrgyzstan's food security and economic development. Progress has been achieved in land reform, in building a private sector input supply, and in strengthening water user associations. In FY 2010, the U.S. plans to start a new local economic development program, which will target selected locations and sectors, with a special focus on agriculture and processing as a sector with high economic potential throughout the country. Assistance will be directed at facilitating improvements in the efficiency and productivity of value chains, from the production to the marketing of fresh and processed products. The additional funding will build on previous progress and expands efforts to increase food production and promote distribution frameworks that provide a good living for Kyrgyz farmers. This is a new indicator for 2009 therefore results for prior years are not available.

Humanitarian Assistance: Kyrgyz health and social welfare agencies are unable to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. Humanitarian assistance provided by the Department of State will help to temporarily meet some of the basic needs of orphans, the elderly, and other institutionalized populations, while the GOK builds its capacity. In addition, humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness activities to improve GOK response in the event of emergency.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

USAID is overseeing the implementation of assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic to carry out the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program to fight corruption and improve the rule of law. Assistance is provided in three areas: judicial reform, law enforcement reform, and reform of the criminal justice system. In the area of judicial reform USAID has an implementing partner providing assistance to improve judicial personnel systems, management of the judiciary, reform commercial law, and computerization of courts. The U.S. Department of Justice is the implementing partner for the law enforcement and criminal justice components, targeting assistance at police personnel policies and civilian oversight; police training and equipment; improving criminal legislation and countering financial crimes; financial declarations by public official; and public awareness to counter corruption. The MCC Threshold Program began implementation in mid-2008 and will end in June 2010.

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In October 2008, the Maldives held its first multi-party democratic presidential election with an 80 percent turnout and no irregularities observed. The United States seeks to ensure that the Maldives completes democratic reforms, addresses its immediate social problems- in particular a high prevalence of drug abuse by youth - and maintains its pro-Western, moderate orientation by taking steps to prevent radical Islam from taking root. The country recently experienced an indigenous push toward democracy, creating the potential for an unprecedented success story unique in the Islamic world. Interlocutors from across the political spectrum have nevertheless expressed concern that an intolerant strain of Islam antithetical to the Maldives' traditional culture may be gaining a foothold. Maldivian government officials stress the need for an adequate counterweight to fundamentalist influences and have sought U.S. advice and assistance.

Although the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) and police officials are attempting to address the high prevalence of narcotics and increasing threat of terrorist activity, they lack adequate capacity. The MNDF seeks, and has invited the Department of Defense to advise them on counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics training, methods to combat transnational crime, and enhanced information sharing capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	169	195	-	195	195
International Military Education and Training	169	195	-	195	195

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	169	195	-	195	195
I Peace and Security	169	195	-	195	195
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	195	-	195	195

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	195	195	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	195	195	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The receptiveness of Maldivian defense officials to broader and deeper cooperation with U.S. counterparts provides a significant opportunity to enhance relations with a 100 percent Sunni Muslim country. Maldives' proximity to the Persian Gulf, its eagerness to exercise with and provide facilities to transiting U.S. forces, and its historical and commercial ties to the Gulf also provide a strong reason to expand our security relationship. We will continue to seek greater contact between our militaries through, among other things, more frequent ship visits and training opportunities.

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After struggling through a decade-long insurgency, Nepal has now sustained a credible peace process for three years and successfully elected members of a Constituent Assembly (CA) to draft a new constitution and govern the country. Across all sectors of engagement, the U.S. Mission to Nepal has played a critical role in supporting this remarkable transition. With their election success, Maoists are unlikely to return en masse to insurgency. However, Maoist splinter groups and a variety of armed Terai groups will likely continue to pursue politics through a pattern of low-level, but sustained violence, with significant implications for the security of assistance efforts. The new Prime Minister has given assurances of Government of Nepal (GON) support for donor activities, but the continuation of this support should not be taken as a given.

U.S. assistance seeks to cement recent gains in peace and security, stabilize the newly-elected transitional government, and support the continued delivery of essential social services to help establish a firm foundation for economic recovery. In each of these areas, there will be a special focus on supporting Nepal's youth, which is critical to sustaining peace. U.S. foreign assistance programs that engage with Nepal's youth through activities that promote peace and reconciliation, provide skills training, and create new job opportunities, remain a top priority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
Development Assistance	9,136	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	16,423	22,151	-	22,151	26,015
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	24,400
International Military Education and Training	869	800	-	800	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30	330	-	330	3,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,242	700	-	700	1,300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,833	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
1 Peace and Security	10,141	6,130	-	6,130	7,415
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,242	700	-	700	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	899	1,130	-	1,130	4,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,000	2,800	-	2,800	1,815
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,500	10,400	-	10,400	13,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,650
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,700	-	2,700	4,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	4,000	3,675	-	3,675	4,175

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	1,525	-	1,525	625
3 Investing in People	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	25,900
3.1 Health	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	24,400
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
4 Economic Growth	11,059	5,800	-	5,800	11,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	900	-	900	2,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,059	900	-	900	2,400
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	-	-	3,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,833	1,651	-	1,651	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,833	1,651	-	1,651	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,274	2,550	-	2,550	4,281
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	530	-	530	165
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,274	2,020	-	2,020	4,116

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	57,715	7,415	13,200	25,900	11,200	-
Economic Support Fund	26,015	1,815	11,500	1,500	11,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,400	-	-	24,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	2,000	1,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In order to consolidate Nepal's transition to peace and the re-establishment of democracy, U.S. assistance will augment infrastructure, equipment and training for Nepal's police and related security forces under the Home Ministry of the GON, including election security support. FY 2010 funds will also assist continued development of professional military skills required to support Nepal's growing role as a provider of peacekeeping forces to the United Nations and as an emergency responder to recurring domestic national disasters.

The U.S. will be starting a new program in FY 2009, to continue in FY 2010, to support GON peace structures, such as the Nepal Transition to Peace forum and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In addition, U.S. programs will promote economic opportunities, particularly youth employment, and community development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	899		1,130		4,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		US dollar value of equipment provided to the Government of Nepal security services to enhance capability and capacity to perform to internationally accepted standards				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in FY 2010 for foreign military support is intended to develop the Nepal Army’s material capacity to provide disaster relief and peacekeeping services with the provision of needed field hospital equipment. Activities with the Nepali police forces are designed to improve the capacity of police to provide effective law and order services through a mix of training, infrastructure, and equipment. In the long term, this change in funding will allow all the security services to more effectively fulfill their assigned missions. No equipment will be funded or provided in FY 2009, which is why no target was set for that year. Please note that the requested funds above will target multiple initiatives and therefore are not all captured in the selected indicator.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Governing Justly and Democratically objective continues to be a top U.S. policy priority. U.S. assistance will continue to support Nepal's CA as they draft the new constitution and serve as the interim Parliament. Support will focus on the quality and effectiveness of the legislative process and increasing the legislature's capacity to be responsive to the people it serves. Local civil society organizations will be supported in constructive participation in the constitution-writing process, in their democratic-oversight role, and in communicating their communities' concerns to their elected representatives.

Following the promulgation of a constitution, national legislative elections are planned. The U.S. will support this process by providing technical advice, training and support to the election commission and the CA. Civil-society organizations may also be supported in election observation and oversight.

U.S. foreign assistance will assist political parties with internal democratization and developing capacity to communicate party platforms. In line with the implementation of a new federal structure of government, U.S. programs may also provide technical assistance and training to strengthen sub-national government functions. The U.S. will support the promotion and protection of human rights by enhancing the capacity of government and non-governmental organizations focused on human rights issues. It will also support activities to improve citizen access to the formal justice system and, where the formal system is inadequate, to community mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,700		4,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training or Education Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nepal's transition to a federal democratic state has been marked by many small steps, creating a challenging programming environment. Elections are scheduled for summer 2011; funds from FY 2010 will be used for training these newly elected legislators. Equally probable is a scenario where the election is postponed and the Mission would use these funds to continue to assist the Constituent Assembly in the constitution drafting process, including technical advice and training to administrative, thematic, and drafting committees, and selected government ministries. U.S. assistance will additionally support local government and community-based organizations to ensure basic service delivery at the local level, especially targeting conflict-prone areas where government remains absent. This local-level assistance would be the focus of the additional FY 2010 funds.

Investing in People: FY 2010 Investing in People resources will support the GON's delivery of sustainable basic health services. The U.S. will continue to advance the remarkable progress that has been made in reducing newborn and maternal mortality and increasing access to voluntary family-planning and HIV/AIDS services; programs will continue to target women, traditionally-excluded castes and ethnic groups, and other disadvantaged groups. All programs address cross-cutting family planning and reproductive health themes, including the importance of contraceptives in preventing unplanned pregnancies and HIV, and in advancing family health and prosperity. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continues to be a key donor in the health sector and provides significant technical leadership for the development of GON policies and programs.

USAID has played a key role in the development of Nepal's education system from the 1950s onward and will continue to support the Ministry of Education to strengthen and expand the national early childhood development program to ensure children are enrolled in the formal education system and succeed in school. Net enrollment rates in the primary education system have improved dramatically over the past two decades, yet children from vulnerable and disadvantaged communities remain seriously underrepresented.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,431		8,200		10,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of post-partum visits sponsored with U.S. assistance within three days of birth				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	7,427	28,729	29,000	23,148	30,000	33,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Recently, the GON led a process to define community-based interventions that will expand the coverage of certain health services needed to prevent maternal and child deaths. The interventions include promoting good antenatal care; preparations for delivery, including delivering with a skilled attendant; prevention of bleeding after delivery; immediate warming, breastfeeding and cord care for the newborn; and an early home visit after delivery. The process to develop the national guidelines, training, and monitoring tools has been lengthy. The GON postponed the start of implementation until the tools had been tested which has caused some delay, reflected in the results above. This funding comes at a critical juncture of government willingness, technical readiness and overall sector leadership and support. USAID will use the additional funds to scale-up these proven interventions to achieve Nepal's millennium development goals for decreasing maternal and child mortality. While currently supporting the program in three districts, USAID will be supporting a phased scale-up of these interventions in at least five new districts and possibly support up to eight new districts with increased funding.

Economic Growth: Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking in the bottom 10 percent of all countries on income indicators. Serious gaps and weaknesses exist in the conditions needed to promote economic growth. FY 2010 economic growth funds will focus on strengthening the foundation for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth that will lessen pressure for conflict, reduce poverty, and improve lives.

A comprehensive set of activities will be undertaken to improve the business environment so that it becomes more conducive to private sector-led growth, and increase competitiveness and exports in selected agricultural and non-agricultural commodities or services. Furthermore, these funds will continue to increase the productivity of food grants to enhance food security and strengthen microfinance policy framework, access, and institutions; this will in turn increase the participation of poor people in the economy. U.S. assistance will also continue to fund an ongoing vocational education activity that combines literacy, skills training and targeted scholarships for disadvantaged youth, including internally displaced persons, low-caste groups, ethnic minorities, and girls. This inclusive activity aims to build a functionally literate and employable workforce in rural areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,000		900		2,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reforms/ regulations/ administrative procedures effectively analyzed with USG assistance related to fiscal policy				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the key macroeconomic objectives in Nepal is to improve fiscal policies and practices. USAID will support a new comprehensive economic growth activity that is expected to be launched in the beginning of FY 2010. The goal is to assist the GON to increase revenues so that it can fund education, health, infrastructure and other social services to improve lives. Nepal is in need of a solid national foundation for economic growth to generate the internal resources – both private-sector income and profits and government revenue - essential for sustained, equitable development and poverty reduction. Assistance in this area will be focused on fiscal policy, through technical assistance and training to improve policies on income taxes, comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements, and improve customs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		0		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	740	770	3,000	3,260
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, the U.S. launched the "Education for Income Generation" program designed to respond to a root cause of conflict and instability — exclusion of disadvantaged and conflict affected youth from relevant education, training and employment opportunities. In FY 2009, the program continues using carryover funds. The additional funds in FY 2010 represent core funding for this essential project. The multifaceted program combines literacy, life skills and peace building training; vocational training linked to employment; training to increase agricultural productivity, promote micro-enterprises and raise rural incomes; and targeted scholarships for disadvantaged youth to increase access to professional trades such as teaching. This activity utilizes extensive market research analysis and linkages with the private sector to ensure employment for training graduates. The lower target in FY 2008 represents a start up phase with full implementation in FY 2009.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a vital national security interest in addressing the current and potential security threats posed by extremists in Pakistan. The U.S. goal is to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and its safe haven in Pakistan. To that end, the United States supports the Government of Pakistan in fulfilling its vision of a moderate, democratic, and prosperous country that is at peace with its neighbors, and contributing to regional stability. Funds requested will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to disrupt terrorist networks, and to degrade any ability they have to plan and launch international terrorist attacks. Additionally, funds will allow for ongoing cooperation to forge positive relationships with neighboring Afghanistan and India, and assist efforts to enhance civilian control and develop a vibrant economy that provides opportunity for the people of Pakistan. Consistent with the President's comprehensive strategy for confronting the challenges of extremism and terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan, U.S. assistance to Pakistan in FY 2010 will focus on counter-terrorism activities, as well as programs to support economic growth, improved education and health, and good governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
Development Assistance	29,757	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	347,165	575,000	429,500	1,004,500	1,074,295
Foreign Military Financing	297,570	300,000	-	300,000	298,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,816	33,468	-	33,468	27,855
International Military Education and Training	2,129	2,300	-	2,300	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	21,822	22,000	65,500	87,500	155,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,725	11,250	2,000	13,250	22,650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,551	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
1 Peace and Security	329,403	348,916	62,500	411,416	477,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,225	10,500	2,000	12,500	21,825
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	750	-	750	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	317,178	333,854	60,500	394,354	446,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	3,812	-	3,812	9,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,841	82,888	-	82,888	190,724
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,123	9,783	-	9,783	39,275
2.2 Good Governance	26,548	63,461	-	63,461	71,035
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,950	6,159	-	6,159	15,207
2.4 Civil Society	3,220	3,485	-	3,485	65,207

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
3 Investing in People	249,334	243,196	-	243,196	543,212
3.1 Health	87,531	88,711	-	88,711	179,550
3.2 Education	153,238	154,485	-	154,485	363,662
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,565	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	68,811	209,709	421,500	631,209	354,938
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	400,000	400,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	8,876	-	8,876	16,732
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	8,110
4.4 Infrastructure	11,941	32,889	21,500	54,389	54,814
4.5 Agriculture	18,224	80,484	-	80,484	123,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	29,570	64,162	-	64,162	129,133
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,476	23,298	-	23,298	22,599
5 Humanitarian Assistance	52,146	57,809	8,000	65,809	15,276
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	52,146	57,809	8,000	65,809	15,276
6 Program Support	-	1,500	5,000	6,500	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	5,000	6,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	10,374	9,300	-	9,300	19,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	3,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,374	9,300	-	9,300	15,800

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,582,000	477,850	190,724	543,212	354,938	15,276
Economic Support Fund	1,074,295	-	188,724	515,357	354,938	15,276
Foreign Military Financing	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,855	-	-	27,855	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	155,200	153,200	2,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,650	22,650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: It is vital to strengthen U.S. efforts to both develop and operationally enable Pakistani military and law enforcement agencies to succeed in sustained counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. Efforts will continue to support Pakistan's ability to counter extremist organizations and narcotics trafficking, with a focus on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area. To help Pakistan roll back an increasingly virulent mix of foreign terrorists and domestic insurgents, the U.S. Mission is implementing a three-part strategy to: 1) improve governance; 2) provide a secure environment that fosters economic development; and 3) fight extremism in the tribal areas along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The Departments of State and Defense will initiate integrated programs to address the challenges inherent in strengthening the capacity of Pakistan's military and police forces to implement a counter-insurgency (COIN) strategy, including through the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund. The programs will improve the capacity of Pakistan to secure its borders, carry out counter-terrorism operations, and reduce illicit

trafficking of narcotics, weapons, and people. Pakistan's current capability to hold an area following military operations is particularly weak. To address this, Department of State programs will develop the capacity of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to manage the internal security of the state, and control its borders. The training and graded security equipment that will be provided will enable Pakistan to modernize and enhance its border security and counter-terrorism capabilities. The U.S. Mission will also continue to seek support from allied nations to share the burden of the U.S. train-and-equip strategy for counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	317,178		394,354		446,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Border Security Officers Trained with USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	500	500	303	350	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue to assist Pakistan to re-establish security and stability in the areas bordering Afghanistan. Increased border security is a key step in arresting the movement of drugs and terrorists across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Building on an ongoing border security program, the request for 2010 will support increased training of law enforcement and border security officers. This training aligns with a new Security Development Plan that expands U.S. training and equipment for the Frontier Corps in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), offers training to the military's Special Services Group, and sets up border coordination centers where Pakistani, Afghan, and the U.S. military share information.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Institutionalizing democratic practices and respect for the rule of law and human rights is critical to promoting moderation, combating the spread of extremism, and laying the foundation for political stability in Pakistan. In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the Government of Pakistan's ability to enforce the rule of law is challenged by extremist elements. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance in this area will help expand the government's writ by improving its ability to govern effectively, and to provide essential services to citizens. Nationally, USAID will place specific emphasis on justice sector reform, parliamentary strengthening, local government and decentralization, elections and political processes, and civic participation. Following the local elections to be held in calendar year 2009, USAID will implement programs that further strengthen provincial assemblies and governments, using vehicles such as the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services that build assemblies' capacity to initiate, review, monitor, and pass effective legislation and budgets. Furthermore, USAID will continue to work with the Election Commission of Pakistan to establish it as an independent and self-sustainable organization with systems and procedures that will allow for a fair, transparent, and credible general election in 2013. USAID will build upon existing Government of Pakistan initiatives to improve access to justice. To ensure a more effective justice system, U.S. resources will help build capacity and improve operations of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions. This will be accomplished through activities such as strengthening court administration and case management systems to reduce case backlog; improving transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption; and improving

coordination among justice system actors. USAID will also work with civil society organizations to expand civic participation and public oversight. USAID efforts will strengthen advocacy, systems, and policy on international human and labor rights.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	8,123	9,783		39,275		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case-management.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Activities under the Strengthening Justice with Pakistan (SJP) project will improve judicial efficiency, transparency, accessibility, independence and accountability. Assistance will be provided to courts in selected demonstration districts to reduce delays and improve case management in an effort to counteract and decrease Pakistanis' reliance on alternate forms of justice. This project will focus on districts that are vulnerable to extremist influence.

The specific needs of individual courts to improve case management will be determined through detailed analysis and working in conjunction with the government and citizens. A mix of support will be provided, including technical assistance, training, courthouse renovation and procurement of commodities. The increased FY2010 funding will ensure that more courts are included and assistance will be able to significantly improve overall case management in Pakistan's courts, increasing judicial access to more Pakistanis.

Investing in People: A centerpiece of the United States' overall effort in Pakistan must be to strengthen the democratically elected civilian government's capacity to provide health and education services to the Pakistani people. Pakistan faces major challenges in meeting the health and education needs of its large population. Extremist-linked charities and madrassas are eager and increasingly capable of providing the basic services that the government is unable to provide. Assistance programs will help the Government of Pakistan to improve the quality of, and access to, basic and higher education, primary healthcare, and water and sanitation services. USAID will build or expand primary, middle, secondary, and higher secondary facilities for boys and girls. Activities will initiate compensatory programs that remove roadblocks that keep children (especially girls) from attending and staying in school. USAID's teacher training program will address the country's poor quality of teaching. The program will prepare Pakistani teachers to meet the country's educational challenges by providing them with the professional skills and support they require. Finally, USAID will work with organizations and communities to increase parental involvement in school management. In higher education, scholarship programs supported by the Department of State and USAID will provide the opportunity for students from disadvantaged areas to obtain advanced degrees in agriculture, and business. U.S. merit-based scholarship programs will increase the educational exchanges between the U.S. and Pakistan and increase Pakistan's academic and professional corps by generating more masters- and doctorate-level graduates in fields relevant to Pakistan's progress. USAID health programs will improve maternal and child health and nutrition, increase access to reproductive health care, stem the spread of

serious infectious diseases, and expand access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. supported maternal and child health programs will recruit and train female health workers to reach women and children in underserved rural and peri-urban areas. Voluntary family planning programs will support healthy timing, and spacing of pregnancies to reduce maternal, and infant mortality. USAID infectious disease control efforts will continue to help Pakistan prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, polio, and tuberculosis. U.S. water and sanitation programs will support Pakistan's efforts to increase the availability of safe water in rural areas, and the adoption of hygienic practices that save lives. USAID will also address cross-cutting functions in the sector, including vaccine and drug supply chains, workforce training, and information systems.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	106,403		116,574		296,574	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	657	1,583	2,590	1,234	10,485	21,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Pakistan faces major challenges in meeting the education needs of its people. Terrorist-linked charities and madrassas are eager to step in and provide services that the government does not. Education activities will target districts threatened by poverty and rising extremism. Additional funding in FY 2010 will support new programs to build or expand primary, middle, secondary and higher education facilities for girls and boys, particularly middle schools, in order to reach a vulnerable age cohort and strengthen education services where government support is weakest. Ongoing activities will include incentive programs to remove roadblocks that keep children from attending school. Teacher training programs will bolster skills and qualifications to improve the country's poor quality of teaching. In higher education, scholarship programs will enable students from disadvantaged areas to obtain advanced degrees in agriculture, business, media, and social sciences.

Economic Growth: Strengthening trade relations and increasing economic assistance to Pakistan, to include development assistance, investments in infrastructure, and technical advice on making sound economic policy adjustments, and budget support, will not only maximize support for U.S. policy aims, but also help provide a longer-term economic stability in Pakistan. To that end, USAID will develop transport, power, irrigation and water infrastructure; establish vocational training; and improve local employment opportunities in Pakistan's western frontier with Afghanistan. Economic growth programs administered by USAID in the rest of the country will cover agriculture, competitiveness, and energy. USAID will also support economic policy reform and impact assessments in all these three priority areas. Agriculture sector support will enhance food security by increasing food production, reducing impediments to food marketing, and addressing agricultural policy and pricing constraints. To generate both short and long-term employment growth, Pakistani firms will be supported through private-sector led workforce development programs, sector competitiveness support, firm-driven regulatory reforms that improve the enabling environment for business, and encouragement of women's economic participation particularly as entrepreneurs. Trade assistance will improve Pakistan's land border customs operations and support the President's Reconstruction Opportunity Zone (ROZ) initiative. In addition to the extension of trade preferences for qualifying products produced

within these zones, the ROZ initiative will provide infrastructure upgrades and technical assistance to participating enterprises. Finally, in support of Pakistan's beleaguered energy sector, USAID will improve policy formulation and implementation, as well as increase the efficiency of energy use.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,224		80,484		123,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	5,758	5,087	6,745	6,890	60,000	170,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The agriculture sector employs over 60 percent of Pakistan's population and contributes 21 percent to its GDP. Conventional farming practices, restrictive policies, and weak infrastructure have resulted in low farm productivity and incomes for farmers, and exacerbated food security issues. USAID interventions in the agricultural sector will improve staple and horticulture cropping systems; enhance productivity, incomes and employment; strengthen GOP capacity in agricultural research, education, and policy analysis; and reform policies to increase annual agriculture GDP. Projects will create three million jobs in agriculture and rural non-farm sectors and improve food security in Pakistan. Excessive gains in staple food production will also present export potential to neighboring Afghanistan. With the increased level of funding in 2010, USAID's agricultural activities will concentrate on impoverished areas that are susceptible to extremism. These activities will create more jobs and strengthen government entities and policies at national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	29,570		64,162		129,133	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	429	0	4,000	16,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Every year, over 2 million young Pakistanis are susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups in part because they are unable or unprepared to enter the workforce. In response to this systemic challenge, USAID is launching a project in FY 2009 that will set up private sector-led training and employment systems to integrate youth into the workforce. The program will focus on ten sectors to design curricula and standards that are responsive to immediate workforce needs. The project will implement scalable workforce

development models, including district employment plans, career counseling, and job skills service centers to connect employers with employees. Trainees will develop employability, entrepreneurial and life skills. USAID will also reach youth with less than a primary school education through community development and infrastructure projects. Activities are being undertaken in conflict-ridden areas where poverty and the lack of opportunity are breeding extremism. FY 2010 resources will allow the project to train 100,000 unskilled youth and provide employment opportunities to another half million entrants to the workforce annually.

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 26-year armed conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) – a group designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S. Government – appears to be coming to the end of its conventional warfare stage. It is in the interest of the United States to assist the people of Sri Lanka in achieving post-conflict stabilization and lasting peace. U.S. policy remains to promote a peaceful, equitable, and permanent settlement that will enable Sri Lanka to resume its impressive development successes of the pre-conflict period.

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will focus on post-conflict stabilization and promoting development in the Eastern Province, which was brought under control of the GSL in mid-2007 after many years under LTTE control. The focus on the East is intended to make the region serve as a model of how to achieve long-term peace in a post-conflict environment through increased economic opportunity, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and responsive democratic governance. Assistance will also be provided in the North as conditions permit. At the national level, U.S. assistance will train the police and military to enable them to combat terrorism more effectively, secure Sri Lanka's borders, and build better relations across ethnic lines. Support will be provided to both GSL and civil society actors to democratize governance, increase accountability and reduce corruption, promote freedom of expression and respect for diverse viewpoints, and promote economic policies that foster broad-based, sustained economic growth.

Future U.S. development assistance in FY 2010 in the Northern Province will depend, in part, on progress made in returning internally displaced persons to their homes. The U.S. will continue to urge the GSL to present a plan for a post-conflict settlement that will address the concerns of all Sri Lankans, including the North's Tamil majority and Muslim minority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
Development Assistance	5,241	5,241	-	5,241	9,900
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	590	-	590	1,600
International Military Education and Training	603	600	-	600	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	20	-	20	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	647	650	-	650	650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	28,563	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
I Peace and Security	1,770	2,760	-	2,760	4,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	200	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass	250	450	-	450	450

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
Destruction (WMD)					
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	623	1,210	-	1,210	2,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	900	-	900	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,988	1,471	-	1,471	3,710
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	638	521	-	521	1,350
2.2 Good Governance	685	650	-	650	860
2.4 Civil Society	665	300	-	300	1,500
4 Economic Growth	8,753	2,870	-	2,870	4,690
4.3 Financial Sector	800	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-	-	3,440
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,618	1,870	-	1,870	750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	335	1,000	-	1,000	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	28,563	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,563	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	750	-	750	950
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	550	-	550	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	200	-	200	650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,950	4,550	3,710	-	4,690	-
Development Assistance	9,900	1,500	3,710	-	4,690	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is helping Sri Lanka to secure its borders, combat terrorism, and mitigate the impact of the conflict at the national and local levels. Security assistance is being reviewed in light of recent events at the time this publication goes to print. The Department of State will implement programs focused on stabilization operations and security sector reform. Programs for the Sri Lankan Navy – which is on the front line in preventing the arming and re-supplying of the LTTE – include training, enhanced communications and surveillance capability, more professional military standards, and increased interoperability with other navies. The Department of State will provide assistance to the Sri Lankan Police Service to better maintain the rule of law and interact more effectively with local communities - particularly minority Tamils and Muslims – with a special focus on the East. Assistance will increase cooperation between law enforcement and civil society groups (including international organizations) that provide assistance to victims of violence. Police training programs will continue to increase government capabilities in such areas as protection of high-level officials and bomb detection. In cooperation with other U.S. government agencies, the Department of State will also combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by helping the GSL develop an effective and strategic trade control system to detect, deter, interdict, and prevent the illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and related technology.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed assistance for conflict mitigation, peace, and reconciliation processes will be directed to the GSL's Peace Secretariat, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, and civil society organizations to support advocacy for constitutional reforms and the enactment of a national Bill of Rights. Support will be provided to indigenous civil society organizations to implement conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in order to solidify support for peace at the local level. USAID will support a conflict early warning system in the Eastern, North Central and Northern Provinces in Sri Lanka – which will monitor localized conflicts that risk escalating into communal violence. USAID will also support a permanent, legal resolution of longstanding land-tenure disputes in the East that lie at the root of much of the communal violence.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	623		1,210		2,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of border security upgrades or systems installed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the increased funding in FY 2010 would pay for the refurbishment of an excess U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, and provision of new radar equipment for the Sri Lankan Navy. The refurbished cutter and radar equipment would increase the Navy’s coverage area and allow it to conduct better surveillance and interdiction operations, thereby increasing Sri Lanka’s ability to stop the smuggling of weapons and ammunition into the country. This target was not met in prior fiscal years due to funding restrictions which impacted the provision of security equipment to Sri Lanka.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Conflict has weakened Sri Lanka's democratic institutions and civil society, and directly contributed to increased human rights abuses. U.S. assistance programs will respond to the deteriorating human rights environment – exacerbated by the renewed conflict in the North – by supporting civil society organizations to monitor, advocate, and protect human rights. USAID will continue to support legal aid organizations, train human rights advocates, and increase the capacity of municipal government to encourage public participation in the democratic process. USAID will provide technical assistance and training for 14 municipalities in the Eastern Province to improve administration, financial management, participatory planning, and government transparency. If conditions permit in FY 2010, USAID will provide similar assistance to the North. Assistance will focus on enabling citizens to participate in local-level decision making on issues that impact their communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	665		300		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In early 2009, USAID conducted a democracy and governance assessment in Sri Lanka in order to assess the current escalation in human rights violations, including the government's targeting of civil society organizations that promote pluralism, minority rights, and good governance. The assessment noted that the government, through the security forces and their paramilitary allies, acts with impunity and intimidates civil society organizations. Civil society representatives and their organizations are vilified in the state-owned media and on the Ministry of Defense's website, where they are accused of not being accountable. Additional resources will be used to counter this trend by supporting two new activities; the first would provide non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with legal and administrative support, as well as security training to protect and defend them in a hostile environment; the second would support the creation of a NGO Integrity Initiative. The Initiative would help NGOs counter negative publicity they receive regarding their standards of accountability by helping them develop strong internal governance guidelines and supporting a media campaign to publicize them. These activities will be designed in FY 2009 and implementation will begin in early FY 2010.

Economic Growth: The sustainability of peace in Sri Lanka will ultimately depend on an equitable distribution of economic growth benefits across lines of geography, ethnicity, and gender. Despite consistently positive national economic growth over the last 20 years, growth and prosperity are highly-skewed geographically in favor of the Western Province, including the capital. Sri Lanka's overall proportion of the population in poverty (22 percent) has changed little over the last two decades. Other regions, particularly the East and North, have lagged behind or even regressed in terms of growth and development. This has been largely due to the armed conflict, which poverty and underdevelopment in the minority-dominated eastern and northern regions serves to fuel.

U.S. assistance will target the most vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas in the Eastern Province, and in the Northern Province if practicable. USAID programs will be directed toward livelihood development and workforce readiness, particularly among youth. USAID programs will also provide loan guarantees for modernization of agribusiness and will focus on growing private sector-led, demand-driven value chains for products from conflict-affected areas. Further, USAID will aggressively pursue public-private partnerships modeled on successful past experiences in contract farming and the garment sector. The next generation of larger scale public-private partnerships will focus on the economic revitalization of conflict-affected areas. USAID partnerships with private companies that are willing to invest in conflict-affected areas will provide incentives for business expansion, reduce risks for the private sector, and create new job opportunities and other benefits for the local population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,000		0		3,440	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	4	11
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

New funding for agriculture programs will ramp up U.S. efforts to improve management practices and increase the competitiveness of businesses in Sri Lanka's conflict-affected Eastern Province. This activity is part of a broader effort to encourage private sector investment in the East, and expand value chains to link the East with national and international trade- particularly by connecting small-holder farmers to larger agribusinesses. This work was funded in FY 2008-09 under the Private Sector Competitiveness program element. Due to contracting delays, work only began in earnest in early 2009, and so it is too early to assess results achieved. Helping more agribusinesses and small holders to improve management practices will boost incomes, while increasing private sector investment in the East, as well as the East's integration with the national economy.

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan is situated on the frontline of our ongoing military stabilization efforts in Afghanistan. Its own stability is undermined by a poorly managed border as well as food and energy shortages that will continue for the next few years. Support to strengthen border security, counter-narcotics efforts, democratic reforms, health, education, and economic growth is key to improving Tajikistan's role as a bulwark against regional threats such as terrorism and drugs. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) is intent on improving its infrastructure, especially hydro-power, so it can expand its export and trade options to growing markets in South Asia. Tajikistan, a strong supporter in the war on terror, took over responsibility for controlling its border with Afghanistan from Russian border forces in 2005, and plays a key role in counter-narcotics, and counter-terrorism efforts. The request includes significant new resources in the economic growth objective to help solve problems related to chronic winter electricity and food shortages that have threatened to destabilize Tajikistan over the last few years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	25,789	25,233	-	25,233	46,500
Foreign Military Financing	372	740	-	740	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	524	-	524	524
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,239	1,445	-	1,445	1,450
International Military Education and Training	518	500	-	500	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,164	1,450	-	1,450	1,725
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	173	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
1 Peace and Security	10,413	9,398	-	9,398	10,507
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,984	650	-	650	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	800	-	800	975
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,020	5,189	-	5,189	5,982
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	1,825	-	1,825	1,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,159	934	-	934	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,650	5,878	-	5,878	6,368
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,200	1,537	-	1,537	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,229	2,428	-	2,428	1,868
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	371	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,850	1,913	-	1,913	2,500
3 Investing in People	5,307	6,391	-	6,391	11,474

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
3.1 Health	4,003	4,835	-	4,835	8,974
3.2 Education	1,304	1,556	-	1,556	2,500
4 Economic Growth	7,862	7,425	-	7,425	23,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	570	565	-	565	425
4.2 Trade and Investment	938	428	-	428	2,370
4.3 Financial Sector	605	571	-	571	725
4.4 Infrastructure	922	1,142	-	1,142	2,960
4.5 Agriculture	3,511	3,754	-	3,754	16,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	995	965	-	965	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	321	-	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,023	800	-	800	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,023	800	-	800	1,000
of which: 6 Program Support	518	4,037	-	4,037	4,494
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	397	-	397	603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	518	3,640	-	3,640	3,891

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	52,349	10,507	6,368	11,474	23,000	1,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	46,500	6,632	6,368	9,500	23,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	-	-	524	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,725	1,725	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: While Tajikistan has experienced a decade of peace and stability, border control remains a major challenge due to poor Tajikistan interagency cooperation, inexperience, lack of funds, and inadequate capacity. The United States will assist Tajikistan in maintaining peace and security by focusing resources on counter-terrorism, terrorism financing and money laundering, counter-narcotics efforts, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Ongoing programs will ensure that border guards, customs, and other security agencies operate effectively to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and the movement of terrorists across Tajikistan's borders. Assistance also will foster the development of a professional military and an improved law enforcement capacity, a necessary step for advancement in other sectors of national development. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will bolster GOT efforts to fight trafficking-in-persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Tajikistan's democratic institutions are weakest in the areas of political rights, media freedom, judicial independence, and civil liberties. Programs funded by the

Department of State will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations and media operations, and promote a wider range of mechanisms for citizens to express their views. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging civil society and independent media organizations. Programs through USAID will strengthen the capacity of civil society groups, increase access to information, and promote democratic activism in order to increase national and local government accountability. Programs will also focus on increasing political plurality and citizen participation in politics in preparation for parliamentary elections in 2010. Through advocacy and public outreach programs will promote the rule of law, with a particular focus on improvements in the criminal justice system and outreach to marginalized communities.

Investing in People: Tajikistan’s needs in health and education are so severe that they jeopardize progress in other priority objectives. To address these needs effectively, U.S programs will focus on improving the quality of services, increasing community involvement, and strengthening systems in both the health and education sectors. This approach will improve domestic capacity to provide these services. Specific health programs will focus on sector reforms related to financing, voluntary family planning, medical education, and primary health care delivery. The approach will emphasize increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. Maternal and child health, including improved access to safe drinking water, will remain another priority focus. Investments in education will help the GOT reform the basic education system and expand access to quality primary and secondary education through: improved quality of teaching through interactive and student-centered methods; introduction of effective student assessment methodologies; greater involvement of teachers in curriculum reforms; increased effectiveness in addressing teacher shortages; and the use of transparent and efficient school finance and management systems. The Department of State will provide scholarships for Tajik students to receive a quality Western-style education from the American University of Central Asia, located in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,347		1,405		2,596		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		TB Treatment Success Rate					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	On Target			
			Target	Results			
0	84	86	85	85	85	85	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The U.S. Government will continue to improve quality of TB care in Tajikistan. In the past, USAID provided technical assistance to expand the coverage of the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course strategy for TB control from 32 percent in 2004 to 100 percent of the country in 2008. Critically, this was done while maintaining good treatment outcomes. It is vital to maintain the WHO-recommended rate of 85 percent in order to prevent increase rates of drug resistant TB. As the Tajikistan's health system becomes more adept at identifying TB cases, achieving this rate becomes more difficult because more patients in more locations are receiving treatment. Despite successes, cases of drug resistance are increasing and the coordination of treatment between the penitentiary and civil systems is dangerously weak. Increased funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to address this problem by continuing to improve treatment quality and

improving infection control measures to prevent the transmission of TB and drug resistant TB. Further, in order to build a sustainable base for TB control, USAID will support the integration of healthcare services, ensure continuity-of-care, linking services in the penitentiary and civil sectors to increase adherence to treatment regimens as prisoners are released, help reform of TB financing, improve healthcare management and human resources for TB control.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	388		812		2,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people covered with USG-supported health financing arrangements				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	294,360	519,461	636,550	1,750,000	3,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Government supports reforms to Tajikistan's health care system that will increase quality of and access to health care throughout the country. A key reform within this initiative is for the Government of Tajikistan to begin using a per capita rate for payments and a basic benefit package for primary care services. In order to begin using this system, USAID provided technical assistance to build the regulatory framework, rate calculation, and budget formation. USAID also trained and supported implementation of the new payment system in eight pilot districts and eventually throughout two pilot provinces. These financing reforms are paired with practitioner training to prepare Tajik health workers to provide family medicine. The Government of Tajikistan supports accelerated implementation of both these reforms. Funding increases in FY 2010 will allow USAID to expand both of these programs and reach national coverage more quickly.

Economic Growth: Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries and its economy is wholly dependent on remittances and commodity exports, making it extremely vulnerable to global market fluctuations. In order to encourage economic growth and reform, Tajikistan needs to focus on trade and investment, improved infrastructure and agricultural sector productivity. To foster progress in trade and investment and other enabling environment areas such as the financial sector and macro economic policy, USAID and other agencies will strengthen the GOT's capacity to undertake further structural reforms, eliminate corruption, reduce regulatory barriers, and improve the investment climate. Additional, targeted support, in coordination with the private sector, will be provided to improve trade, financial and business development services. United States assistance will help Tajikistan develop a modern and open electricity sector, support electricity trade to Afghanistan, and create a transparent regional energy market to link Central and South Asia. The impact of the global economic crisis and Tajikistan's own energy shortages have led to increased food insecurity, poverty and a diminished quality of life, especially during the harsh winters. USAID will significantly increase assistance to address issues of food security focusing on increasing agricultural productivity and improving access to critical inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, irrigation water, and other technologies and equipment at the local level.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	938		428		2,370	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in trade and investment environment trainings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	50	70	75	45	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tajikistan continues to struggle to improve access to foreign markets and to reduce its institutional barriers and other constraints to trade and investment. While foreign trade and investment are important and continue to grow, Tajikistan remains 177th (out of 181 countries ranked) in the 2009 Doing Business rating of the category on “Trading Across Borders”. Additional funding for FY10 will allow the U.S. to train an additional 140 specialists, for a total of 305 specialist and governmental officials who are responsible for facilitating trade and transit and promote reforms for developing better trade regime in the country. This accelerated schedule, paired with the reinvigorated long-term engagement with specialists in different agencies that are responsible for foreign trade regulation policy, will bring about more significant and timely improvements in efficient trade policies for foreign trade and transit and trade facilitation overall. In addition to an improved policy environment, FY 2010 funds will be used to identify and support, in cooperation and with the leadership of the private sector, direct trade facilitation interventions. Support may include trade fairs, special economic zones, and various trade logistics efforts. Expanded trade with Afghanistan will be one objective of these efforts.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	922		1,142		2,960	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	50	50	45	35	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tajikistan’s electricity infrastructure has deteriorated and urgently requires modernization and new investments. In addition to improved management of current electricity generation and distribution assets, the country needs to provide an environment to attract private sector investment. USAID’s new Regional Energy Market Assistance Program II (REMAP II) is designed to support much needed legal and regulatory reforms, to stimulate private investment and to facilitate Tajikistan’s participation in a transparent and competitive electricity market in Central Asia. The additional funding requested will allow the U.S. to train

an additional 150 specialists, for a total of 285 energy specialist and governmental officials who are responsible for facilitating reforms in the energy sector. This accelerated schedule, paired with the reinvigorated long-term engagement with energy specialists, will bring about more significant and timely improvements in the efficient management of Tajikistan’s electricity systems. In addition to support for improved policy and capacity, USAID will implement complementary activities which serve meet ongoing needs of the people of Tajikistan. Activities such as using renewables (solar and micro-hydro), to improve efficiency in public buildings (hospitals and schools). Limited pilots for private residential buildings will also be implemented.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,511		3,754		16,520	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	35,870	3,000	33,000	25,000	40,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. government will significantly expand its work to help farmers increase their production and profits, lifting rural incomes. In the past, USAID has helped develop over 30 water user's associations (WUAs) that empower farmers to effectively manage on farm irrigation/drainage systems. As a result of this assistance, WUAs have increased their investment in irrigation water management, land is being more efficiently irrigated, crop yields have increased, and farmers have experienced increases in income - many have doubled their income. The increased funding for FY 2010 will allow the U.S. government to reach 40,000 households that rely on income from agricultural production while facing shortages in water, seeds and livestock care. In addition to support at the production level, USAID will work with the private sector to address basic needs in food insecure areas and have enough flexibility to support post-harvest processing wherever needed and feasible.

Humanitarian Assistance: Located in one of the world's most active seismic zones, the risk of earthquakes in Tajikistan is very high. Tajikistan suffers an average of 500 disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches. Humanitarian aid relieves suffering by providing basic necessities and mitigating suffering caused by natural disasters. Department of State assistance will provide medicines, food, and basic necessities to vulnerable populations. It also will provide for the implementation of small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to orphans, elderly, and other institutionalized populations, and pre-position disaster readiness supplies.

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Turkmenistan remains very much a closed society, President Berdimuhamedov has been able to initiate reforms in the areas of internal security, education, foreign policy, and economic policy. In addition, Turkmenistan has revised its constitution and embarked on an ambitious policy of overhauling its laws. Despite occasional missteps, the new government has demonstrated its commitment to an overall positive trajectory of reform. Change has brought with it many new opportunities and some challenges. Assistance and cooperation from the United States can help Turkmenistan navigate the travails of its transition. The United States hopes to encourage democratic reforms that will strengthen the sovereignty and stability of Turkmenistan, although it faces some acute challenges, including a surging illegal drug trade, a potential rise of radical violent Islam, monetary instability, and a legacy of Soviet repression. The United States will use assistance funds to help Turkmenistan meet international human rights standards, facilitate citizen involvement in governmental decision-making, promote private sector growth, and improve government provision of health, education, and law enforcement services. In addition, the United States will continue to support Turkmenistan's efforts to expand its oil and gas export options. The request for 2010 is a significant increase over previous years and responds to new challenges focusing increased resources on Peace and Security, Democracy, and Economic programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	5,455	7,000	-	7,000	13,025
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	75	-	75	75
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	397	607	-	607	600
International Military Education and Training	298	300	-	300	375
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	750	-	750	1,075

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
1 Peace and Security	1,633	1,475	-	1,475	3,700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	-	200	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	550	-	550	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	583	450	-	450	2,175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	175	-	175	260
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	-	100	190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,244	3,017	-	3,017	4,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	769	-	769	950
2.2 Good Governance	-	598	-	598	525
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	-	-	-	-	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	1,944	1,650	-	1,650	3,165
3 Investing in People	2,250	2,399	-	2,399	3,800
3.1 Health	1,441	1,459	-	1,459	2,750
3.2 Education	809	940	-	940	1,050
4 Economic Growth	1,073	1,991	-	1,991	4,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	426	-	426	850
4.2 Trade and Investment	110	100	-	100	525
4.3 Financial Sector	-	559	-	559	900
4.4 Infrastructure	378	190	-	190	750
4.5 Agriculture	585	589	-	589	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	127	-	127	525
of which: 6 Program Support	386	1,384	-	1,384	1,331
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	112	-	112	157
6.2 Administration and Oversight	386	1,272	-	1,272	1,174

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,650	3,700	4,700	3,800	4,450	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,025	750	4,700	3,125	4,450	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	-	-	75	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	600	-	-	600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	375	375	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,075	1,075	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Programs implemented through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders with Iran and Afghanistan with special focus on controlling the surging illicit traffic of narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and equipment. Increased funding will expand existing training programs and equipment purchases that will improve the capacity of the Turkmen Government to respond to emerging threats including the new specter of Islamic extremism. In addition, assistance will facilitate participation in joint stabilization operations that help keep Turkmenistan as a valuable ally in the war on terror and serve to support U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	583		450		2,175	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Military Officers trained in US Military Institutions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	45	65
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With an increase in funding in FY 2010 in the Area of “Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reforms,” the U.S. Government expects to significantly increase the number of Turkmen military officers trained in U.S. military institutions. Such training will enable officers better understand how techniques and methods are applied in reality as well as observe best-practices. Increased funding will also provide equipment that will improve Turkmen security forces ability to patrol their borders and control the transit of narcotics across their territory.

Governing Justly and Democratically: United States resources will focus on helping Turkmenistan comply with international standards and practices of democratic governance and respect for human rights. Programs will provide comparative legal information and help draft new legislation that supports a more open society. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State programs will strengthen civil society, train journalists, improve access to information, increase governmental accountability and transparency, enhance the rule of law, and increase respect for human rights at the local and national level. The concept of civic activism is very new in Turkmenistan, and USAID projects will continue to test the waters by providing support for activists in culturally-acceptable areas like HIV awareness, advocacy for the disabled, and support for the rights of farmers. As the space for citizen participation grows, U.S. programs will reach out to activists in other areas. The United States will also support programs to improve local governance and citizens’ knowledge of their rights under the law.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,944		1,650		3,165	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		# of people who received internet access as a result of USG funded programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,800
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A free media and access to information are critical to an informed citizenry in any democracy. Without a

variety of information sources that are able to report on all news-worthy events from multiple perspectives, citizens cannot make informed decisions with regard to their participation in political and social processes. This is particularly critical in Turkmenistan where access to information is tightly controlled by the Government. In FY2010 Media freedom and freedom of information programming will address a broad shortage of free flowing information by using access to the internet as a tool for linking citizens to the outside world. The program will also use internet communication technology (ICT) as a pillar to support local initiative and spur community development. This is a new indicator and no data is available for FY05, FY06, FY07 and FY08.

Investing in People: Turkmenistan has the lowest life expectancy in the entire Europe and Eurasia region. In a comparison of enrollment indicators covering pre-primary to tertiary schooling, Turkmenistan ranks the lowest in the region. Turkmenistan is struggling to meet international standards in its health and education sectors and build the local capacity it needs to tackle societal problems. However, in active partnership with the United States, Turkmenistan is reforming its practices to improve the quality of health services. In FY2010, USAID programs will focus on institutionalizing improvements in the delivery of quality primary health care, with an emphasis on increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities.

USAID programs will help meet the educational needs of Turkmen youth through in-country programming. The Department of State will provide an increased number of university scholarships for Turkmen students to attend institutions both in the region and in the United States.

Economic Growth: The Turkmen Government has begun to make changes to economic and agricultural policies designed to broaden participation of the private sector and increase foreign direct investment. The requested resources will allow the United States to provide an enhanced level of technical assistance for the development of a diverse market-based economy through USAID, the Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. USAID will provide expert advice to the government on macroeconomic reform, trade policy and financial sector reform. Targeted support, in coordination with the private sector, will also be provided in trade facilitation (including harmonization of customs and border control policies) financial services and business development services (including accounting). A specific focus will be the continuation of USAID and Department of State efforts to establish an efficient and transparent market for excess electricity that can be sold to Afghanistan or other countries in South and Central Asia. A portion of U.S. Trade and Development Agency and USAID assistance in this objective will explore the possibility of market diversification for Turkmenistan's immense natural resources and to reform legislation regulating the critically important energy sector. The agricultural sector will be a significant focus of USAID and Department of Agriculture programming. Funding will help expand government and private-sector services and provide training in new agricultural techniques, marketing and water usage.

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The operating environment in Uzbekistan remains difficult. Many civil society organizations and community-based groups continue to face significant obstacles in addressing social, economic, and political needs. Despite these difficulties, recent changes in the country's legal framework and an increased willingness on behalf of the Government of Uzbekistan to engage in discussions on sensitive issues such as human rights, human trafficking, and the rule of law, may allow an expanded role for the U.S. Government assistance in the future. To this end, the United States will continue work in Uzbekistan to pursue democratic reforms and respect for human rights, promote regional stability, support counter-terrorism efforts, improve agricultural productivity, enhance stewardship of natural resources, ensure more efficient use of energy, and address health concerns. The United States will continue to engage directly with the Uzbek people through health programs, support for housing associations, and agricultural capacity-building programs. In addition, the United States will invite Uzbekistan's participation in regional activities, and challenge the Government of Uzbekistan to change course by supporting individuals working for improved human rights and democratic and economic reform. This request slightly increases resources available for a broad range of cooperation with Uzbekistan. The new resources will primarily expand activities to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights, and will slightly expand security cooperation to counter transnational threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,405	7,000	-	7,000	8,250
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	590	-	590	590
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	892	815	-	815	1,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	150	-	150	600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
1 Peace and Security	787	610	-	610	1,210
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	314	200	-	200	710
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150	130	-	130	150
1.5 Transnational Crime	323	280	-	280	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,703	3,425	-	3,425	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,726	1,214	-	1,214	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	-	374	-	374	400
2.4 Civil Society	1,977	1,837	-	1,837	2,200
3 Investing in People	3,567	3,062	-	3,062	4,175
3.1 Health	3,252	2,943	-	2,943	3,875
3.2 Education	315	119	-	119	300
4 Economic Growth	1,040	1,058	-	1,058	1,255

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	50
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	-	-	-	100
4.4 Infrastructure	-	120	-	120	100
4.5 Agriculture	840	938	-	938	930
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	75
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	400	-	400	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	-	400	200
of which: 6 Program Support	564	1,827	-	1,827	1,455
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	154
6.2 Administration and Oversight	564	1,677	-	1,677	1,301

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	10,840	1,210	4,000	4,175	1,255	200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,250	610	4,000	2,185	1,255	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	-	-	590	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,400	-	-	1,400	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Security assistance to Uzbekistan is limited because the Secretary of State has been unable to determine, as required by Congress, that Uzbekistan has made progress on commitments to reform included in the 2002 strategic partnership agreement. However, the United States continues limited cooperation in activities important to the national security of the United States. Department of State funded programs will help Uzbekistan counter international terrorism, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies. Considering the evolving situation in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government will emphasize regional security in its interactions with the Government of Uzbekistan. In addition, the Department of State will support efforts focused on the detrimental effects of drug use and provide alternative activities for youth. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with non-governmental organizations to prevent trafficking-in-persons and improve care for victims, as well as to encourage the Government of Uzbekistan to facilitate and materially support the work of these organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Uzbekistan lags behind on all democracy indicators, particularly political rights, civil liberties, and independent media. Engagement by the United States has led to some progress, including the passage of legislation on the writ of habeas corpus, prevention of child labor, abolition of the death penalty, and a U.S.-supported conference on human rights, religious freedom, and elections. USAID programs will continue to develop local capacity to protect human rights and to foster the growth of civic culture and rule of law. Department of State and USAID programs will provide access to legal information and advice, including on the legal rights of non-governmental organizations and media operators. The United States will also focus on breaking the Government of Uzbekistan's blockade of

information by providing increased access to objective information through satellite television and the internet, as well as increasing linkages with organizations outside of the country. USAID and Department of State programming will further the U.S. goal of improving the rule of law by training defense lawyers in habeas corpus law, providing legal assistance to reform-minded activists and working with the government to implement promised legal reforms. USAID will also continue to promote civil society groups, support religious freedoms, improve the treatment of Uzbekistan's citizens who are incarcerated, and build the capacity of political parties to improve communication with constituents. USAID will also strengthen citizen participation in sub-national decision-making processes, increase the capacity of sub-national governments to provide public services, and promote the rights of women and people living with disabilities through grants and technical assistance. To promote national and regional stability, USAID will focus on conflict mitigation initiatives to leverage improved management of natural resources, including water, and build on progress made in the strengthening of civil society.

Investing in People: USAID programs will support GOU and other donor efforts to modernize the public health system and improve the quality of health care, with attention to client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services, including maternal, child and reproductive health services. USAID will provide technical leadership to prevent and control important infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, particularly multiple-drug-resistant tuberculosis through outreach to vulnerable groups, strengthening surveillance systems and integration of infectious disease services into routine health care, and a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention in health facilities. USAID will build the capacity of the public health system to use reliable data for decision-making, to upgrade the health workforce, and to reduce the burden of non-communicable disease and injury. The United States will also continue a modest basic education program working with children with disabilities and youth and will provide English language training.

Economic Growth: Fundamental shortcomings in legislation governing foreign direct investment, law enforcement, regulatory quality issues, and the business environment hamper Uzbekistan's overall economic progress. High unemployment, unpredictable closures of the borders to trade, and limited regional economic integration all contribute to an unstable situation in the region. Given the Uzbek Government's lack of political will, U.S. resources will bypass the Government of Uzbekistan and focus on activities that improve the capacity of Uzbek businessmen and farmers. USAID will continue to support agricultural competitiveness activities that will work with farmers to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution skills for domestic and international trade. USAID will also design programs that empower those working in the agriculture sector and build their capacity to appropriately use water and land resources. Current Uzbek Government policy is also isolating Uzbekistan from participating in a regional electricity market. The USAID regional energy market program will assist Uzbekistan in developing policies for a sustainable regional energy market with Central and South Asian Countries.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State assistance will provide basic necessities and medical assistance to vulnerable populations including orphans, the physically handicapped, the elderly, and isolated poverty-stricken populations. Efforts will be made to monitor and respond to fast-onset emergencies such as those precipitated by earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. Similarly, contingency planning will be developed to respond to slow-onset and evolving emergencies caused by climatic change resulting in droughts and food insecurity. In addition to these threats, growing energy shortages in surrounding countries (i.e. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) have the potential to result in destabilization in the region. USAID and the Department of State will be prepared to respond to potential destabilization while simultaneously working diplomatically to broker agreements to ensure the energy needs of countries within the region are met while improving cross-border relationships.

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to South and Central Asia requires a regional approach to overcome rivalries and achieve sustained stability in the region. Regional ties and cooperation are currently weak – notably between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as amongst their neighbors to the north and south. The Department of State’s Bureau for South and Central Asia Affairs seeks to foster positive political reform and increased economic options for a region long constrained by conflict in the south, and Cold War ideology in the north. U.S. regional assistance is designed to create constructive links within the region and to support the development of fully sovereign, stable, democratic nations in South and Central Asia that are both cooperative with one another and integrated into the world economy. Programs seek to bolster economic viability and cross-border ties between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the region as a whole. Programming supports long-term U.S. foreign policy objectives in the region by removing barriers to regional trade and transportation, and enabling the use of the region’s resources in effective and transparent ways that support a higher standard of living. Specifically, U.S. assistance will promote a sustainable north-south electricity trade, expand commercially viable independent regional media, and support intra-regional educational and professional exchanges. All programs build on the strengths and needs of countries in the region, and have the critical component of developing sustainable relationships between countries, individuals, and institutions. In addition, South and Central Asia programs will use funding for climate change programs to assist countries in the region to implement systemic changes needed to reduce emissions, improve forest and land management, and adjust to the negative effects of climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual Base	FY 2009 Estimate Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	12,000
Development Assistance	2,700	2,700	-	2,700	5,000
Economic Support Fund	720	4,650	-	4,650	9,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,170	400	-	400	4,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual Base	FY 2009 Estimate Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
1 Peace and Security	1,796	900	-	900	5,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	570	400	-	400	3,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	-	-	-	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	626	500	-	500	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	200	690	-	690	2,450
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	450
2.4 Civil Society	200	690	-	690	2,000
3 Investing in People	360	2,001	-	2,001	3,200
3.1 Health	-	1,200	-	1,200	1,650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual Base	Estimate Base	Spring Supp	Total	Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
3.2 Education	360	801	-	801	1,550
4 Economic Growth	5,210	8,359	-	8,359	20,950
4.2 Trade and Investment	606	1,524	-	1,524	6,400
4.4 Infrastructure	4,424	6,135	-	6,135	10,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	180	700	-	700	750
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	3,000
of which: 6 Program Support	13	753	-	753	1,326
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13	753	-	753	1,026

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	32,000	5,400	2,450	3,200	20,950	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,000	1,100	2,450	1,250	7,200	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	9,500	-	-	750	8,750	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Under the Administration's new Shared Security Partnership Initiative, U.S. programs in regional security will be expanded. Focus areas will include improved information sharing, capacity building with additional training and equipment, and joint assessments. In South and Central Asia, programs that address coordinated counter-terrorism and law enforcement efforts are of particular concern given the number of cross-border attacks and the spread of extremist groups in the region. Funds will be used to provide joint response and interdiction training across the Afghanistan/Tajikistan border and the Afghanistan/Turkmenistan border. Funds will also be used for a South Asia/Central Asia regional workshop focused on developing strategic trade control and related prosecutorial capacity. U.S. programs will train law enforcement officials from Central Asia at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide training, equipment and other support to the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC) based in Kazakhstan. The CARICC program, which includes participation by Afghan officials, gained momentum in late 2008 when Russia signed, and the Kyrgyz Republic ratified, the implementing agreement. By 2010, it is anticipated that these countries will undertake joint anti-drug operations and a greatly increased level of information exchange; U.S. assistance will play an important role in facilitating cooperation.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	570		400		3,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of counterterrorism stakeholders engaged in cooperative efforts.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	3	4	12
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

South and Central Asia has experienced an increased number of terrorist attacks – including cross-border attacks and other high-profile incidents – as terrorists expand their operations and networks across the region and beyond. Although clearly committed to combating violent extremism, the success of many South and Central Asian governments' counter-terrorism efforts remain hampered by overburdened law enforcement and legal systems. In response, the United States is working to increase counter-terrorism cooperation with key stakeholders – including appropriate law enforcement, nongovernmental, and multilateral partners – throughout the region. Cooperative efforts will emphasize improved cross-border information sharing, capacity building, and increased joint training efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. programs will work to improve the media environment and foster new regionally relevant independent commercial television in Central Asia. The Central Asian Republics consistently rank at the bottom of multiple indices that measure freedom of the press. U.S. assistance achieved incremental progress in the media sector in 2007 and 2008. Key results included a new independently produced local television choice for Central Asians and increased access to the internet throughout the region. The United States will continue to support efforts in the media sector. Specifically, USAID will promote satellite broadcasting of locally produced independent programs that address issues of interest to South and Central Asians. In addition, U.S. regional assistance will support increased access to the internet, expanded free expression via the web, and responsive, participatory sub-national governance and community planning.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	200		690		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Non-State Media Outlets Receiving Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	10	20	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The overarching goal of assistance in the media area is to establish an environment throughout Central Asia that encourages free expression and provides citizens with multiple viewpoints on important issues. More focused objectives include convincing governments in the region to resist their instinct to strictly control mass media and an overall expansion of the number of independent television and radio stations that are licensed to broadcast in the region. It is expected that increased funding will significantly increase the number of independent TV stations assisted and will also increase the amount of independent content.

Investing in People: Education, particularly for women and girls and disaffected youth ripe for militant recruitment, is one of the United States' strongest foreign policy tools in South and Central Asia. The United States has been developing cross-border education links between people and institutions; FY 2010 funds will expand on existing linkages and take advantage of the new educational openness seen since FY 2007 and 2008. Programs will support: 1) strengthening of universities through intra-regional exchanges, scholarships for students from throughout Central and South Asia, faculty training, curricular development, and assistance with U.S. accreditation for the American University of Central Asia; 2) professional development programs, particularly for business sector professionals and journalists - U.S. funds will also continue to support English language training for educators from the region at the Central Institute of English in Hyderabad, India; and, 3) vocational education – the needs of non-educated, disaffected youth in South and Central Asia, who are vulnerable to recruitment by extremists groups, will continue to be addressed through programs that foster livelihood and leadership skills. Currently, a pilot vocational education program is underway in Bangladesh. With FY 2010 funds, this program will be expanded to additional countries with large unemployed youth populations. In addition, a limited amount of funding will support regional networks and exchange of information between public and private entities to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other public health threats. Such regional ties will eventually help open the less developed, more extremist, and still authoritarian parts of the region to moderate ideas and practices.

Economic Growth: U.S. regional economic growth programs in FY 2010 will focus on enabling an environment for trade and investment. Funds will support efforts to strengthen electricity trade between South and Central Asia, and contribute to regional transportation, communication, and aviation infrastructure upgrades. Coordinating with interested parties to diversify avenues for the transport of oil and gas, particularly across the Caspian, will remain a critical element of U.S. strategy. These programs will involve coordination with international financial institutions, other bilateral donors, U.S. bilateral aid programs and private sector investors.

The U.S. will continue to support trade and investment, along with multilateral institutions, by remaining engaged in trade policy reform, trade facilitation, and investment climate analysis across the Central-South Asia divide. Customs regulations and facilities now under construction will be finished at the Tajik-Afghan bridge and at other locations that will allow for an increased trade volume. Adjacent areas of Afghanistan and Tajikistan have already seen a significant increase in trade volume. However, increased trade across the bridge has also brought to light existing barriers, including the absence of intermodal facilities and conflicting trucking standards and procedures. Other donors are also contributing to the creation of better regional transport infrastructure and trade facilitation. In addition, the U.S. Central Asia Regional Trade and Investment Framework Agreement is focusing on ways to improve the trading environment. The region will need a range of programs to develop cross-border cooperation. Continued support from the United States and international donors will have a major stabilizing impact and help the region participate in the global economy.

In the energy sector, progress towards the first transmission of Central Asian electricity to South Asia accelerated in August 2008 when the Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed on an institutional framework for cooperation, including a jointly funded secretariat in Kabul. In 2009, the signatories expect to begin negotiations on the commercial agreements for operations and energy

purchase. U.S. assistance has provided technical advisors to Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan. FY 2010 funding will help mitigate potential financial risks. Simultaneously, U.S. efforts to harmonize regulatory policy in the region will continue.

Complementary regional programs focused within Central and South Asia respectively will work to provide a basis for regional cooperation and diversification of electrical production (including clean energy technologies), with market-based pricing and improved consumer access. With FY 2010 funds, USAID's South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy will make further progress on key regional integration initiatives, including: the proposed submarine transmission link between Sri Lanka and India; assessment of potential resources in renewable energy; the establishment of regional centers of excellence in energy efficiency; and, institutional and human capacity building of the Afghan Power Sector. In Central Asia, USAID and the Department of State will sponsor regional electricity modeling exercises and advise electricity authority officials. These projects will facilitate electrical power sharing within Central Asia and enable export of electricity to South Asia.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Central Asia has a unique role to play in global efforts to promote clean energy and to positively impact global climate change. The region has a globally significant capacity to produce hydroelectricity and possesses vast hydrocarbon reserves. In addition Central Asia is the host region for one of the world's most catastrophic environmental disasters, the Aral Sea. The depletion of the Aral Sea has had a clear climactic and economic impact on the countries of the region and without effective intervention continues to pose a significant threat. Prior U.S. assistance to the region has focused on both systemic reform and institution building, as well as projects promoting more efficient technologies and private investment. For FY 2010, the Central Asia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas, and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		550		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trucks crossing the Tajik-Afghan Bridge at Nizhny Pyanj per day with diversified cargo.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	200	200	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, additional funds will be used to help generate an increase in traffic across the Tajik-Afghan Bridge at Nizhny Pyanj from 200 trucks per day to 400. Additionally, there will be a diversification of the goods transported beyond the current concentration on building materials. Currently, the U.S. has organized a regional policy dialogue with Central and South Asian countries on policy reforms necessary to promote and facilitate cross-border trade, and to improve their investment climates. Regional stability is linked to increasing prosperity and improving economic conditions and activity. Until FY 2009, U.S. efforts in this area have been focused on facilitating this dialogue, and providing assistance for individual countries to improve their performance; other donors have similarly focused on a country-by-country approach to trade and investment facilitation programs. This approach has demonstrated limits when issues need to be dealt with on both sides of a border or in a regional context. There are also numerous instances in which small infrastructure investments (e.g. equipment for intermodal facilities or cold storage) would remove major barriers to trade in the region. The regional cooperation process, focused on Afghanistan, also concentrates on improving border cooperation as the countries of the region try to agree on improved transit regimes. The U.S. hopes these contributions will be leveraged with other donors. While the U.S. assistance program focuses on the corridor from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan across Afghanistan and connecting with Pakistan, investments in appropriate developments in the broader region will also be made. Regional funds will allow the U.S. to assist the countries in a regional approach, for instance bringing them together with experts to harmonize trucking regulations and implement the results. Making minor improvements to facilities to allow smoother clearance of goods or easing transshipment from one transporter to another can have a major impact.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID South Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,700		2,700		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of energy enterprises operations management improved to advance energy security as a result of U.S. foreign assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	8	10	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Affordable, sufficient, and sustainable sources of energy are essential to the continued economic growth of South Asia. U.S. assistance increases energy security by supporting energy market design and implementation of power exchanges. The exchanges will facilitate cross-border energy trade and investment in clean energy resources. U.S. assistance helps build and sustain well-governed states that respond to the increased energy needs of their people and thereby reduce widespread poverty. With increased FY 2010 funding, this regional program will: advance regional economic growth and increase energy security by promoting regional energy markets; facilitate the adoption of clean energy applications; implement cross-border energy trade through power exchanges; and invest in clean energy resources. Increased FY 2010 funding will also help focus on institutional and human capacity building efforts to enhance efficient operations in the energy sector.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,364		735		2,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged with U.S. foreign assistance support for cross-border energy trade projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Energy security in South and Central Asia is critically linked to the development of national and regional energy markets, cross-border energy trade and clean energy applications. In previous years, USAID programs have significantly facilitated potential cross border energy trade between Central Asian and South Asian nations, and between Sri Lanka and India. The development of regional energy markets received a significant boost with the establishment of electricity trading companies and power exchanges in India and Kazakhstan. The U.S. will focus on advancing energy security in South and Central Asia to put the countries of the region in a position to return to positive economic growth rates. To this end, it is critical to increase

focus on national and regional energy market development, accelerate cross border energy trade in electricity and gas, and advance clean energy solutions that include clean coal development, renewable energy applications and energy efficiency.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' engagement in the Western Hemisphere aims to advance a vision that allows citizens the freedom to shape their political destiny, promotes economic opportunity from the "bottom up," ensures energy security, and guarantees personal safety under the rule of law. Through bilateral diplomatic outreach and foreign assistance programs, engagement with regional and sub-regional groups on shared objectives, and multilaterally through the Organization of American States and the other institutions of the Inter-American system, the United States cooperates with partners to overcome the challenges of poverty, economic disparity, political marginalization, and social exclusion.

The President's Western Hemisphere strategy rests upon four interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of consolidating democracy, promoting prosperity, investing in people, and protecting the democratic state. More than just bilateral or regional assistance, U.S. programs are premised on a partnership with the hemisphere, as well as a recognition that the multifaceted challenges associated with transnational criminal organizations, persistent poverty, and political instability represent a shared responsibility, and a solution requires a coordinated response. The United States leverages other donor contributions and addresses common concerns through multilateral cooperation with the European Union, EU member states, Canada, and others. The United States has also built new forms of cooperation that go beyond traditional security, health, and development assistance to address global climate change and environmental sustainability, financial crises, food security, and energy security challenges.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
Development Assistance	247,305	357,622	-	357,622	533,350
Economic Support Fund	554,213	396,350	-	396,350	447,717
Foreign Military Financing	185,139	119,300	-	119,300	120,501
Global Health and Child Survival - State	144,974	145,748	-	145,748	143,948
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	134,201	127,788	-	127,788	127,571
International Military Education and Training	11,609	12,574	-	12,574	17,408
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	655,391	751,165	66,000	817,165	888,958
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,345	12,845	-	12,845	26,545
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	138,366	68,500	-	68,500	60,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
1 Peace and Security	964,840	1,006,069	66,000	1,072,069	1,202,092
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,095	9,475	-	9,475	18,570
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,050	2,120	-	2,120	2,925
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	246,109	243,618	-	243,618	204,672

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
Sector Reform					
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	652,399	698,865	66,000	764,865	921,920
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,625	26,991	-	26,991	28,005
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,562	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	304,600	289,531	-	289,531	320,885
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	173,958	160,226	-	160,226	144,822
2.2 Good Governance	58,436	71,434	-	71,434	92,994
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	22,236	14,891	-	14,891	32,620
2.4 Civil Society	49,970	42,980	-	42,980	50,449
3 Investing in People	434,981	427,599	-	427,599	431,529
3.1 Health	327,225	322,281	-	322,281	311,466
3.2 Education	59,798	60,782	-	60,782	78,027
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	47,958	44,536	-	44,536	42,036
4 Economic Growth	239,551	265,719	-	265,719	409,918
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,700	21,960	-	21,960	2,455
4.2 Trade and Investment	53,914	46,903	-	46,903	59,563
4.3 Financial Sector	1,743	1,582	-	1,582	5,700
4.4 Infrastructure	22,200	7,000	-	7,000	8,248
4.5 Agriculture	47,183	55,352	-	55,352	126,050
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	22,541	43,828	-	43,828	55,091
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,238	4,309	-	4,309	8,441
4.8 Environment	78,032	84,785	-	84,785	144,370
5 Humanitarian Assistance	119,571	2,974	-	2,974	2,074
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	75,035	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	44,536	2,974	-	2,974	2,074
6 Program Support	24,000	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	10,614	102,796	-	102,796	124,692
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,614	4,645	-	4,645	16,388
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	98,151	-	98,151	108,304

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,366,498	1,202,092	320,885	431,529	409,918	2,074
Development Assistance	533,350	66,021	119,654	62,172	284,803	700
Economic Support Fund	447,717	162,787	121,103	54,856	107,921	1,050
Foreign Military Financing	120,501	120,501	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	143,948	-	-	143,948	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	127,571	-	-	127,571	-	-
International Military Education and Training	17,408	17,408	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	888,958	808,830	80,128	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	26,545	26,545	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,366,498	1,202,092	320,885	431,529	409,918	2,074
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	60,500	-	-	42,982	17,194	324

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account: \$322.328 million in FY 2008 and \$315 million in FY 2009.

Peace and Security: The central challenge to the safety of citizens in the region comes from non-traditional, transnational threats presented by organized crime, drug trafficking, gangs, and terrorism. Organized crime presents a continued threat to the institutions of government at all levels in the region. Working through the Summit of the Americas and the Organization of American States, the United States has helped focus the region's security agenda and strengthen institutions.

The Merida Initiative represents joint efforts, based on the principle of co-responsibility, to reduce the human and economic losses caused by transnational drug trafficking and cross-border organized crime. The governments and citizens of Mexico and Central America recognize the threat to their stability and prosperity and are partnering with the United States under Merida to confront these criminal elements. Caribbean security is also a key element in our national security strategy. As the Merida Initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean remains increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. A Caribbean-specific initiative deriving from the April 2009 Summit of the Americas will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries. Another top priority of the United States is supporting Colombian efforts to reinstate the rule of law throughout its national territory; implement comprehensive alternative development and job creation programs; improve security for judges, prosecutors and witnesses; and support demobilization, investigation, prosecution, and reintegration of former members of illegal armed groups.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. democracy programs focus on broadening citizen participation, supporting free elections and justice sector reform, developing anti-corruption initiatives and governmental transparency, supporting human rights, and fostering social justice through stronger rule of law. A top U.S. priority is to support Haiti bilaterally and through multinational cooperation, with the goal of creating an environment in which Haiti's democracy is irreversible. In addition, U.S. assistance helps municipal governments and communities improve fiscal accountability, lead infrastructure development efforts, and ensure safe, healthy and viable communities.

Investing in People: The United States is committed to unlocking the vast potential of the peoples of the hemisphere – especially women and marginalized communities such as the indigenous and Afro-Latinos – by helping countries provide improved education, training, and health care for their citizens. Assistance programs in the health area are designed to improve quality and access through improved health systems and to prevent the spread of infectious disease (including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and Malaria). In the education area, programs expand access to quality education, and provide education and training opportunities to strengthen employability for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations. Through the commitments to the Inter-American Development Bank and other development organizations, U.S. contributions are leveraged by other donors to increase their impact in the hemisphere.

Economic Growth: The United States supports a comprehensive development agenda that recognizes the critical role trade plays in creating the economic growth and individual opportunity on which social mobility hinges. U.S. free trade agreements increase market access for all signatory countries, attract foreign direct investment, boost exports, and create jobs. The United States supports countries with trade agreements with the United States and will provide funding to support environmental and labor capacity building to ensure

implementation of our trading partners' obligations in these areas. The Pathways for Prosperity initiative provides a framework for cooperation to ensure that the benefits of trade are broadly shared and advance key social priorities. The U.S. also provides support for the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation to focus on improvements to critical infrastructure in compact countries. These economic support efforts have an immense impact on bilateral relationships, and together with science and technology, and environment programs, the U.S. has bolstered a new hemispheric economic synergy.

Humanitarian Assistance: The region's security is closely linked with how all nations prepare for and respond to natural disasters and potential pandemics – including hurricanes, earthquakes, avian influenza, and other infectious diseases. The United States is supporting the establishment of concrete capabilities to respond quickly and comprehensively through increased communication between disaster and emergency management agencies, and better coordination among environmental and medical authorities.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. objectives in Argentina include promotion of regional stability and democracy, support for U.S. economic interests, and disruption of drug and human trafficking and other criminal networks. The Government of Argentina (GOA) has supported U.S. security goals through participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocating for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and through close cooperation in counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
International Military Education and Training	904	900	-	900	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	305	-	305	310
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	871	450	-	450	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
1 Peace and Security	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	421	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	-	450	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	904	900	-	900	900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	101	94	-	94	310
1.5 Transnational Crime	97	211	-	211	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	30

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,510	1,510	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	310	310	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will provide assistance for military education and training to strengthen professionalism in the military and enhance Argentine interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, especially with regard to peacekeeping. Third among Latin American nations in the number of peacekeeping participants, Argentina trains units of other Latin American militaries at its peacekeeping training academy and sends instructors to assist Central American militaries in developing peacekeeping capabilities.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Argentina's capacity to combat proliferation by training and equipping Argentine Customs in inspection-level enforcement and investigations, and in dual-use export licensing to tighten control over technology transfers. U.S. Coast Guard training of Argentina's Coast Guard (Prefectura) will improve maritime enforcement capabilities and increase security at major container cargo ports. This training will build on previous investments to upgrade the port of Buenos Aires to a functioning Container Security Initiative port, which targets and pre-screens high-risk maritime cargo containers destined for the United States.

The United States also will increase the GOA's law enforcement and judicial capacity to combat transnational organized crime, particularly narcotics, human trafficking, and violations of intellectual property rights. U.S. programs will support the newly-formed operation of the Eastern Border Task Force, near the Tri-Border Area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Assistance also will build institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes effectively. U.S. programs will provide intellectual property rights enforcement training to GOA customs officials, patent and trademark examiners, police investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Bahamas focuses on Peace and Security and supports the following key goals: bolstering counter-narcotics law enforcement, combating financial crime, and strengthening interdiction capacity, which will help protect U.S. borders from illicit drugs, illegal migrants, and other transnational threats. U.S. assistance will build upon excellent cooperation with the Bahamas on security matters, law enforcement and preserving stability, thereby promoting democracy, free trade, and economic prosperity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	200
International Military Education and Training	186	125	-	125	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	401	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
1 Peace and Security	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	401	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	186	275	-	275	420
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	496	500	-	500	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	350	-	350	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	350	-	350	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,420	2,420	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Bahamas' location between South America, Haiti, Cuba, and the United States places it squarely in the transit zone for illegal drugs and migrants seeking to enter the United States. Strengthening Bahamian interdiction and intelligence gathering capabilities is vital to U.S. interests. Post will

continue to support and improve maritime and border security capabilities through military and maritime training for the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), a multi-national and interagency (State, DEA, U.S. Coast Guard) interdiction effort, remains critical for protecting the southeast border of the United States from international drug trafficking and illegal migration into and through the Bahamas. Assistance will expand Bahamian and OPBAT capabilities on the island of Great Inagua, located 60 miles from the coast of Haiti along traditional smuggling routes, giving the United States in depth protection from criminal and transnational threats emanating from the Caribbean. Programs will provide technical support and training for the Bahamian and Turks and Caicos police to enhance investigative capabilities and strengthen prosecution. Assistance also will help develop local anti-terror capacity through training and the provision of equipment. The Freeport Container Port, one of the largest container ports in the world, participates in both the U.S. Department of Energy's Megaports Program and the Department of Homeland Security's Container Security Initiative. Continued U.S. funding of these initiatives will protect U.S. borders and the four million Americans who travel to The Bahamas every year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilograms of cocaine seized by Operation Bahamas, Turks & Caicos (OPBAT) and Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) resources.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
840	1,331	1,789	1,000	1,297	1,100	1,200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for counternarcotics assistance will support the Royal Bahamian Police Force's (RBPF) participation in the long-running and successful trilateral counter-narcotics program Operation Bahamas, Turks & Caicos (OPBAT). Our Bahamian partners need U.S. assistance to prepare for the anticipated increase in Caribbean narcotics trafficking expected as counter-narcotics efforts in Mexico and Central America succeed. FY 2010 funds will allow the U.S. to address several long-standing requirements. U.S.-funded NORTEC "go-fast" boats are nearing the end of their useful life. Five Boston Whalers will be procured and stationed in Freeport, Andros, Nassau, Georgetown and Great Inagua to expand the RBPF's interdiction capabilities. Funds will support maintenance training for boat mechanics and night vision equipment to improve night operations. Funds will also expand the RBPF's wire intercept capabilities. The expansion of this key investigative tool is critical to fully utilizing the significant U.S. investment in OPBAT. DEA and OPBAT counter-narcotics activities are intelligence driven. The quality of the intelligence depends on the effectiveness and adaptiveness of our technology. This expansion will allow the RBPF to adapt to GSM technologies and the ever changing tactics and capabilities of narcotics traffickers. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on this indicator to begin in FY 2011.

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will focus on sustaining the U.S.-Belize partnership that discourages criminal activities and works to promote health. To accomplish these goals, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will remain crucial to supporting our mission goals of preserving peace and security in Belize and to prevent the country from becoming a transit point for terrorists and illegal drugs to enter the United States. The United States will also conduct programs to improve child survival and health, and fight HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	236	420	-	420	420
Foreign Military Financing	-	200	-	200	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
International Military Education and Training	216	200	-	200	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	236	420	-	420	420
1 Peace and Security	216	400	-	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	216	400	-	400	400
3 Investing in People	20	20	-	20	20
3.1 Health	20	20	-	20	20
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	1

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	420	400	-	20	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will fund training programs for members of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and the recently-established Belize National Coast Guard that are essential to enhancing Belize's security of its national territory. Training will also further develop Coast Guard operation and interdiction capabilities, improve maritime safety and search-and-rescue missions, help to protect the rich marine environment, and discourage criminal activities. Assistance will also be used to modernize the BDF

in order to protect its territory and resources, participate in peacekeeping operations, and respond to natural disasters through focus on improving logistical support, weapons, ammunition, spare parts, maintenance, and training needs. Assistance will also provide spare parts and communications equipment to the Coast Guard. Providing equipment and training to Belize's BDF and Coast Guard are critical to the stability and security of the country.

Investing in People: With the highest reported prevalence rate in Central America, Belize is an important focal point for HIV/AIDS activities in the region. Efforts to contain the epidemic focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. The U.S. long term goal is to contain the epidemic and promote behaviors which decrease transmission of the disease.

Bolivia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bolivia is South America's poorest country, facing serious economic, social, and political challenges. Bolivia also remains the third largest producer of coca and cocaine. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance seeks to collaborate with Bolivian government counterparts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to combat narcotics trafficking, reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve health services, strengthen democratic institutions, and protect the environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
Development Assistance	26,618	42,880	-	42,880	55,348
Economic Support Fund	16,862	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,936	16,836	-	16,836	19,000
International Military Education and Training	179	200	-	200	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,154	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	8,985	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
1 Peace and Security	48,895	41,200	-	41,200	44,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	200	-	200	400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	47,785	41,000	-	41,000	44,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	931	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,119	15,050	-	15,050	20,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,676	2,853	-	2,853	4,027
2.2 Good Governance	6,398	7,348	-	7,348	10,294
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,160	1,668	-	1,668	2,301
2.4 Civil Society	1,885	3,181	-	3,181	3,478
3 Investing in People	21,733	16,836	-	16,836	19,903
3.1 Health	21,733	16,836	-	16,836	19,000
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	903
4 Economic Growth	15,987	12,830	-	12,830	15,895
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,485	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	943	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	1,048
4.5 Agriculture	7,559	5,120	-	5,120	6,166
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,810	-	2,810	3,181
4.8 Environment	5,000	4,900	-	4,900	5,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	8,248	-	8,248	11,946
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	550	-	550	150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,698	-	7,698	11,796

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100,748	44,850	20,100	19,903	15,895	-
Development Assistance	55,348	18,450	20,100	903	15,895	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,000	-	-	19,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will support the fight against illegal drug trafficking by providing logistical support and training for eradication of illicit coca, improving interdiction of drugs and precursor chemicals, and reducing demand. Alternative development funding will help farmers expand their productive capacity and increase access to domestic and international markets. Funding will also continue to support growers' communities primarily in the Yungas region with social and economic infrastructure investments such as electrification, water and sanitation, road improvements and maintenance, and bridge construction. U.S. foreign assistance will also strengthen law enforcement capacity.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	47,785		41,000		44,450	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Export value on Free On Board prices of alternative products that come from Cochabamba Tropics and Yungas of La Paz] (\$ in millions)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	32	35.9	36	35	37	38.8

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

The U.S. Government implements four complementary programs to support counter-narcotics objectives: eradication, alternative development, interdiction, and demand reduction. Despite weak bilateral cooperation, the Integrated Alternative Development program produced significant results, including the value of U.S.-promoted exports. Growth in the exports of these crops gives small farmers a viable and sustained source of income and helps to diversify the economy. In the Tropics of Cochabamba, the export value of bananas increased by 21 percent; in the Yungas of La Paz, the value of cacao and coffee exports increased by 25 percent and 21 percent respectively. The global economic recession negatively affected

world demand for hearts of palm, causing the value of exports to decline by 11 percent. The increase in FY 2010 funds will allow the Integrated Alternative Development program to reach more farmers and producer associations to improve the quality of their products and obtain higher prices in local and international markets. The additional funds will also be used for continued support to eradication, interdiction and demand reduction activities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will work with Bolivian Government counterparts, civil society, and NGOs to strengthen democratic institutions by supporting efforts for more inclusive, pluralistic, and representative democracy, and by building the capacity of institutions to deliver public works and services efficiently. U.S. assistance will promote human rights and the rule of law by supporting peaceful conflict resolution, articulation of citizen demands, and free and fair elections. U.S. assistance will also help develop a more efficient, transparent and accessible justice system and increase opportunities for youth and indigenous groups.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,676		2,853		4,027	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Visiting USG supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	32,000	16,000	28,248	28,613	31,474	34,621
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Significant progress under current Administration of Justice Programs has provided access to justice to more than 76,000 Bolivians to date. Funding supports access to justice services through 11 Integrated Justice Centers (IJC). These IJCs are multi-institutional entities, which include lawyers, judges, counselors, prosecutors and mediators that provide justice services, including mediation and conciliation services, to citizens in peri-urban areas. The additional FY 2010 funds will be used to increase the number of new users in marginalized areas benefiting from access to IJCs to 40,000 by 2011. In addition, the United States will coordinate with the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark to expand the number of functioning IJCs from 11 to 26, throughout the country, by providing the technical assistance required to jump-start the services at the new centers. This would provide greater accessibility to the justice system for the Bolivian population, including the poor, indigenous, and women.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,398		7,348		10,294	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Citizens Receiving Improved Municipal Services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	19,710	21,390
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Local Government and Decentralization is a priority program for Bolivia. The additional FY 2010 funds will be used to expand efforts to improve municipal performance by strengthening municipal management capacity, enhancing citizen participation at the local level, and providing quality municipal services to Bolivian citizens. This new activity focuses on poor and marginalized areas and when fully operational in FY 2011, will help municipal governments to provide even greater numbers of citizens with quality services. The new municipal strengthening activity will work largely with communities with chronically poor segments of the population, implementing activities jointly with municipal governments in approximately 100 out of the 327 municipalities directly affecting approximately 1.4 million people.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving the skills of health care providers, increasing access to contraceptives through social marketing, and helping local governments respond to their citizens' needs, especially in rural areas. Funds will help to reduce child morbidity and mortality in rural areas by expanding community-based, preventative health services and by strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks. In addition, funds will be used to improve tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will also support exchange programs and educational scholarships for historically disadvantaged youth and indigenous groups, as well as NGOs and local governments to promote the development of indigenous communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,326		1,226		2,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate in target areas.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	95	82.1	90.5	83	90.5	90.5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Preventing and controlling TB has been an important activity in target areas where funds support the implementation of Direct-Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS), a proven strategy in fighting TB.

Specific activities include: training health personnel; support for a functional logistics system to procure, deliver, and manage a dependable supply of high quality TB drugs; training for community level case detection and education activities; and improving data collection and analysis to strengthen the TB monitoring and surveillance system. With USAID support over the next five years, Bolivia will have a Community DOTS program with sufficient numbers of health workers to reach TB patients in rural and isolated regions; establish a high quality, well-equipped TB laboratory network; have improved TB drug logistics system; and increase the level of community awareness of TB. The additional resources in FY 2010 will be used to help maintain the success rate of TB treatment in target areas reached in FY 2009.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support broad-based economic growth in Bolivia to demonstrate the importance of a market-based economy to reduce poverty and food insecurity. Funding will help poor Bolivians increase household incomes by improving agricultural production and enterprise development. U.S. assistance will also help small farmers, especially in rural areas, improve technology, develop basic productive infrastructure, strengthen management practices, and access higher-value domestic, regional, and international markets.

U.S. programs also will protect Bolivia's vast biodiversity by reducing impacts from global climate change, and by promoting sustainable use of the country's natural resources, goods, and services. Activities will benefit indigenous and rural communities in the Bolivian Amazon region, which contains one of the largest expanses of the world's remaining tropical forests. The sustainable management of these tropical forests has generated jobs for the indigenous inhabitants and growth for the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,559		5,120		6,166	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Intervention				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	27,623	34,399	33,196	49,959	48,124	22,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With additional funds in FY2010, U.S. efforts will support agricultural sector development and reduce food insecurity. Building on successes of the current Title II Food Security and Market Access and Poverty (MAPA) programs, which end April 2009 and September 2010, respectively, the programs will provide assistance to 22,500 households, working largely with small farmers and households in the most food insecure, chronically poor segments of the population to support environmentally sound economic growth and improved well-being. This will be done through activities including value-chain integration and market linkages, interventions at the field/production level, and improved natural resource management. The decrease in the 2010 target is due to the fact that the MAPA program will be ending in September 2010. The new agriculture program, set to begin in October 2010, will be in a start up year and will therefore have less reach initially. This program will compliment the new food security program, scheduled to start in October 2009, by creating stronger agriculture value chains and developing agricultural technologies that can be transferred to small farmers in food insecure areas.

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil will expand partnerships to achieve the following key goals: foster a professional military and strengthen peacekeeping capabilities; strengthen the capacity of local organizations to address critical threats to the Amazon's tropical forest and biological diversity; promote clean and renewable energy and energy efficiency to mitigate climate change; and support governmental and nongovernmental entities to detect, control, and reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, particularly among high-risk populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,349	21,450	-	21,450	11,750
Development Assistance	9,983	15,000	-	15,000	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,300	-	1,300	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	3,500	-	3,500	3,700
International Military Education and Training	174	250	-	250	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	-	400	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,349	21,450	-	21,450	11,750
1 Peace and Security	1,166	1,650	-	1,650	2,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	400	-	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	174	250	-	250	650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	4,200	4,800	-	4,800	4,700
3.1 Health	4,200	4,800	-	4,800	4,700
4 Economic Growth	9,983	15,000	-	15,000	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,700	-	1,700	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	483	300	-	300	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	10,000	-	10,000	4,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,152	-	3,152	3,567
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	438	-	438	1,122
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,714	-	2,714	2,445

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,750	2,050	-	4,700	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,700	-	-	3,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will help support a professional military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It also will enhance the Brazilian military's ability to assume a larger role in peacekeeping operations and in combating terrorism. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the Government of Brazil's interdiction and counter-narcotics programs and provide law enforcement training. This is the first year that previously-requested ACP funds will be requested under the INCLE account.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will help local health organizations adopt the World Health Organization recommended tuberculosis (TB) treatment in 32 Brazilian municipalities with high rates of the disease. Funds will also support Brazilian health institutes to implement standardized treatments for TB and evaluate their impact. In addition, U.S. assistance will help accelerate the use of rapid tests for drug resistant TB and evaluate patients with drug resistant TB.

U.S. programs will continue supporting activities to expand palliative care options for people living with HIV/AIDS in three priority Brazilian metropolitan areas. Activities will include increasing personal income, job-creation, life skills, and preventive health care. The United States will work with local partners to pilot innovative strategies to increase access to HIV/AIDS testing and counseling for vulnerable populations in two major metropolitan regions.

Economic Growth: Brazil ranks fourth in global greenhouse gas emissions and is certain to become an important partner in future negotiations to mitigate climate change. The United States will support Brazil's ability to manage public forest lands in the Amazon through technical exchanges between U.S. federal and state agencies and the new Brazilian Forest Service. Activities will help strengthen the capacity of local organizations to offer solutions to socio-environmental problems associated with deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon region. This work will improve conservation in and around indigenous lands, parks, and inhabited reserves. In addition, U.S. assistance will support clean and renewable energy to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will provide Chile the tools it needs to help improve regional and global security. Through security assistance programs, joint exercises, and senior-level bilateral exchanges, Chile will be better positioned to participate in global peacekeeping operations and conduct joint operations U.S. and other international forces.

U.S. support will help strengthen Chile's counter-terrorism unit and overall anti-terrorist capabilities by fully developing an Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program to guard against weapons proliferation. U.S. counter-narcotics efforts will augment Chile's coordination of border strengthening projects, including limiting the flow of narcotics from Peru and Bolivia, whose coca production has risen sharply in previous years. Counter-narcotic law enforcement efforts will target traffickers whose product flows to the United States and the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,279
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	750
International Military Education and Training	550	525	-	525	979
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	99	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	737	300	-	300	450

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,279
1 Peace and Security	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,229
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	287	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	300	-	300	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	550	925	-	925	1,729
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	99	-	-	-	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	5
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	5

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,279	2,229	50	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,279	2,229	50	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	979	979	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	50	50	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. assistance will support defense and military restructuring, reform, and operations to strengthen Chile's modernization efforts, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and further civilian control over the military. U.S. programs will directly build Chile's capacity to sustain its contributions to ongoing peacekeeping operations and prepare for contributions to future peacekeeping and coalition operations.

The U. S. Government will help train and equip Chilean law enforcement agencies to strengthen their ability to combat narco trafficking, transnational crime, trafficking in wildlife (fauna and flora) and international terrorism. Funds will be used to provide equipment and training to law enforcement combating the drug flow from Bolivia. Funds also will be used to train Chilean judges and prosecutors to better adjudicate cases relating to financial and other transnational crimes. Investments that bolster Chilean port security and customs operations will strengthen Chile's capacity to interdict contraband and combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In partnership with the Government of Colombia (GOC), U.S. programs will focus on three primary objectives: stopping narcotics trafficking and terrorism, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting economic and social development. U.S. assistance will help the GOC achieve irreversible gains by consolidating security, reducing illicit crop production, and increasing state presence in strategic zones where violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge. The United States will continue to support the GOC's fight against illegal armed groups and strengthen its institutional capacity to provide security, economic, and social development. Programs will create jobs and economic opportunities, increase state presence throughout the country, provide humanitarian assistance to those most affected by internal violence, protect human rights, improve the rule of law, and support the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
Economic Support Fund	194,412	196,500	-	196,500	200,660
Foreign Military Financing	52,570	53,000	-	53,000	66,390
International Military Education and Training	1,421	1,400	-	1,400	1,695
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	289,005	287,500	-	287,500	237,760
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,288	3,150	-	3,150	6,495
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,630	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
1 Peace and Security	439,625	448,500	-	448,500	438,157
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,288	2,750	-	2,750	4,495
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	72,597	88,519	-	88,519	101,778
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	363,740	356,231	-	356,231	331,384
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	-	1,000	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	60,871	47,550	-	47,550	32,643
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	55,281	36,967	-	36,967	24,053
2.2 Good Governance	4,771	8,883	-	8,883	7,171
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	819	1,200	-	1,200	819
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	-	500	600
3 Investing in People	36,000	41,500	-	41,500	36,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,000	41,500	-	41,500	36,000
4 Economic Growth	4,200	4,000	-	4,000	6,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,200	4,000	-	4,000	4,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,630	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,630	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	7,538	20,407	-	20,407	16,109
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,538	882	-	882	987
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	19,525	-	19,525	15,122

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	513,000	438,157	32,643	36,000	6,200	-
Economic Support Fund	200,660	135,017	23,443	36,000	6,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	66,390	66,390	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,695	1,695	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	237,760	228,560	9,200	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,495	6,495	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. counter-narcotics programs will continue to support Colombia's aerial and manual drug eradication and interdiction activities, maintenance of aviation assets, anti-money laundering efforts, and training for police and military counter-narcotics personnel to promote rule of law. Security assistance will support Colombia's efforts to expand control across its national territory to ensure that gains against illegal armed groups are not reversed. Programs will support Colombia's efforts to reform its military establishment, including professional education, training, and management of personnel and resources. Respect for human rights is incorporated in all aspects of training.

New alternative development programs in conflict zones will create jobs and sustainable economic opportunities in areas recently retaken from illegal armed groups and include Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. The United States will continue to partner with the GOC to reintegrate demobilized members of illegal armed groups successfully in society in order to achieve a lasting peace. U.S. funding will enable the GOC to provide reparations to and expand services for victims, and prevent recruitment of children by illegal armed groups. Assistance also will provide training, equipment, and forensics support for the prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic scientists responsible for the adjudication of cases involving demobilized ex-combatants.

U.S. counter-terrorism assistance will help improve the GOC's cyber forensics and investigations programs and continue to improve the GOC's capability to secure its borders and international airports and to detect fraudulent travel documents. Humanitarian mine clearance, victim assistance and mine risk education programs will also be expanded.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	72,597		88,519		101,778	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of attacks perpetrated against rural communities nationwide.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
101	65	30	15	19	9	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Colombian National Police has significantly increased security in rural areas by increasing Carabinero presence in municipalities and surrounding remote areas. By extending their influence into the smaller townships, the Carabineros have largely denied illegal armed groups freedom of movement and allowed government agencies to reengage the local populace through provision of basic services, including education and health care. Additional funding in FY 2010 will improve long range communication capabilities of the Carabineros, increasing numbers and quality of distant police stations, and enhancing their mobility and specialized weapons systems to increase effectiveness of these security forces. These improvements, together with better training, will allow the police to extend their law enforcement capabilities to even more remote regions that are still vulnerable to illegal narcotics activity and violence.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,288		2,750		4,495	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Students Trained in Counter-terrorism programs and activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
184	296	258	180	300	250	420
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The decrease in FY 2009 funding reflects the nationalization of an anti-kidnapping program and school, and the Government of Colombia's assumption of program costs and training. Additional FY 2010 funds will support diversification of counter-terror efforts, continuing to improve Colombia's capability to protect persons at risk, giving Colombia advanced crisis response training, and bolstering its cyber investigations and forensics programs to include advanced techniques. Assistance will also include border security programs to secure Colombia's borders and international airports; training to detect fraudulent travel documents; and senior level crisis management and police managers' courses in combating terrorism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support rule of law activities to increase access to justice, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, and improve the criminal justice system. Human rights programs will improve investigation and prosecution of human rights cases and human rights

protection, including labor rights. New regional justice houses in rural, post-conflict areas will provide a range of formal and informal justice services to 1.9 million Colombians living in low income and marginalized communities, including Afro-Colombian communities.

In collaboration with the GOC, the United States will help strengthen and expand the provision of government services in regions and communities previously controlled by illegal armed groups and increase citizen oversight of government operations in these areas. Increased assistance to prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic experts will enhance capabilities to effectively investigate, prosecute, and resolve criminal cases more promptly. Technical assistance will focus on complex and serious crimes, including sex crimes, homicides, intellectual property, cyber crimes, narcotics, public corruption, financial crimes, and asset forfeiture. U.S. assistance also will continue to support the GOC's Prosecutor General (Fiscal), police agencies, forensic entities, Inspector General (Procuraduria), the Public Defender, and civil society oversight. Working with the GOC and through non-governmental organizations, programs will focus on the development of robust victim assistance within the Prosecutor General's Office. Citizen participation in priority regions of the country will be expanded to increase transparency and effectiveness of government services. Assistance will strengthen the Colombian labor movement and increase trade union capacity, specifically in the areas of organizational reform and development, promotion of legal reforms, and core skills building. In addition, assistance will make political parties more responsive to popular will and promote political participation, especially by vulnerable populations such as Afro-Colombians.

Investing in People: The United States will work with the GOC expand social and economic opportunities and improve the livelihoods of Colombia's large numbers of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, including female-headed households, the indigenous, youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and Afro-Colombians. These programs will enhance the capacity of the Colombian private and public sectors to prevent repeated displacement of people, support returns, and meet the needs of these groups by promoting economic opportunities and expanding access to services, such as health care, housing, and education, particularly in newly-secured areas. U.S. assistance also will enhance the policy framework related to internally displaced populations, including their status, GOC response, and the creation of durable solutions to the problem.

Economic Growth: U.S. programs will focus on trade and investment, with a special emphasis on improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises and promoting broad-based economic growth in the country's poorest regions. These programs will support economic, social, and environmental reforms to enable the country to better implement and benefit from the proposed U.S.-Colombia free trade agreement. In collaboration with GOC and private sector partners, the United States will expand economic opportunities for populations at risk, such as indigenous populations, Afro-Colombians, and internally displaced persons.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (in metric tons of CO2 equivalent) reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sector.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,508,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Ongoing and new activities in natural and commercial forestry, agroforestry, silvo-pastoral and protected areas management will contribute to this indicator. Targets will be based on a calculation using a carbon calculator to convert assisted hectares to tons of carbon. The additional funds in FY 2010 will initiate new activities to avoid deforestation and carbon sequestration via forest and protected areas management. Other activities will include technical assistance in developing carbon markets and other environmental service payments. The additional funds will expand technical assistance to the biofuels sector and land titling and land use zoning, which is essential to prevent land use conversion and allows residents access to credit to pursue carbon-friendly livelihoods. The target of 2,508,000 metric tons is preliminary and will be adjusted when the new program design is completed.

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will help Costa Rica improve its domestic security environment. Within this context, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly support our top strategic goal of Peace and Security. President Arias has personally asked for U.S. assistance to improve security and defend against regional narco-traffickers in order to advance his goal of making Costa Rica the first fully-developed country in Latin America by 2021. Providing a safe and secure domestic environment as well as improving the health of its citizens will directly affect positive economic growth and prosperity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	172	320	-	320	1,225
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	325
International Military Education and Training	172	320	-	320	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	172	320	-	320	1,225
1 Peace and Security	172	320	-	320	1,225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	172	320	-	320	725
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	325	325	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will provide training and specialized law enforcement equipment not available in Costa Rica, including information systems that will enhance the accountability of mid-level police managers while allowing far more efficient use of limited police resources. This assistance will directly support U.S. counter-narcotics and law enforcement interests in a key area of the trafficking transit zone between North and South America. Through information systems assistance, the U.S. will also help to make criminal records and arrest warrants available to police nationwide.

The U.S. will also continue the training and professionalization of Costa Rican security personnel, managed by the Department of Defense. This training will help foster critical security ties with U.S. military and will include courses on intelligence analysis, patrol boat and small engine maintenance, maritime boarding operations, counter-terrorism, and leadership and management. Assistance will also support the provision of equipment to enhance Costa Rica's search and rescue capability.

The U.S. will measure the success of the program by the rate of domestic crime, especially murder and assaults, and the number and/or percentage of successful criminal prosecutions. Additionally, we will measure how many major trafficking organizations and their supporting infrastructures have been disrupted and/or dismantled as defined by an identified hierarchy and significant international, national, and regional impact.

Investing in People: The United States will help fight HIV/AIDS throughout Central America. Efforts to contain the epidemic in the region focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those populations most at-risk; improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment; and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. Programs will encourage Costa Rica to finish developing a national health emergency plan and participate in regional health initiatives.

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance is to empower Cuban civil society to demand more effective democracy and respect for human dignity. To promote a peaceful transition to self-determined democracy on the island, U.S. assistance programs focus on providing humanitarian assistance to victims of repression, strengthening civil society, weakening the information blockade, and helping Cubans to create space for dialogue about democratic change and reconciliation. Recognizing the challenges of working in Cuba, the United States remains flexible to respond to evolving opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,947	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,841	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	33,542	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,000	-	3,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. foreign assistance promotes peaceful transition to self-determined democracy on the island. To encourage civic participation in Cuba, the U.S. program focuses on strengthening independent Cuban civil society organizations, including professional associations and labor groups. Efforts are aimed at increasing the capacity for community involvement in, and networks among, civil society organizations. The United States supports information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island. In the interest of advancing human rights, the United States provides humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, and other victims of repression. The program also raises awareness of human rights and supports Cubans to document human rights violations. In response to an increasingly vocal pro-democracy movement on the island, the United States supports nascent pro-democracy groups. The use of technology and new media enhance program results and galvanize international support and solidarity for the objectives.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance program in the Dominican Republic is a comprehensive effort that helps build and sustain a democratic, well-governed state that responds to the needs of its people, reduces widespread poverty, and conducts itself responsibly in the international arena. To this end, the program supports efforts to improve key Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) indicators in good governance, health and education, and economic growth. U.S. foreign assistance strengthens the U.S. partnership with the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) and helps improve governance and access to justice; implements the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), while helping small businesses and rural communities take advantage of trade and income generation opportunities; protects the environment; and provides a more equitable distribution of quality health and education services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
Development Assistance	11,003	24,600	-	24,600	23,700
Economic Support Fund	12,399	1,100	-	1,100	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,500	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,411	10,339	-	10,339	8,550
International Military Education and Training	946	800	-	800	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,492	3,650	-	3,650	1,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	436	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
1 Peace and Security	4,674	4,850	-	4,850	3,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	436	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	946	1,400	-	1,400	1,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,292	3,250	-	3,250	1,550
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	200	-	200	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,950	5,750	-	5,750	8,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,936	1,685	-	1,685	2,650
2.2 Good Governance	2,014	1,865	-	1,865	2,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	600	-	600	600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,100
3 Investing in People	28,363	30,089	-	30,089	24,050
3.1 Health	24,111	24,839	-	24,839	19,550
3.2 Education	4,252	5,250	-	5,250	4,500
4 Economic Growth	11,200	11,200	-	11,200	11,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	5,750	5,750	-	5,750	5,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,750	2,750	-	2,750	2,750
4.8 Environment	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,686	-	2,686	2,330
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,686	-	2,686	2,330

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,100	3,850	8,000	24,050	11,200	-
Development Assistance	23,700	-	8,000	4,500	11,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,550	-	-	8,550	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican military efforts to address ungoverned spaces, both land and maritime, through capacity building as well as train-and-equip initiatives such as Operation Enduring Friendship. In addition, security assistance will help foster close cooperation on a range of key issues, including terrorism, counter-narcotics, weapons, and illegal immigration, by enhancing the Dominican military's interoperability with U.S. and regional forces, and its interdiction, disaster relief, and peacekeeping operations capabilities. Programs implemented through the Merida Initiative will help ensure that the Dominican law enforcement, military, and judicial systems more effectively address crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering. The trans-shipment of illegal narcotics through the Dominican Republic continues to be a significant problem with amounts expected to increase from 220 metric tons in 2008 to 240 metric tons in 2009. With greater increases anticipated in the future, this situation leads to increased crime and border concerns. U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican border authorities in defining proper roles for the military, interdicting illegal migrants, fighting illicit drug operations, and coordinating natural disaster response efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to support the Public Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, the National Police, and the Public Defenders Office to implement the criminal procedures code, prosecute crimes more effectively, reduce corruption, and make justice services more accessible, timely, and responsive. The United States will also work with appropriate government agencies and civil society organizations to increase access to public information, strengthen oversight mechanisms, and promote a more democratic political party system with a particular focus on transparent and accountable financing. These activities complement those supported by the Merida Initiative. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society organizations that monitor the transparency of public institutions, expand citizen participation in social auditing of public funds, and promote media reporting of governance and transparency issues.

Investing in People: The United States will work to mitigate the effects of poverty and help build a more equitable society by improving access to quality health care and basic education, while encouraging greater grassroots support for investing in these areas. Through partnerships with the GODR, U.S. programs will support Dominican health sector reform, including the implementation of a social health insurance program. FY 2010 resources will contribute to improvements in national maternal and child health and tuberculosis programs, with emphasis on pre-natal, obstetric, and post-natal care, neonatal health, health systems, and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, as well as improvements in the country's immunization coverage. U.S. assistance will continue to promote quality basic education, in both urban and rural areas, through improved education policy reform and implementation. U.S. assistance will also finance and promote the use of innovative education activities targeted to at-risk youth. Specific activities will support the GODR Secretariat of Education's efforts to improve the quality of education by providing teacher training in math and reading at the primary level along with learning opportunities for out-of-school children and at-risk youth.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Dominican Republic will continue to receive significant support to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support for orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance complements efforts by the GODR and other donors to streamline the regulatory environment and implement CAFTA-DR to generate broad-based, sustainable economic growth. U.S. programs will continue to address disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development. These programs also target improvements in the competitiveness of small businesses, particularly those negatively affected by CAFTA-DR. Specific activities will support potential Dominican exporters diversify crops, increase rural value chain productivity, identify new markets, and develop marketing strategies that take advantage of increased opportunities for local and international trade. Activities will also support the enforcement of Dominican environmental laws and regulations at the local level by helping municipal environmental units develop and enforce local ordinances. In addition, U.S. assistance promotes efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity through improved management of Dominican protected areas, watersheds, and coastal resources.

Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Eastern Caribbean encompasses a large swath of the vulnerable third border of the United States, covering 150,000 square miles, including seven independent countries—Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines— and the overseas territories and dependencies of France (Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Martin, St. Barthelemy), the Netherlands (St. Maarten, Saba, St. Eustatius), and the United Kingdom (Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands) for which U.S. Embassy Bridgetown has various consular, law enforcement, and security responsibilities. U.S. assistance focuses on combating international crime and illegal drugs and bolstering counter-terrorism efforts in the region, helping deter terrorists and illegal drugs from entering the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	2,000
International Military Education and Training	587	650	-	650	855
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	496	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
1 Peace and Security	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	496	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	587	1,450	-	1,450	2,305
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	400	430	-	430	1,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	96	70	-	70	350

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,755	3,755	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	855	855	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The closely related goals of combating international crime and drugs and bolstering

counter-terrorism efforts require sustained engagement with the seven countries and 10 territories, whose porous borders can directly affect U.S. national security. The region's weak or ineffective border controls threaten U.S. border security because they can be exploited by persons with terrorist, narco-trafficking, and other criminal ties. Moreover, as traditional counter-narcotics programs have atrophied, criminal activity on the islands has blossomed, fueled in large part by the drug trade. The twin challenges of narcotics trafficking and money laundering pose vital challenges to the stability and prosperity of countries in the region. Experience around the world has shown that terrorist financing and logistics often parallel or make use of existing criminal and narco-trafficking infrastructure.

The U.S. Government will continue to focus its assistance to the Eastern Caribbean on enhancing the region's capacity to disrupt and deter narcotics trafficking, terrorism financing, money laundering operations and other financial crimes, as well as on strengthening judicial and legislative support mechanisms that improve law enforcement capability, through technical assistance, provision of equipment, training programs, small grants and training and infrastructure improvements.

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Ecuador focuses on strengthening democracy and creating a prosperous, private-sector-based, market economy as the country pursues new policy initiatives that have changed government institutions and resulted in a new publicly approved constitution.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
Development Assistance	9,855	26,585	-	26,585	28,715
Economic Support Fund	5,951	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	-	300	750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	178	250	-	250	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,042	7,500	-	7,500	7,638
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	174	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	893	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
1 Peace and Security	9,906	16,550	-	16,550	18,651
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	174	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	550	-	550	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	9,455	15,700	-	15,700	17,101
1.5 Transnational Crime	99	300	-	300	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,288	8,295	-	8,295	9,682
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	322	2,050	-	2,050	2,782
2.2 Good Governance	1,254	3,750	-	3,750	3,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	101	400	-	400	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	611	2,095	-	2,095	2,000
3 Investing in People	5,794	200	-	200	200
3.1 Health	5,794	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	200	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	7,212	9,590	-	9,590	8,970
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,153	2,590	-	2,590	1,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,059	2,000	-	2,000	1,950
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,070
5 Humanitarian Assistance	893	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	893	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
of which: 6 Program Support	233	3,046	-	3,046	3,264
6.1 Program Design and Learning	233	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,046	-	3,046	3,264

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	37,503	18,651	9,682	200	8,970	-
Development Assistance	28,715	10,571	8,974	200	8,970	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,638	6,930	708	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: The United States will bolster counter-narcotics operations by modernizing police and military capabilities in interdiction, evidence gathering, strengthening port and maritime controls, and providing support for police and military presence in strategic locations. Security assistance will enhance the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory, thereby denying terrorist organizations, including illegal Colombian armed groups, areas to train and organize. U.S. programs will reinforce the principles of civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and effective resource management. The United States also plans to support the Government of Ecuador's (GOE) work in de-mining, particularly in the southern border area with Peru where mines left from the border skirmish in the mid-90s still pose a threat to the local population. Training, equipment upgrades, and infrastructure improvements for de-mining training facilities will enhance Ecuador's capabilities in this critical area.

The United States will partner with the GOE and local businesses to create new legitimate jobs and raise incomes for vulnerable groups in the border regions by helping small producers and private businesses access supply and value chains. U.S. programs will support local government efforts to strengthen their ability to deliver basic services (including drinking water and sewerage) and productive infrastructure (roads, bridges, and irrigation canals), and to expand citizen participation in and oversight of local decision-making. Funds for alternative development will increase economic opportunities and improve the livelihoods of an additional 40,000 persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening democracy and democratic institutions remains a top U.S. priority in Ecuador. The United States will partner with Ecuadorians to promote effective local governance, strengthen key democratic institutions under a new constitution, promote consensus-building, support participation of citizens in political and other democratic processes, and improve access to justice for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance to local governments will improve services and implement programs that promote transparency and respond to citizen priorities. In partnership with the first Ecuadorian legislature elected under the 2008 constitution, the United States will provide technical assistance and training to help new legislators be responsive and accountable to the people. Civil society, particularly women, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities, will receive support to participate fully in political processes. U.S. programs also will support Ecuadorian efforts to fight corruption. To ensure more equitable access to justice, specific activities will help improve the quality of justice services by training prosecutors,

judges, and the judicial police.

Investing in People: The United States will work with national and local governments to expand and rehabilitate water supply and sanitation infrastructure and to establish community-based operation and maintenance systems. U.S. assistance will increase household-level understanding of hygiene through health education activities to prevent disease among mothers and children. U.S. assistance will also support improvements in infrastructure and the integration of disabled or socially excluded workers in the workforce.

Economic Growth: The United States will work with national and provincial governments and business groups to improve their ability to identify potential local and foreign investors, to strengthen and expand by 50 percent the network of provincial economic development agencies created in FY 2007, and to increase the productive capacity of ten economic sectors selected in 2008 in consultation with the GOE. U.S. programs will support Ecuadorian policy reform efforts aimed at improving legal and administrative procedures in areas such as competitiveness, small enterprise development, and foreign investment.

U.S. environment programs will continue to work with Ecuador's national and local governments, indigenous organizations, the private sector, and the non-governmental community to improve the sustainable management of protected areas and forests, which are fundamental to preserving Ecuador's unique biodiversity. Work will focus on ecotourism and the management of protected areas, indigenous lands and watersheds. U.S. and local partners will expand the number of hectares under improved management, work to increase tourism revenues in protected areas, improve management of critical habitat, and support decentralized management of forest and water resources.

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador is an important partner for U.S. regional counter-narcotics and law enforcement efforts, a leader in the implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), and the host for the Secretariat for the Central American Integration System (SICA). U.S. foreign assistance resources will work to address the threats posed by a surge in criminal violence and gang activity that deters foreign investment, fuels illegal migration, and undermines popular support for democratic government by focusing on the following key objectives: upgrading the quality of basic education, improving the health system, sustaining higher levels of economic growth needed to reduce poverty, supporting efforts to implement CAFTA-DR, improving the rule of law and good governance, and combating transnational crime and narco-trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
Development Assistance	15,051	21,196	-	21,196	27,475
Foreign Military Financing	5,631	3,500	-	3,500	4,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,425	5,990	-	5,990	5,440
International Military Education and Training	1,619	1,600	-	1,600	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	744	-	-	-	800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
1 Peace and Security	7,994	5,100	-	5,100	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,250	5,100	-	5,100	6,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200	-	-	-	390
1.5 Transnational Crime	544	-	-	-	410
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,418	5,090	-	5,090	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,918	1,615	-	1,615	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	3,475	-	3,475	2,000
3 Investing in People	11,896	11,510	-	11,510	13,460
3.1 Health	8,445	6,010	-	6,010	5,460
3.2 Education	3,451	5,500	-	5,500	8,000
4 Economic Growth	6,182	10,606	-	10,606	15,475
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,200	1,710	-	1,710	2,205
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,682	3,414	-	3,414	4,770
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,082	-	1,082	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	2,400	-	2,400	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,661	-	2,661	3,067
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	590	-	590	475

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,071	-	2,071	2,592

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,435	7,500	4,000	13,460	15,475	-
Development Assistance	27,475	-	4,000	8,000	15,475	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,440	-	-	5,440	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. Government programs will focus on countering transnational street gang violence, enhancing Salvadoran law enforcement capabilities, and furthering the professionalization of El Salvador's Armed Forces. U.S. agencies will train, equip, and mentor El Salvador's police, judiciary, and public security organizations. U.S.-funded security assistance will help train and equip the Salvadoran military to better control its borders, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, increase its maritime security capability, and engage in counter-narcotics missions. Continued U.S. assistance to two institutions located in El Salvador, the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location (a staging facility for U.S. anti-narcotics surveillance operations) and the San Salvador International Law Enforcement Academy, will prove crucial to realizing U.S. public security objectives throughout the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,250		5,100		6,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	4	18	20	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue to enhance training focused on interoperability between military and civil law enforcement forces. Training courses will address El Salvador's territorial integrity, maritime patrol and search and seizure, and a mobile course titled, "Legal Aspects of Border Security and Counter Narcotrafficking," in which 18 officers from the Salvadoran Armed Forces participated in FY 2008. In FY 2009 the U.S. also plans to train military and police personnel in maintaining diesel motors, which power the

watercraft used to conduct littoral and maritime patrols. Additional specific courses are to be determined. The increase in FY2010 funding will be reflected in FY2011 targets.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will work in partnership with the Government of El Salvador (GOES) to continue to support the priorities of reducing crime and corruption through a balanced, integrated approach of community crime and violence prevention coupled with justice sector reforms and improved law enforcement. Community crime will be addressed through the expansion of civil society activities, public-private sector alliances, capacity building at multiple levels of government, improved policy making, and coordination and implementation of prevention strategies. In support of the U.S. Government anti-gang strategy, additional assistance will be given to local governments and civil society to establish and strengthen activities that deter youth from joining gangs, and enable municipal government to act as a catalyst in making communities safer. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted toward communities that are vulnerable to crime. Justice sector reform efforts will focus on improved justice sector processes, particularly in the areas of criminal justice and criminal investigation, legislation and regulations, and transparency. Assistance will continue promoting anti-corruption measures and encourage more transparent and accountable management of public resources and decision-making at the various levels of government. Emphasis will be placed on increased involvement of civil society and the private sector, and continued support for the new administration following national elections.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will focus on helping El Salvador achieve the healthy and educated workforce necessary to sustain a growing economy and democracy. Health programs will support the GOES' efforts to improve the health of mothers and children (including reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates through quality hospital-based services and a focus on the prevention of hospital-based infections). While family planning assistance is phasing-out, U.S. assistance will continue strengthening the GOES' voluntary family planning program. The bilateral HIV/AIDS program will continue to work to slow the incidence of new HIV infections by focusing on prevention among the most at-risk groups.

While continuing to improve the quality of basic education, activities will also help provide academic and vocational competencies and strive to increase the number and quality of secondary school graduates. Teacher training will continue to be a priority area of emphasis, and peer and adult counselors will be trained to work with out-of-school adolescents in developing their life skills in non-school settings. FY 2010 funds will permit the expansion of education program for schools specifically in high-risk, difficult-to-reach areas with low levels of performance. The focus will be on improving the quality and effectiveness of education while building on new competency-based language and teacher training programs developed and continuously improved upon elsewhere in the country. With an increased focus on teacher training, a growing number of primary aged students will benefit from the program, leading to higher rates of success at the secondary level. In collaboration with the GOES' Ministries of Health and Education, U.S. assistance will strengthen management systems, thereby contributing to the sustainability gains made through U.S. support. Additionally, support to the current private-public sector alliances program will ensure an increased flow of resources to the social sector.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will continue to bolster trade capacity building activities in El Salvador as part of a regional effort to help CAFTA-DR signatories take advantage of trade relations with the United States. The United States will help the GOES address key fiscal policy constraints that limit long-term growth and enhance the participation of small and medium sized enterprises in local and global markets. Programs will also work at the sub-national level to promote investment and job creation. Assistance will help municipalities improve enabling environments for local businesses and secure long-term financing for growth-enhancing investments. As El Salvador's economy grows, firms are finding it difficult to find workers with specific technical skills. Accordingly, local training institutes, universities, and private sector firms will be targeted to improve training for workers in service, export-oriented, and other growing

industries. Finally, the United States will work to improve the ability of the GOES to sustainably manage and protect economically important, but endangered, marine and coastal resources focusing on coastal areas of high biodiversity importance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,682		3,414		4,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	880	896	380	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funds will allow a new phase of assistance to continue promoting private sector growth through increased trade and investment. Instead of direct assistance to firms, the United States will foster a “second wave” of domestic sales and export growth by helping a new government implement a process of rationalization of the current mix of institutional assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and exporters, leading to a more streamlined and effective institutional framework for supporting SME development. In addition, funding will help strengthen the Salvadoran institutional framework for innovation and technological development to increase SME productivity and competitiveness. Activities will be launched in early FY 2011; therefore no results are expected in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	300		2,400		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funds will help enhance the skills of Salvadoran workers, building the competitiveness of local firms in the global economy. The program objective is to improve the functioning of the Salvadoran labor market so private sector demand for skilled workers can be met. The United States will focus on developing occupational skills standards and competency certifications so that more Salvadorans have a certified competency level, generating and disseminating consumer-based reports complemented with career counseling and placement, improving the labor market information system, and developing alliances with the private sector to improve technical and vocational education and training.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 29, 2006, El Salvador signed a \$461 million MCC Compact. The Compact will continue supporting human development, productive development grants, and transportation connectivity projects. The U.S. foreign assistance package is designed to support El Salvador in maintaining its eligibility for MCC funds during the full five years of Compact implementation.

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States aims to work in partnership with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to promote a more secure, prosperous, educated, and healthy society where the rule of law prevails and human rights are respected. U.S. assistance will focus on the following key goals: supporting counter-narcotics programs and transnational crime efforts, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform; confronting the challenges of growing crime and gang violence; increasing government effectiveness; supporting trade and investment, agriculture, environmental protection, and private sector competitiveness programs; mitigating the impacts of the global financial crisis; increasing and improving investments in health and access to quality health services; containing the HIV/AIDS epidemic; improving food security; and supporting the long-term goal of increasing equitable access to quality education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
Development Assistance	18,067	29,000	-	29,000	54,245
Economic Support Fund	11,903	-	-	-	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	496	500	-	500	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,623	14,050	-	14,050	14,300
International Military Education and Training	491	550	-	550	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,472	8,320	-	8,320	5,850
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,881	25,000	-	25,000	25,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
1 Peace and Security	4,129	5,995	-	5,995	7,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	987	1,050	-	1,050	1,850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,750	2,460	-	2,460	2,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,392	2,485	-	2,485	2,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,424	15,970	-	15,970	14,995
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,076	10,920	-	10,920	8,020
2.2 Good Governance	4,348	5,050	-	5,050	3,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	3,000
3 Investing in People	27,374	40,005	-	40,005	38,300
3.1 Health	23,659	33,800	-	33,800	32,300
3.2 Education	3,715	6,205	-	6,205	6,000
4 Economic Growth	15,006	15,450	-	15,450	42,650
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,292	-	1,292	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	9,056	9,700	-	9,700	36,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,450	1,458	-	1,458	1,500
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	2,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,907	-	6,907	7,495
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	520	-	520	1,528
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,387	-	6,387	5,967

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,245	7,300	14,995	38,300	42,650	-
Development Assistance	54,245	-	12,595	6,000	35,650	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,300	-	-	14,300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,850	5,450	400	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,000	-	-	18,000	7,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance remains critical to enhancing Guatemala's capabilities to combat violent and organized crime. U.S. assistance will target GOG narcotics monitoring, eradication, and intervention programs. A new National Forensic Institute will benefit from U.S. Government partnership and capacity-building. Police at all levels will receive training to improve their investigation techniques, become more professionalized, and deepen their collaboration with the prosecutorial and judicial branches of government. U.S. support for the Model Precinct Program and the Police Center for Collection, Analysis, and Distribution of Criminal Information will be expanded. U.S. support and training will help Guatemala fight illicit activities such as bulk cash smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. The U.S. will build on the success of the Department of State's Anti-Gang program, the only such program currently operating in the region. Additionally, the funds will allow the U.S. Military Group to greatly increase the capability of the Guatemalan military to respond to disasters, combat narco-traffickers, and participate in international peacekeeping operations in Haiti, Congo, and elsewhere.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Given growing pressures in Guatemala that negatively affect democratic reform, the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective continues to be the top U.S. policy priority. The United States, in partnership with other donors, will continue to provide support to the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). U.S. assistance will strengthen Guatemalan democratic security sector governance by enhancing strategic planning and analysis capabilities and transparency of justice and security institutions. In this area the U.S. will: support the implementation of a legal framework, consistent with international law and democratic practice; provide technical assistance for the efficient management of key tools for security operations; improve strategic analysis and oversight capacities of justice and security institutions; and improve investigation and prosecution of homicide, narcotics and organized and gang-related crime, and management of judicial hearings and trials.

U.S. assistance will seek to improve interaction between local communities and police, advise the GOG on improving internal operations and functions of the national and local police, and offer innovative alternatives for gang prevention, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion. These activities will complement those expected

to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities that are vulnerable to crime. U.S. assistance will build on past anti-corruption efforts to create a culture of ethics, prosecute corruption cases, solidify systematic changes that establish checks and balances, enhance transparency and accountability, and support implementation of the recently approved Freedom of Information law. The United States will support efforts to consolidate and institutionalize the decentralization process in Guatemala by strengthening local governments and opening new channels for local participation. U.S. programs will work to increase citizen access to the justice system beginning with a user-friendly complaint and crime tip reporting system. U.S. programs will also support free and fair elections in 2011 in an environment with improved security. Finally, the United States will assist vulnerable Guatemalans repatriated from the United States to resettle and seek economic opportunities and basic services in Guatemala.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	6	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in calendar year 2007 supported election decentralization efforts, contributing to increased participation by rural populations. The General Elections provided a strong voice for the rural, often excluded, vote in a way not seen in previous elections and produced a mandate for inclusive development. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will support deepening reforms of the Electoral and Political Parties’ Law, especially with respect to monitoring election finance, strengthening accountability of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and implementing the new identification document through the National Registry of Persons. Such assistance will contribute to successful implementation of General Elections scheduled for 2011.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance responds to the GOG’s commitment to improve and increase investments in the social sector and to improve the nutrition and health status of women and children. Despite important achievements in the health and education status of its population, Guatemala still has to improve many of its social sector indicators, especially in the rural areas where the inequalities between indigenous and non-indigenous populations are most evident. The current Guatemalan Administration is taking actions to increase and improve social sector investment with the ultimate goal of rescuing a generation from poverty. To support these efforts, U.S. health and education assistance is aligned with GOG programs to reduce infant and maternal mortality and chronic malnutrition, increase and improve public and private sector investments in health and education, expand access to education and health care, increase coverage and quality of services, improve the GOG Ministries of Health and Education information and management systems to increase efficiency and transparency, and support civil society participation in the development of the legal framework for health. In FY 2010, the United States will also continue to seek alliances with national and international private sector entities and collaborate with other donors to support programs that focus on improving the quality, equity, and efficiency of education, maternal and child health, nutrition of mothers and children, family planning and reproductive health, and containing the spread of

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

Economic Growth: Broad-based, rural-driven, economic growth and poverty reduction is a shared priority of the United States and the GOG. The U.S. will continue supporting the GOG's efforts to develop and implement policies, laws, and regulations needed to promote competitiveness and rural development, and to strengthen institutions. U.S. assistance programs will help prepare small-scale producers and the poor to take full advantage of a free-trade environment, and promote indigenous participation in local, national, regional, and international markets. U.S. programs will continue to support micro-, small-, and medium-size businesses, especially in the horticulture, coffee, value-added forest products, and ecological-cultural tourism sectors. Focused technical assistance and training and small-scale infrastructure projects are key to improve productivity, especially mini-irrigation systems, packing, cold chain, and storage facilities critical to agricultural value chains, with the goal of linking producers to markets.

The United States will also support biodiversity conservation in endangered sites and carbon sequestration credit programs. U.S. investments will support GOG efforts to expand trade, promote agricultural diversification, strengthen agriculture research and extension services to improve food security, helping the rural poor to cope with the effects of the financial crisis, and streamline business regulations. The U.S. will seek alliances with private sector entities and collaborate with other donors and international financial institutions including the Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, to increase the scope of rural development efforts. U.S. programs will continue to assist the GOG to meet its commitments, including environmental protection under the Central America Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. P.L. 480 Title II activities will focus on increasing productivity and promoting income diversification to incorporate vegetable and fruit crop production for local and regional markets and diversification, thus improving family nutrition and household income through sales of these crops.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,056		9,700		36,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	69,469	12,293	13,010	11,046	11,519	12,350
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in agriculture aims to increase the economic inclusion of rural producers, since approximately 36 percent of the economically active work in the agricultural sector, of which 74 percent live below the poverty line. In FY 2008, U.S. agriculture programs applied value-chain methodology to establish a link between small-scale farmers and buyers. Specific activities included technical assistance and training to small-scale farmers in agricultural, manufacturing and business practices, including sanitary and phytosanitary standards. U.S. agriculture programs also helped rural farmers transition to market-based production by establishing and strengthening producer organizations. A total of 11,046 rural households have benefited under the agriculture program area with development assistance funds. In addition to these achievements, the P.L. 480 Title II food security program benefited 8,796 households by providing assistance to increase agricultural productivity through new technologies. In FY 2010, additional U.S.

assistance (including P.L. 480) will enable such activities to continue and expand, significantly increasing the levels of benefiting rural households from 12,350 rural households in 2010 to 88,000 in 2011.

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government partners with Guyana to promote good governance and social stability by encouraging dialogue and consensus in the political process, as well as enhancing citizen participation in democratic practice. U.S. resources are also dedicated to increasing peace and security and improving the quality of life through economic growth and more equitable distribution of its benefits. Finally, significant U.S. assistance efforts are aimed at mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS in Guyana.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,018	21,909	-	21,909	23,624
Development Assistance	3,750	3,750	-	3,750	4,705
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	735
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
International Military Education and Training	268	250	-	250	325
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,018	21,909	-	21,909	23,624
1 Peace and Security	268	400	-	400	1,160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	268	400	-	400	1,060
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	60
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,750	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	400	-	400	200
2.2 Good Governance	400	200	-	200	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	400	-	400	500
2.4 Civil Society	600	600	-	600	700
3 Investing in People	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
3.1 Health	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,150	-	2,150	2,705
4.2 Trade and Investment	765	1,000	-	1,000	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	50
4.5 Agriculture	400	800	-	800	1,005
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	835	350	-	350	350
of which: 6 Program Support	-	515	-	515	648
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	515	-	515	648

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	23,624	1,160	2,000	17,759	2,705	-
Development Assistance	4,705	-	2,000	-	2,705	-
Foreign Military Financing	735	735	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	17,759	-	-	17,759	-	-
International Military Education and Training	325	325	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support counter-narcotics and transnational crime operations, which are key national security challenges faced by Guyana. These activities are aimed at increasing the Guyana Defense Force's (GDF) capacity to patrol and control Guyana's long boundaries and vast interior spaces, better enabling the GDF to be an active partner in U.S. counter-smuggling efforts. U.S. assistance will promote bilateral, security-related goals and positive movement toward democratic consolidation in the Guyanese political-military sphere.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance has contributed to a variety of achievements in this sector: the professional capacity of media personnel has improved; civil society has been more engaged in the government's decision-making processes as a result of improved dialogue; and mediators also have been trained. However, limited engagement between the key political stakeholders has contributed to the lack of consensus on reform issues, particularly in the area of local governance. Consequently, long overdue local government elections were not held. Guyana's next scheduled national elections will be in 2011, making it important that the United States, in partnership with local stakeholders, continues to focus on the long-term objectives of improving democratic processes and governance, including transparency, responsiveness, inclusiveness, and participation.

The United States will help key stakeholder reach consensus on issues of national interest. U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of civil society organizations and expanding civic education. U.S. assistance will also contribute to building public confidence in Guyana's electoral management body to produce an acceptable voters list.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Guyana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Guyana has been unable to achieve sustainable economic growth despite its huge natural resource potential. The nation's performance has been suppressed by weak facilitating institutions, over-reliance on a small number of traditional exports, low productivity, and lack of competitiveness in international markets. U.S. assistance in 2007 and 2008 laid the groundwork for an optimistic economic outlook, supporting a significant expansion of the non-traditional sector. Support focused on the forest products, agribusiness, aquaculture and birding tourism sub-sectors.

Since then, the share of non-traditional to total exports has increased from approximately 19 percent to 21 percent. Therefore, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on improving the business environment and expanding the productive capacity of key sectors. U.S. assistance in FY 2010 will support economic and

institutional reforms, improve the climate for private investment, support small and micro-business development, promote entrepreneurial talent, and improve Guyana's economic competitiveness. This support is critical to maintain and accelerate the gains that have been realized.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Guyana signed an MCC Threshold Country Program bilateral agreement in August 2007. This program seeks to improve the management of the economy. The United States is collaborating with the Government of Guyana to enhance implementation of its new value-added tax system and develop ways to assist and educate taxpayers, while at the same time assisting the government to better plan and control spending. Assistance under this program also aims to reduce the number of days and costs associated with starting a business by modernizing and streamlining the process to register businesses and strengthening fiduciary oversight.

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Haiti is aimed at helping the nation transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its citizens and contributes to Caribbean stability. Historically, Haiti has faced considerable instability deriving from a potent amalgam of factors, including deep poverty, social vulnerability, food insecurity, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, drug trafficking, organized crime, and institutional weaknesses of the Haitian government. Accordingly, the United States partners with the Government of Haiti (GOH) and other stakeholders through assistance programs that promote transparency and good governance; strengthen the rule of law; improve security and stability; foster sustained economic development and food security; help meet the need for basic education, health and HIV/AIDS services; and aid in the recovery from natural disasters and reduce disaster vulnerability. Continued U.S. and international engagement in all of these areas is vital to support the democratically elected government, ensure regional security, and address the root causes of Haiti's volatility.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
Development Assistance	15,196	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	158,881	121,250	-	121,250	124,951
Foreign Military Financing	982	2,800	-	2,800	1,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	92,000	91,473	-	91,473	91,473
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,805	18,289	-	18,289	20,600
International Military Education and Training	182	220	-	220	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,427	17,500	-	17,500	18,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	79,569	35,500	-	35,500	35,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
1 Peace and Security	47,901	45,000	-	45,000	46,590
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,664	16,295	-	16,295	16,840
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,075	2,925	-	2,925	2,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	780	-	780	850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,562	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,651	28,963	-	28,963	33,125
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,391	6,785	-	6,785	9,125
2.2 Good Governance	9,935	11,200	-	11,200	12,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,325	5,173	-	5,173	5,850
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	5,805	-	5,805	6,000
3 Investing in People	154,635	144,744	-	144,744	148,911
3.1 Health	130,872	129,353	-	129,353	133,520
3.2 Education	18,755	12,555	-	12,555	12,555

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,008	2,836	-	2,836	2,836
4 Economic Growth	53,287	66,951	-	66,951	62,844
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	20,250	-	20,250	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,750	1,076	-	1,076	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	800	500	-	500	750
4.4 Infrastructure	21,500	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,837	22,420	-	22,420	26,894
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,266	6,220	-	6,220	4,950
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,884	2,100	-	2,100	2,500
4.8 Environment	7,000	10,385	-	10,385	21,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	102,568	1,374	-	1,374	1,374
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,332	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	44,236	1,374	-	1,374	1,374
of which: 6 Program Support	-	5,820	-	5,820	13,580
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,820	-	5,820	13,580

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	292,844	46,590	33,125	148,911	62,844	1,374
Economic Support Fund	124,951	27,770	31,625	11,856	52,650	1,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	91,473	-	-	91,473	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,600	-	-	20,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,500	17,000	1,500	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	35,500	-	-	24,982	10,194	324

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Security and stability remain primary goals in Haiti in FY 2010. U.S. assistance will continue to increase the visibility, mobility, and numbers of well-trained Haitian National Police (HNP), including the counter-narcotics police force, which will receive funding through the Merida Initiative. The United States will also assist the Haitian Coast Guard's operational capacity, with Merida Initiative resources supporting the expansion of operating locations, including the construction of a pier at Port de Paix to deter drug trafficking in the northwest region. Security assistance will support the Haitian Coast Guard's efforts to patrol and defend Haiti's maritime borders. Moreover, U.S. programs will provide technical support and training in financial investigations underpinning Haitian anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts. The United States will continue anti-trafficking in persons programs, which provide protection and prevention services to victims, develop the capacity of state victim support agencies, promote anti-trafficking legislation, and support the HNP's Child Protection Branch. Likewise, conflict mitigation programs will continue to provide jobs and training, improve public infrastructure, strengthen citizen groups, and increase government presence.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to promote good governance in all branches of the GOH, as well as local governments, civil society, political parties, and the media. U.S. assistance will promote transparency and effectiveness of the executive branch, improve legislative functions and processes, and support anti-corruption reforms. U.S. assistance will also enhance decentralized local government and help Haiti's judiciary improve its institutional capacity, responsiveness, and independence. Assistance efforts will seek to promote collaboration among police, prosecutors, and other judicial personnel to improve judicial case management and reduce the number of pre-trial detainees in Haitian prisons. U.S. programs will help develop a modern, secure, and humane prison system. Human rights programs will provide greater security and treatment of persons and communities affected by organized violence and facilitate the human rights culture within the Haitian Ministry of Justice and the HNP.

As 2010 is a presidential election year in Haiti, civil society programs will promote electoral process transparency and informed citizen participation. Resources will help civil society organization (CSO) networks to carry out joint advocacy campaigns that encourage citizen participation. The strategic use of media will aim to increase civic knowledge and subsequent informed civil action. Programs will strengthen the Haitian Electoral Council's systems to manage credible elections, foster decentralization of political parties, expand grassroots involvement, and engage a broader range of civil society, to ensure a peaceful transfer of power from one government administration to another.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,391		6,785		9,125		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of legal institutions and associations supported by USG					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	13	14	7	10	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The United States helps improve the justice system establish security, protect human rights, and enable economic growth. U.S. assistance addresses challenges such as a lack of resources and institutional weaknesses that undermine justice administration and citizen access to legal services. In FY 2008, assistance focused on strengthening justice sector institutions and helping them to provide access to justice services. Support was provided to 14 institutions – including state-level commissions, professional associations, the Magistrates' School, and advocacy groups – to achieve legislative reforms, enhanced capacity of personnel, and greater access to courts and legal services. Increased FY 2010 assistance will expand support to six additional and four existing institutions to implement new reforms. These include two presidential justice sector reform commissions, three ministerial reform units, four judicial professional associations, Magistrates' School, and Judicial Council.

Investing in People: The United States will continue to support GOH efforts to provide access to visible, high quality health and education services for almost 50 percent of the population in both rural and urban areas. U.S. assistance will target Haiti's most vulnerable citizens by delivering maternal and infant health and nutrition services. Programs will also reinforce GOH capacity to oversee service delivery, including an increased emphasis on voluntary family planning and treating tuberculosis, while implementing public-private partnerships and strengthening responsiveness to citizens' interests. U.S. food aid programs will help

provide supplemental feeding for vulnerable groups, stabilize incomes, and improve household nutrition. Priorities for the education sector include strengthening GOH institutions to re-start critical public services and develop education systems for long-term sustainability of both the public and private school systems (85 percent of Haiti’s primary schools are private). U.S. support will further leverage resources through partnerships with the Haitian business community to improve the quality of basic education and increase equitable access to schools. Resources will expand technical support for innovative early grade reading programs and distance education projects that reach at-risk youth. Additional U.S. assistance will also provide 30,000 more scholarships for impoverished young people and nearly double the number of assisted schools.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Haiti will receive significant support to build partnerships with local government and non-governmental organizations to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The Centers for Disease Control and USAID will implement these activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,200		7,200		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of women of reproductive age using a modern family planning method in USAID geographic target areas				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	25	26	21	27	28
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts are committed to working towards Haiti’s goal to provide universal access to quality family planning (FP) services for the reduction of family size, which contributes to economic development at the household and national level. Haiti’s contraceptive prevalence rate has remained stagnant over the past 10 years at about 22 percent, despite an unmet need of 40 percent of reproductive age women who wish to use contraception but do not have access. In 2007 and 2008, U.S. assistance increased access to FP services to close to 50 percent of the population, resulting in an increase in the use of modern FP methods. In U.S.-supported clinics and hospitals, 25 percent of women were using modern FP methods in 2007. In FY 2008 the results dropped to 21 percent, due to a significant increase in the target area and targeted beneficiaries, which increased the denominator for calculating the rate. However, percentages are still preferred for measuring total impact, and FY 2009 targets are expected to increase to 27 percent. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will reach the target of 28 percent modern contraceptive use rate in an expanded geographic target area, advancing Haiti’s goal of universal access to FP services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,425		0		1,856	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	451,000	300,000	325,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Haiti ranks very low in all in international measures for access to water supplies and sanitation facilities. In FY 2008, the United States used prior year funds and support from other programs, such as Conflict Mitigation, Environment, and P.L. 480, to implement activities that capped wells, built water reservoirs and household cisterns, protected water sources from pollution, and distributed water filters for water purification. These activities had not been planned when the FY 2008 targets were being set. In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the United States will again use support from these other programs to implement water activities. The target for 2010 is increased due to the FY 2010 request level of \$1.856 million in this program element. In FY 2010, the United States will continue water programs to improve the delivery of water and will also upgrade systems debilitated by the 2008 hurricane system.

Economic Growth: In response to the 2008 hurricane season, the U.S. Government received supplemental emergency funds to assist with recovery and reconstruction efforts that will be linked with on-going and new economic development activities, building the bridge between recovery and sustainable development. Central to this strategy is improving long-term food security. In FY 2010, through the Food Security Initiative, U.S. assistance will address agriculture productivity and sustainable resource management. Working closely with local and U.S. non-governmental organizations, the United States will address transportation constraints to moving goods to markets; improve land and water management; address control of pest and diseases that affect strategic agricultural commodities; provide support for rural and agricultural finance and small and medium businesses for producing, processing, and marketing agricultural and non-agricultural commodities; and enhance sustainable management of natural resources. The entire economic growth portfolio will mix initiatives to spur short, medium, and long-term growth and address the instability caused by huge unemployment rates. Labor-intensive “cash for work” methods will maximize transfer of income to the most vulnerable Haitians to increase their access to food.

In the water sector, the United States will expand activities that focus on watershed management, as well as market and natural resource-based interventions, which have produced more sustainable hillside farming systems, less environmental degradation, and improved rural poor income levels. The ongoing program encompasses two important watersheds—Limbe and Montrouis—covering almost 92,000 hectares (h). The additional environment resources requested will add much needed support for the strategically important Cul de Sac watershed begun with hurricane recovery resources, enabling the program to target 20 percent of arable land and 30 percent of Haiti’s population. U.S. assistance also will help promote macroeconomic and sector policies that facilitate economic growth; increase trade and investment-driven employment generation; strengthen public and private sector trade capacity; and facilitate a more transparent and business-friendly regulatory and administrative environment. Workforce development programs will continue to provide employability training and assist with job placement, focusing on marginalized youth in principal “hotspots.” Successful economic opportunity programs will continue to expand access to financial services for micro-

enterprises and link micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises to value chains. Development Credit Authority loan guarantees that increase lending to productive sectors will also continue.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,000		10,385		21,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4,000	2,201	1,000	0	10,800	28,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts aim to preserve, protect, and enhance Haiti's natural resources. With roughly 1 percent of the country forested, Haiti remains vulnerable to loss of life, infrastructure damage, and loss of soil coverage. Haiti's marine resources are threatened, with mangroves harvested for charcoal. Soil erosion and urban and industrial run-off put fisheries and the livelihoods of small fishermen at risk. These challenges were exacerbated by losses from floods during the 2008 hurricane season. The new watershed award was made four months after the planned start-date further adding to delays in achieving results. The United States will continue to address environmental challenges by promoting sustainable management of natural resources through the watershed management program, and labor-intensive soil erosion control and hillside farming infrastructure rehabilitation. Management practices and natural resource-based products will generate improved livelihoods while protecting the environment. Additional FY 2010 resources will expand the watershed program in the largest and most populated watershed and nearly triple the hectares under improved management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,837		22,420		26,894	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions in agriculture				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	66,397	62,859	6,000	4,370	45,000	75,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance promotes sustainable agricultural-based growth while protecting Haiti's fragile environment. Haiti remains a predominantly rural country, with more than 60 percent of the labor force employed in agriculture. A lack of markets, low producer prices, poor rural infrastructure, and limited use of farm

machinery and improved technology have restricted productivity. Therefore, the United States will continue to support activities that rehabilitate agriculture infrastructure; stabilize watersheds introducing anti-erosion mechanisms, flood control infrastructure, and drainage systems; introduce improved technology; and introduce rural finance and small farmer credit to increase productivity and income for rural households. The United States also will work to link producer groups with exporters to strengthen value chains in rural areas. In FY 2008, such activities did not achieve targets because of a contract protest that delayed the launch of the new project by one year. In FY 2009 and 2010, the United States will significantly expand assistance due to rising food insecurity related to high levels of poverty and damage from the 2008 hurricane season.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen national and local government capacity to reduce disaster vulnerability through improved mitigation, planning, preparedness, risk assessment, early warning and response activities. To date, U.S. assistance has enabled Haiti to improve local and national capacity to assess and respond to sudden and slow onset disasters, as evidenced through the Haitian leadership of the early warning efforts for the 2008 hurricane season.

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Honduras focuses on partnering with the Government of Honduras to enhance security, strengthen democracy and rule of law, improve the education and health systems, increase food security, improve the management of watersheds, conserve biodiversity, and build capacity to take advantage of opportunities under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	40,510	43,232	-	43,232	68,234
Development Assistance	15,149	21,382	-	21,382	53,434
Foreign Military Financing	496	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,035	11,750	-	11,750	11,000
International Military Education and Training	936	700	-	700	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	744	-	-	-	800
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,150	8,000	-	8,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	40,510	43,232	-	43,232	68,234
1 Peace and Security	2,176	1,100	-	1,100	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,432	1,100	-	1,100	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	594	-	-	-	465
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-	-	335
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,479	6,493	-	6,493	11,864
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	351	-	351	2,270
2.2 Good Governance	2,379	5,243	-	5,243	6,894
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	50	-	50	500
2.4 Civil Society	600	849	-	849	2,200
3 Investing in People	24,115	22,051	-	22,051	21,700
3.1 Health	18,115	16,154	-	16,154	12,000
3.2 Education	6,000	5,897	-	5,897	9,700
4 Economic Growth	10,740	13,588	-	13,588	31,870
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,220	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,070	7,448	-	7,448	20,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,640	-	3,640	9,070
4.8 Environment	3,200	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,979	-	2,979	3,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	502
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,779	-	2,779	2,885

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	68,234	2,800	11,864	21,700	31,870	-
Development Assistance	53,434	-	11,864	9,700	31,870	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will help improve the Honduran ability to interdict the transshipment of drugs and arms, address the increase in violence fueled by the drug trade and gangs, and respond to natural disasters. Anti-crime programs will help the Honduran security sector confront gangs, drug traffickers, and other organized criminal activities. Programs also will focus on supporting the reorganization of the Honduran military structure to meet new, transnational threats; enhance the military's efforts to better control its national territory, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, and conduct search and rescue operations; and increase the military's maritime security capabilities. Funding will provide maintenance support, spare parts, training, and upgrades to assist the armed forces in maintaining a level of operational readiness allowing them to project a secure presence in remote areas. This will complement efforts to counter the threat represented by the transshipment of drugs, arms, and people and enable a more effective response to natural disasters. Training will also be geared toward professional law enforcement and military education to improve civilian-military relations and regional integration and stability. Training will help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and promote human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will help improve key municipal services in up to 35 service delivery areas through strengthened management and oversight; engagement with civil society; and, partnership with national level institutions. The United States will target those services that are widely used in order to demonstrate the benefits of the decentralization of authority and resources. This will pave the way for the decentralization of other services and improve Honduran democracy by increasing citizen satisfaction with democratic government. Civil society will participate in the oversight of local service providers to ensure that services are responsive to citizens' needs, while local governments will develop mechanisms to solicit citizen participation and feedback on the performance of these service providers. At the national level, U.S. resources will support advocacy for decentralization policies, laws, budgetary structures, and frameworks. To promote rule of law through audit and accountability, U.S. assistance will help key Honduran agencies and non-governmental partners improve oversight, audit, and watchdog functions. The United States will also work with stakeholder coalitions and legal professional associations to further key rule of law and anticorruption reforms, including the Civil Procedures Code and Transparency Law. These coalitions and associations will also promote accountability and build internal demand for change in the rule of law sector. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities that are vulnerable to crime.

According to the most recent America Barometers survey, Honduras has the lowest level of public support for democracy of the 22 countries surveyed in the Americas as well as a low rate of public participation in

governance. However, Honduran civil society has advocated successfully for key reforms in various sectors, including elections, the selection of high government officials, and freedom of information. U.S. assistance will continue support for reforms and implementation of current laws that are critical for the democratic development of Honduras. This support will further promote partnership between civil society and government at both the national and local level. At the national level, this will include implementation of the Civil Procedure Code, Transparency Law and Nongovernmental Organization Law as well as improvements to the elections system. At the local level, U.S. assistance will help reinforce civil society efforts to oversee the allocation and management of public funds, increase access to public information, and improve the quality of local services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		351		2,270	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Legal Institutions and Associations supported by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	6	4	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

After years of direct support to the judicial sector in Honduras, commitment to reform and full implementation of laws remains weak. In recent years, assistance has been instrumental in the development of new criminal and civil procedure codes, which are expected to lead to a restructuring of the justice system in Honduras. After greatly reduced funding in the Rule of Law and Human Rights program area in FYs 2008 and 2009, increased funds in FY 2010 for this program area will allow rebuilding for this program with new activities whose targets have yet to be defined. In FY 2010, the United States will advocate for legal reform and full implementation of existing laws (including the Civil Procedure Code and Transparency Law); increase support to Honduran civil society organizations that promote ethical standards among lawyers, judges, and prosecutors; and monitor the effectiveness of courts and other justice sector institutions. These efforts would help attack the current inertia in the Honduran judicial sector, build demand for full implementation of already adopted reforms and existing legal framework, and pave the way for future reforms.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,379		5,243		6,894	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Local Mechanisms supported by USG assistance to engage in their Sub-National Governments				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	62	57	40	27	22	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will continue to support decentralization by concentrating its efforts at the local level. U.S. assistance directly supports local governments to increase transparency, partner with local civil society, and efficiently handle decentralized resources and authority. Increased numbers of local mechanisms supported by U.S. assistance to engage in local governments improves citizen engagement in local decision-making and social auditing, both key in promoting responsive governance from local authorities. Funds will foster advocacy for needed reforms to strengthen municipal autonomy through the Honduran Municipal Association. Additionally, the United States will also provide support for the transition in local governments following the 2009 municipal elections.

Investing in People: The United States will support the decentralization and improvement of the education and health systems. U.S. assistance under the Basic Education component of the President's Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE/BE) will measurably improve early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and other basic skills. Emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials to the world's neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set, when more detailed background information is available. The goal is to reduce failure and repetition rates and increase student achievement. With more children graduating from primary school, serious problems in post-primary education must also be addressed. At the post-primary level of basic education, the United States will support work with the Honduran Ministry of Education to implement academic standards and achievement testing for grades 7-12. Innovative strategies will be introduced to improve the quality of post-primary and alternative education systems to prepare a better-educated and more competitive work force. The goal is that by 2015 all children will complete preschool and primary education, middle school enrollment will reach 70 percent, high school enrollments will increase, and Honduras will have updated, more relevant, and flexible post-primary and technical training programs.

In the health sector, U.S. assistance will support HIV prevention and surveillance, improvement in the quality of HIV/AIDS care, and strengthening of local institutional capacity for more effective programs. U.S. assistance will also support improved and expanded maternal and child health activities and accelerated decentralization of the national health system, including assisting the Ministry of Health to manage a decentralized system during the transition to newly elected national and local governments. Finally, U.S. programs will continue to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and sustainable reproductive health care. As part of the strategy to phase out family planning assistance by 2012, the United States will enhance Government of Honduras and private sector capacity to build on the substantial gains in family planning attained with previous U.S. assistance, including strengthening

contraceptive procurement systems and supporting the widespread commercial availability of contraceptives.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,000		5,897		9,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Primary education completion rate				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	82	85	85	87	88	89
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This indicator is also the main indicator for the Education for All–Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), in which the United States is one of the leading donors. It is related to higher-level indicators for improvements in the efficiency and quality of education, with all children completing primary school by the year 2015. The U.S. has set a target of increasing the primary education completion rate by 2.5 percent, from 86.5 percent in FY 2008 to 89 percent in FY 2010. The baseline data for Honduras for the 1999 school year was 69 percent of the children completing primary school. It was no small achievement to increase the primary school graduation rate to 86.5 percent by FY 2008. The closer Honduras comes to 90 percent of children completing primary school, the more challenging it will become to continue improving completion rates. The additional FY 2010 funds will help the Government of Honduras achieve that target.

Economic Growth: Under the new Food Security Initiative, the United States will provide technical assistance to help small farmers reduce food insecurity. U.S. assistance will increase incomes and reduce vulnerabilities in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by improving productivity in basic grains, diversifying farmers into higher value crops and integrating farmers into new market opportunities. Programs will increase private investment in the agricultural sector and help farmers to compete in global markets and help Honduras manage its natural resources, watersheds, and tropical forests while conserving biodiversity and reducing pollution and vulnerability to natural disasters. U.S. assistance will also support more competitive and open markets by assisting Honduras to take advantage of CAFTA-DR through key trade and investment policy reforms and public/private-sector alliances to integrate small and medium enterprises into emerging markets with rural linkages (i.e., tourism, food processing, forestry and agriculture).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,070		7,448		20,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		New (net) farmer sales (\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	67,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Under the new Food Security Initiative, in FY 2010 the U.S. will help small farmers reduce food insecurity resulting from climate change, input price increases, sale price volatility, and low yielding agricultural practices. The U.S. will increase incomes and reduce vulnerabilities in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by improving productivity in basic grains, diversifying farmers into higher value crops, and integrating farmers into new local market opportunities. New (net) farmer sales is an ideal indicator to measure the success of the overall program because food security in Honduras is primarily an issue of lack of household purchasing power to access food rather than of availability of adequate food supplies. Increased farming incomes results in more food security. This new initiative will integrate the successes of both of these programs by combining the market focus of the agricultural diversification program with the focus on working with the poorest of the poor of the food security program.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		3,640		9,070	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		New (net) small and medium enterprise sales (\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new program will put more emphasis on working with rural small and medium enterprises in the forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors in order to raise rural household incomes and employment and thereby increase access to adequate food. While most of the firm and value chain work in the agriculture and forestry sectors will be funded under the agriculture program area, the United States will utilize the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area to support work in the tourism sector in Honduras. With the increase in funding in FY 2010, new (net) small and medium enterprise sales are expected to increase by \$30 million. U.S. economic policy and institutional strengthening work will be directly linked with the private sector priorities in these specific value chains.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Honduras signed a \$215 million, five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in 2005. The MCC program promotes agricultural diversification and the improvement of the national highway system to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under CAFTA-DR.

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will strengthen its partnership with Jamaica by providing assistance to address key social and economic issues that contribute to high levels of violent crime and transnational criminal activity. Priority goals are supporting anti-corruption; promoting greater transparency and good governance practices; fostering Jamaican participation in regional security, particularly in the counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics areas; investing in people; promoting economic prosperity and sustainable development; enhancing the Jamaican Defense Forces' (JDF) capability to protect its national territory, including its maritime borders; and countering organized illicit activities, including narcotics trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
Development Assistance	9,690	6,804	-	6,804	8,804
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	300	300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,190	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	750	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,010	-	1,010	1,610
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	471	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
1 Peace and Security	3,150	2,860	-	2,860	4,910
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	471	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,137	2,450	-	2,450	4,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	350	-	350	710
1.5 Transnational Crime	42	60	-	60	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,750	1,650	-	1,650	2,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	50	50	-	50	100
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	950	-	950	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	700	650	-	650	450
3 Investing in People	5,259	3,469	-	3,469	3,469
3.1 Health	1,490	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
3.2 Education	1,969	1,969	-	1,969	1,969
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,800	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	7,234	2,485	-	2,485	3,485
4.2 Trade and Investment	726	1,000	-	1,000	1,200
4.5 Agriculture	3,243	1,485	-	1,485	1,785

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,765	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,500	-	-	-	500
of which: 6 Program Support	742	1,650	-	1,650	1,709
6.1 Program Design and Learning	742	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,650	-	1,650	1,709

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,014	4,910	2,150	3,469	3,485	-
Development Assistance	8,804	2,000	1,350	1,969	3,485	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	-	-	300	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,610	810	800	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance in Jamaica aims to advance peace and security by reducing the endemic crime and violence on the island. Assistance will be used to increase U.S. domestic security by improving Jamaica's capacity to counter transnational crime and terrorism. One goal is to increase the professional capacity of the Jamaican law enforcement and security forces so that Jamaica can become a regional leader for security. U.S. agencies will continue to address the conditions that undermine peace and security by providing training, technical assistance, equipment, and materials to the appropriate security elements in Jamaica.

Broader U.S. assistance efforts will include interdiction; building investigative capacity to protect Jamaica's borders; improving Jamaican law enforcement, counter-narcotics, and counter-terrorism capacity; and supporting Government of Jamaica (GOJ) anti-corruption efforts. Building on considerable traction with its community policing initiative and having developed strong partnership with the Ministry of National Security, the United States will continue to make substantial investments in building the capacity of both police and citizens to develop problem-solving partnerships. The United States will work collaboratively to assist the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) in implementing the government's police reform priorities, which in turn will bolster the prospects of the sustainable adoption of community policing.

U.S. programs focused on crime will engage communities and encourage them to increase their role in crime prevention. Assistance will strengthen civil society's role in community transformation and in fostering partnerships with the police to manage conflict and fight crime at the community level. Security assistance will provide training and equipment to support the JDF's efforts to secure its maritime borders, and enhance its interoperability with U.S. and international forces in order to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,137		2,450		4,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	50	2,000	575	360	200	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. community policing activities complement the Government of Jamaica's Strategic Review Implementation Plan, which aims to reform the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) to meet demands for citizen-focused and professional policing services. Additional FY 2010 funds will enable the mission to provide broader support, increasing reach and effectiveness of the JCF. Since a new five-year strategy to begin in FY 2010 is still in the design stage, indicators for FY 2010 have not been defined, and hence the target provided here is provisional. Higher results in 2007 were due to a differently structured program at that time, in which training aimed to expose a large number of police officers to basic community policing principles. Subsequent targets reflect changes in the program structure whereby more intensive, in-depth training is provided to a smaller group of dedicated officers in key rollout communities, increasing the capacity of the JCF and contributing to sustainability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, in partnership with Jamaica, will focus on combating corruption and crime, which fuel social instability. U.S. programs will contribute to enhancing the capability of key Jamaican agencies to investigate and successfully prosecute public and private sector corruption. The U.S. will provide critical assistance to the GOJ's efforts to introduce and implement anti-corruption reforms. Support for key short-term technical assistance in the GOJ's Directorate of Public Prosecutions, the Customs Department, or the Anti-Corruption Branch of the JCF will take place as the opportunities arise. Anti-corruption assistance will also focus on raising corruption awareness and promoting a culture of lawfulness within society. Initiatives will include a public education campaign targeting youth populations through an integrated civic education program, which will build on current efforts to integrate civic education into the primary and secondary school curricula.

The United States will explore possibilities of harmonization with other donor's justice system efforts. Specific institutional capacity support may include training for judges, prosecutors, and police, as well as technical assistance to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, police, and other key elements in the judicial system. Further U.S. assistance may include training to successfully prepare and prosecute cases, with a focus on improving legislation regarding forfeiture of criminal assets.

As the main perpetrators of crime are Jamaica's youth—particularly boys and young men—U.S. assistance will support programs that emphasize a youth-centric approach to crime and violence prevention, aimed at reversing the acceptance of violence and providing concrete alternatives to criminal activities. Specific activities will address at-risk youth populations starting at the elementary level, drawing on other activities in education and economic growth. The United States will partner with the GOJ, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations to implement programs that reawaken citizenship, promote a culture of lawfulness and compliance, enable and encourage youth to take on leadership roles within communities, and improve parenting skills. This will be complemented by programs that create

positive social space for youth within vulnerable communities.

Investing in People: The United States will collaborate with Jamaica's Education Transformation program, aimed at reforming the educational system through increasing quality, efficiency, and equity across socioeconomic strata, between genders, and between mainstream and special needs students. U.S. assistance will contribute to a series of policy studies, public consultation, and workshops to forge a national consensus. The United States will capitalize on the strengths of its Expanding Educational Horizons and Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training programs by providing training, technical assistance, and commodity support for rolling out proven educational technologies (especially for reading and math) across the island. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Education efforts to decentralize education administration and improve the quality of school management and classroom instruction at the primary level.

In order to sustain momentum gained on stabilizing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among at-risk groups, U.S. assistance will focus on prevention programs by bolstering the capacities of key civil society actors. In addition, U.S. assistance will aim to strengthen coordinating mechanisms within the GOJ and among donor groups as well as support behavior change and outreach programs that target high-risk groups.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support technical assistance that aims to reduce bottlenecks within the legislative and regulatory environment. Within the new political context, opportunities exist for funding activities that specifically address land policy and titling, tax policy and administration, access to credit for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and tourism competitiveness. Continued streamlining of the approval process, as well as ensuring that the time and costs to starting a business remains competitive within the region, will be a focus of U.S. assistance programs.

Complementing the policy reform agenda process will be initiatives that strengthen private sector competitiveness and reduce costs associated with doing business in Jamaica. Reducing the cost of energy will be a critical factor in ensuring that Jamaica is able to attract and retain foreign investment. The United States will leverage assistance packages to promote the further development of alternative and renewable energy resources.

The declining importance of agriculture within the economy is an indication that the sector is underperforming and not taking full advantage of the production potential of strategic high value crops. As a result, U.S. assistance will seek to develop programs that diversify production towards alternative staples, high value vegetables, condiments, and selected cash crops such as coffee and cocoa. This process will require activities that focus on increasing access to market information and financial services, in addition to exposing Jamaican farmers to improved production, value-added, and disaster mitigation practices. U.S. assistance will also contribute to the expansion of improved production technologies across the island as a means of increasing production and discouraging environmentally damaging hillside farming practices. U.S. programs will seek an integrated approach in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and bauxite mining aimed at achieving sustainable development through environmentally friendly means.

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mexico's proximity to the United States gives rise to shared problems demanding common solutions, such as cooperation to suppress organized crime and drug trafficking organizations, improving the efficiency of legitimate cross-border exchanges, and fostering market orientation in Mexico's economy. In partnership with the Government of Mexico, U.S. foreign assistance, including the Merida Initiative, concentrates on strengthening institutions and reducing poverty and inequality which remain significant obstacles. Structural reforms will enhance Mexico's ability to realize benefits under the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Security and Prosperity Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
Development Assistance	8,215	11,200	-	11,200	17,300
Economic Support Fund	34,703	15,000	-	15,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	116,500	39,000	-	39,000	10,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,678	2,900	-	2,900	3,200
International Military Education and Training	357	834	-	834	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	242,053	294,000	66,000	360,000	459,325
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,348	3,845	-	3,845	7,075

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
1 Peace and Security	287,005	283,829	66,000	349,829	451,995
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,548	3,175	-	3,175	6,175
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	670	-	670	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,657	101,834	-	101,834	11,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	151,500	165,150	66,000	231,150	432,320
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,500	13,000	-	13,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	76,153	69,250	-	69,250	32,405
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	70,753	62,700	-	62,700	21,045
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	5,350	-	5,350	10,960
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	1,200	-	1,200	400
3 Investing in People	5,178	5,600	-	5,600	5,900
3.1 Health	2,678	2,900	-	2,900	3,200
3.2 Education	2,500	2,700	-	2,700	2,700
4 Economic Growth	13,518	7,700	-	7,700	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,058	7,700	-	7,700	3,740
4.8 Environment	5,460	-	-	-	7,260

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	400	-	400	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	400	-	400	200
6 Program Support	24,000	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	21,355	-	21,355	26,610
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	7,450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	21,355	-	21,355	19,160

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	501,500	451,995	32,405	5,900	11,000	200
Development Assistance	17,300	-	6,400	2,700	8,000	200
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	-	-	3,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	459,325	433,320	26,005	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,075	7,075	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Peace and security are the United States' top priorities with Mexico. Both ongoing U.S. programs and the Merida Initiative will provide support for Mexico's anti-crime and counter-narcotics efforts, including interdiction, demand reduction activities and Mexico's expanding anti-money laundering regime. The United States will provide significant support to Mexico's restructuring of its police and judicial institutions. U.S. collaboration and technical assistance to Mexico's law enforcement and military entities complement Mexican Government efforts to improve and expand their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of all kinds (drugs, arms, and people), including better systems of integration and professional training. The provision of non-intrusive inspection equipment will combat this illicit trafficking while facilitating legitimate cross-border commerce. Simultaneously, robust funding will allow for the provision of important, capital-intensive assistance, such as transport and surveillance aircraft, that are essential to the Mexican efforts to confront the well-funded and equipped criminal groups. Programs will help strengthen technical and data-sharing capabilities, preserve respect for human rights, improve resource management, increase English-language skills, and enhance interoperability and cooperation in counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics missions. Assistance also will support efforts to prevent the movement of weapons of mass destruction components and precursors.

Support for drug demand reduction efforts, including support for better epidemiological data and groups involved in prevention and treatment, will help underscore the common interest in counter-narcotics efforts. These efforts will focus on the U.S. border region, where abuse rates are three times the Mexican national average and drug and trafficking-related violence are a daily threat to the citizens of both countries.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	151,500		231,150		432,320	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		kilos of illicit narcotics seized by host government				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
1,818,000	1,924,000	2,244,000	1,500,000	1,670,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Drugs continue to transit Mexico via land, sea and air. Meanwhile, drug consumption in Mexico also continues to negatively impact society, and is rising among youths. The sharing of U.S. tactical information with vetted Mexican counterparts is resulting in a greater number of successful interdiction operations, and thousands of Government of Mexico (GOM) law enforcement officers are receiving training through U.S. programs. The 2011 targets will reflect the increase in FY 2010 funding.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,548		3,175		6,175	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals trained in anti-terrorism				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	220	240	240	0	200	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The expansion of counter-terrorism capacity in Mexico, through training and equipment to detect dangerous contraband, is a critical security issue for the United States given the long, unfortifiable border the two countries share. By enhancing Mexican counter-terrorism capabilities, this program provides improved security to the people of the both countries against terrorism. The FY 2011 targets will reflect the increase in funding in FY 2010.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the Merida Initiative, U.S. assistance supports the Mexican government efforts to improve its criminal justice system by raising professional standards, and strengthening communication and collaboration among federal, state, and local entities, in the face of escalating drug-related violence affecting the entire country, particularly the border region. U.S.-funded technical assistance will continue to support the justice sector (i.e., prosecutors, investigative police, judges and public defenders) in the following areas: drafting oral adversarial codes of criminal procedures; designing a viable implementation plan; case and court management; and on-site training in the new system’s initial stages of implementation. U.S. assistance will support Mexico’s endeavors in instituting governmental code reforms and institutional regulations. The goals of the reforms are to professionalize and

develop a unified police, promote institutional checks and balances, strengthen transparency and citizen oversight, support the adoption and implementation of legislation against trafficking in persons, train judges to comply fully with the Hague Conventions on International Parental Child Abduction and International Adoption, and enhance and promote anti-corruption enforcement. These activities will increase the confidence of the Mexican people in their justice system by making prosecutions more transparent, protecting key witnesses, and improving respect for human rights by the justice sector, including the police and military personnel. Seeking to further improve public confidence, support will also be given to improve the capacity of Mexican efforts to investigate and reduce government corruption and unethical practices. U.S. support will also include efforts to expand and improve Mexico's asset forfeiture regime in order to increase the financial risk of criminal activity. The political participation and consensus-building program will promote increased linkages between civil society groups, party caucuses, and political parties.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		5,350		10,960	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of personnel trained in new federal system				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

These programs focus on the following Merida strategic goals: strengthening anti-corruption, improving justice system efficiency/effectiveness, and bolstering rule of law /human rights. The projects include strengthening office of inspector generals for Mexican government agencies, support for citizen participation councils, expanding a "culture of lawfulness" program. The FY2011 targets will reflect the increase in funding in FY2010.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will fund higher-education partnerships with Mexican universities focusing on critical development issues. These partnerships will strengthen Mexican higher-education institutions through the creation of new programs and joint research and will provide scholarships and exchanges in areas such as small business development and microfinance, technological innovation, and rule of law with a focus on indigenous and disadvantaged youth. Public health concerns, notably HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), have cross-border impacts, and will be addressed through programs promoting effective prevention, detection, capacity building, and improved health care services. The focus will be placed on arresting the spread of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and TB/HIV co-infection.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will help increase private sector competitiveness in Mexico by supporting Mexican-led efforts to improve the business-enabling environment in the short term and by building sustainable support for continued policy reforms and systemic changes over the medium-term. A basic premise is that good governance is essential to improve Mexico's long-term competitiveness and rational use of its natural resource base. Assistance will support more sustainable environmental governance and management, including biodiversity conservation, more effective and efficient government, and increased access to the productive factors that underpin growth, such as financial services, water and sanitation, and renewable energy. U.S. resources will support Mexican priorities for energy sector policy

reforms aimed at stimulating greater private sector deployment of clean energy technologies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,460		0		7,260	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. This funding will deepen U.S. efforts to address climate change and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area. As climate change activities have yet to be designed, targets for FY 2010 are to be determined. The FY 2008 funds are being used to promote sustainable management of Mexico's diverse natural resources.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance leverages the close cooperation in areas such as fire management and disaster readiness to strengthen coordinated planning and response in other areas. Through training programs, the U.S. will expand the use of the Incident Command System, integrated planning and preparedness, and risk assessment to encompass all-hazard preparedness. U.S. assistance will support Mexico's disaster management capability, Mexico's Civil Protection Agency and military to develop and improve procedures for responding to potentially catastrophic incidents, such as a pandemic influenza outbreak or mass exposure to dangerous chemicals. Continued support will seek to strengthen hurricane and earthquake planning, mass casualty evacuation capabilities, and bilateral cooperation in preparing for and responding to disasters on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. foreign assistance to Nicaragua is to partner with the Nicaraguan government, institutions, and civil society to encourage broad-based economic growth, and to close the gaps in basic education, health, and infrastructure services. The United States will focus on increasing food security through advances in agricultural production, infrastructure, and sales in 2011. Finally, the United States will work with the Government of Nicaragua (GON) to foster regional security, strengthen its capacity to respond to transnational threats, and reinforce the professional stance of the Nicaraguan military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
Development Assistance	13,804	18,079	-	18,079	55,471
Foreign Military Financing	496	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	897	-	897	897
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,753	6,400	-	6,400	5,700
International Military Education and Training	483	500	-	500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	972	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	850	-	850	850
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,258	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
1 Peace and Security	1,951	1,750	-	1,750	3,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	979	1,750	-	1,750	3,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	700	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	272	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,113	8,000	-	8,000	16,071
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	808	-	-	-	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	715	2,250	-	2,250	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,890	3,000	-	3,000	6,500
2.4 Civil Society	700	2,750	-	2,750	4,071
3 Investing in People	13,029	8,997	-	8,997	9,797
3.1 Health	12,329	7,297	-	7,297	7,097
3.2 Education	700	1,700	-	1,700	2,700
4 Economic Growth	10,993	7,179	-	7,179	35,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,019	1,150	-	1,150	3,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	7,268	2,629	-	2,629	24,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,564	1,650	-	1,650	2,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
4.8 Environment	1,142	1,750	-	1,750	3,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,180	1,200	-	1,200	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,180	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	1,200	-	1,200	500
of which: 6 Program Support	1,209	3,333	-	3,333	4,187
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,209	700	-	700	1,251
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,633	-	2,633	2,936

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	65,218	3,150	16,071	9,797	35,700	500
Development Assistance	55,471	-	16,071	3,200	35,700	500
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	-	-	897	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,700	-	-	5,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	850	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance for effective law enforcement and military modernization in Nicaragua is critical to national efforts to control its remote territories and to combat narcotics, gang violence, illegal trafficking and transnational crime. U.S. assistance will increase the military's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations, improve its capability to respond to natural disasters and conduct search and rescue operations, and increase its maritime security capability. The United States has historically also been a lead donor for land mine removal. It continues to support the destruction of Nicaragua's remaining Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS). The Army and National Police have largely remained independent, non-political forces, although police actions following the November 2008 municipal elections have raised concerns that the government is increasing its control over the National Police. In the Atlantic coastal region, the Nicaraguan military is the first and only responder to drug traffickers. The Nicaraguan navy leads other Central American navies in drug seizures. These institutions face challenges from criminals who seek to increasingly operate with impunity. With its porous borders and endemic poverty, Nicaragua is highly vulnerable to the influence of well-financed drug trafficking organizations. U.S. assistance will be used to provide boat spare parts, maintenance and aviation support, and support for the modernization of the Nicaraguan military, helping it to establish control over remote areas. This will be accomplished through information-sharing, training, and supplying vessels to Nicaraguan law enforcement counterparts. As part of the Merida Initiative, the United States will provide assistance through the Western Hemisphere regional program to improve the capabilities of both the Nicaraguan Navy and the Nicaraguan National Police, which have achieved impressive narcotics interdiction numbers in recent years, providing training for law enforcement personnel and supplying key hardware for interdiction, transnational crime, and anti-gang programs. The United States will also support land mine victim assistance programs and activities related to MANPADS destruction.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will focus on maintaining democratic space and strengthening critical democratic processes and practices that promote rule of law, democratic political parties, transparent and accountable elections, an open civil society, free media, and an independent judiciary. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities vulnerable to crime. U.S. programs will include strengthening civil society; improving local governance through greater community participation and ownership in municipal decisions coupled with increasing responsiveness from municipal governments; and strengthening and diversifying coalitions for legal reforms to defend democratic space and advocate for an independent judiciary. An infrastructure program will complement the municipal governance program, thus providing incentives to participating local governments and strengthening democratic practices through increased community participation, ownership, and action. To promote political party competitiveness, U.S. assistance will support political party strengthening and election reform in the run-up to the Nicaraguan Presidential elections in November 2011. U.S. assistance will also support youth organizations to help build a culture of democracy and re-engage them in the political process. Finally, U.S. programs will help strengthen the independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	715		2,250		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	25	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The path to better governance in Nicaragua relies on the empowerment of citizens and the strengthening of civil society organizations at both local and national levels. A true democracy will emerge only if organized civil society and other key democratic institutions gain the strength they need to exert effective pressure on the actions of political players. The U.S. intends to use FY 2010 funds to expand its support for civil society, media, political parties, professional associations, and other actors who seek to promote the balance of powers, and to maintain democratic space in Nicaragua in the run-up to the 2011 national elections. New governance activities will support a core group of local non-governmental and public sector associations to strengthen civil society advocacy and involvement in municipal decision-making. An increased number of associations receiving support will be achieved through the expansion of governance activities to more municipalities using increased FY 2010 funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,890		3,000		6,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local CSOs strengthened that promote political participation and voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	10	4	4	20	20	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During the lead-up to Nicaragua's municipal elections in November 2008, the United States provided small grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) and media outlets for 35 projects aimed at promoting democratic citizen participation in the elections, and organized community leader forums in 15 key municipalities. The forums generated candidate commitments to slates derived from community priorities. National NGOs fielded hundreds of watchers outside the voting centers who documented illegal practices, including harassment of and assault on opposition representatives and supporters.

U.S. assistance to local and national CSOs sustains and bolsters their efforts to keep democratic space open and ensure continued participation in electoral contests. Increased FY 2010 resources will strengthen CSOs' ability to address critical electoral reforms, follow up on election irregularities, and prepare for the Nicaraguan Presidential elections in 2011.

Investing in People: The United States will help improve access to quality health services, including health promotion and prevention, with special attention to Nicaragua's geographic and socio-economic equity issues. U.S. assistance will improve pre-service training and curriculums in medical and nursing schools, and will strengthen the institutional capacity of public and private sector clinics and non-governmental organizations. Family planning activities will focus on reaching the underserved with high-quality voluntary services. Nicaragua will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The HIV/AIDS assistance will concentrate on prevention of HIV/AIDS among the most at-risk populations. In education, USAID assistance will focus on improving the quality in primary education through enhanced teacher training at schools and major national universities, including the incorporation of the model school/active learning approach. The United States will narrow its model school program to a select group of schools to assure the continued availability of "centers of excellence" for training teachers and testing the model. The United States will also strengthen the policy environment supporting innovation, including the use of standardized testing.

Economic Growth: Trade capacity building activities will help maximize the country's benefits under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) while minimizing to the extent possible the reverberations of the 2009 world financial crisis. The focus will be on improving the competitiveness of small- and medium-size enterprises in all markets. In Nicaragua, food security issues continue to center on the availability of and the ability to purchase sufficient and nutritious food. The United States will expand its agricultural program to eliminate barriers to market-led agricultural development; diversify crops; and leverage resources for rural infrastructure in areas such as water, transport and energy. U.S. assistance will target businesses and agribusinesses, seeking to create new job opportunities in industry and the service sectors and to form alliances and linkages up and down the value chain. In environment, U.S. programs supporting market-based environmental conservation will focus on building strong horizontal and

vertical linkages in sustainable tourism and environmental service sectors. U.S. infrastructure program will complement ongoing programs with targeted and complementary investments in productive infrastructure such as energy, roads, irrigation or food collection centers. Civil society participation will play a prominent role in these activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,019		1,150		3,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	175	275
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nicaragua has a small, open, but fragile economy with balance of trade deficits, in which agriculture is the principal source of income for half of the population. It has benefited from CAFTA-DR. U.S. programs range from macro policy and business environment to direct assistance to producers and small entrepreneurs, with the core objective of helping Nicaraguans benefit from increased trade and economic growth opportunities. The United States will advance CAFTA-DR’s complementary policy agenda by helping the GON draft, vet and present five new bills to the National Assembly. A new Trade Capacity Building (TCB) activity will provide targeted and in-depth assistance to a core group of businesses and enterprise service providers in order to improve competitiveness in local and regional markets. The increased resources in FY 2010 for trade and investment will fund a 57 percent increase in the number of enterprises assisted as a result of expanded TCB activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased access to modern energy services as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Economic and social infrastructures are critical elements of national growth and development, and the quality of infrastructure in Nicaragua is among the lowest in Central America. Two-thirds of its 16,932 kilometers of roads are in marginal or poor condition. Only 22.3 percent of Nicaraguan households have access to a

paved road. Only 55 percent of the population has access to electricity at the household level. The rural water and sanitation coverage are 65 percent and 82.5 percent (including latrines), respectively. Rural access to health and education services does not meet the national average, due in part to lack of adequate infrastructure for these programs.

FY 2010 resources will fund infrastructure activities in municipal governance, health, education, and economic growth. The funds shown here under the Infrastructure Program Area are expected to be invested in energy and transport activities. Given the timing of FY 2010 funds, the FY 2010 target is indicative of the number of beneficiaries in two communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,268		2,629		24,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	5,710	5,236	5,693	7,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the extreme fluctuations in worldwide food and fuel prices in 2008, leading to widespread concern about food security for the world's poor, Nicaragua, where agriculture is the principal source of income for half of the population, was proposed as one of six countries in Latin America to participate in the U.S.'s Food Security Initiative. Nicaraguan commercial producers benefit from rising prices; however, since almost half of the Nicaraguan population live on less than \$2 a day, access to food is a major issue. In FY 2008, 92 percent of the targeted households were reached, owing to acceptable delays in the completion of small and medium-sized infrastructure investments. Additional resources in FY 2010 for agriculture will lead to increased benefits and expanded participation of rural households in this program. The FY 2010 target reflects the first year of the Food Security Initiative of the United States; higher targets are projected for out years.

Humanitarian Assistance: Nicaragua is prone to natural disasters, and has suffered from hurricanes, flooding, disease outbreaks and rat infestations in just the past three years. The United States will fund both preparatory and relief activities to facilitate immediate response activities when disaster strikes. These resources should be seen as seed resources, which would be greatly supplemented by resources and disaster response from the USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the U.S. military in instances of major disaster.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2005 Nicaragua signed a \$175 million compact that aims to reduce poverty in the departments of Leon and Chinandega through promoting sustainable economic growth. The compact addresses three areas identified as the main barriers to growth in the two departments: insecure property rights, under-developed transport infrastructure, and low levels of value-added economic activity. By completion, the compact is expected to have designed 285 kilometers and built 80 kilometers of roads; helped 5,000 producers in Leon

and Chinandega increase incomes through the production of high-value goods in livestock, agriculture and forestry; improved local water management and watershed protection; and clarified the land tenure and title situation.

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama has experienced a period of strong economic growth and remarkable progress in strengthening its democratic institutions, marked by a firm commitment to free market economics. However, Panama's stability remains under stress as a result of continued high poverty rates, very high inflation in food prices,, vast income disparities, and increasing crime related to the drug trade and perpetrated by local gangs and international drug traffickers, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The United States will work in partnership with the Government of Panama (GOP) to consolidate Panama's gains in democracy and economic growth, while fostering the institutionalization of legal and regulatory structures which will increase Panama's capacity to be a guardian of the Panama Canal and a reliable ally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,652	6,450	-	6,450	9,550
Development Assistance	2,000	4,000	-	4,000	5,500
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,100
International Military Education and Training	162	300	-	300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	498	150	-	150	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,652	6,450	-	6,450	9,550
1 Peace and Security	1,652	2,450	-	2,450	4,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	248	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	150	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	162	1,300	-	1,300	2,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	-	600	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	400	-	400	500
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,400	-	1,400	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,600	-	1,600	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	892	300	-	300	950
6.1 Program Design and Learning	892	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	300	-	300	950

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,550	4,050	1,000	-	4,500	-
Development Assistance	5,500	-	1,000	-	4,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. programs will continue to develop the capacity and professionalism of the Panamanian Public Forces' (PPF), including the new National Aero-Naval Service, the new National Frontier Service, the National Police, and the Institutional Protection Service. U.S. support will also help enhance respect for the rule of law in general, and the upcoming transition to an adversarial justice system, in addition to improving the management of resources within all the PPF. While Panama has excellent law enforcement and security cooperation relationships with the United States, institutional weaknesses and a lack of resources pose real limits on Panama's capacity to deal with the increasing threat posed by international crime, including the FARC and other drug trafficking organizations, in addition to a growing local gang problem.

U.S. assistance programs seek to augment Panama's counter-terrorism efforts, security programs, and maritime interdiction capacity. This will be achieved by improving the PPF's equipment to allow for more effective response to threats; enhancing critical infrastructure and training facilities; strengthening the GOP's security capabilities on the border with Colombia; increasing the PPF's mobility; and providing communication equipment and logistical support packages for better command and control.

U.S. assistance programs will help strengthen the capacity of Panamanian governmental institutions to work with civil society and international partners to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime and gang-based violence, and terrorism. Assistance will support the equipment, operational, and training needs of the PPF, in particular in the areas of mobility, communications, and infrastructure with a focus on enhancing counter-narcotics and counter-terrorist capabilities. Given its strategic geographic location, particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing the control of Panama's borders with Colombia and Costa Rica, as well as the Pacific and Atlantic coastal zones and the country's ports and airports. U.S. assistance will also help strengthen anti-money laundering programs, with a particular emphasis on combating terrorist financing, and help modernize the PPF, with a focus on introducing community policing practices and problem solving capabilities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	162		1,300		2,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of cases opened or amended to support host nation capability improvement				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
3	1	5	3	4	6	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in FARC activity and transnational crime in Panama have led the Government to reorganize its air and maritime services and establish a new Border Force. These missions are in addition to the Government’s long-term commitment to secure the Panama Canal. Since the restructuring, Panama’s Public Forces have been more aggressive in attempts to deny the FARC and other transnational criminals safe haven in Panama. To support this restructuring and increase in operational tempo, the Government of Panama is requesting additional training and equipment for the Public Forces tasked with extending state authority and security to remote parts of Panama. The FY 2010 funding will provide training and equipment to units responsible for supporting maritime interdiction, border operations, and canal security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support democracy initiatives to foster continued GOP progress towards strong, open, and effective governance, which will contribute to and recognize Panama’s important role in regional security. In partnership with the GOP, the United States will support improvements in government transparency and accountability, improved governance, including a strengthened civil service law, judicial reforms, specifically related to implementation of new criminal and criminal procedures codes, as well as strengthening civil society’s role as a government watchdog. U.S. assistance activities will also complement those activities expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted toward communities that are vulnerable to crime.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will help prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID’s regional program, managed from Guatemala, will provide support to Panama to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: In coordination with a large number of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels, the United States will facilitate comprehensive social, economic, labor, and environmental reforms. These reforms will boost the country’s competitiveness by systematically strengthening the linkages between micro, small, medium, and large enterprises and increasing their participation in the international market. Improvements will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of private sector organizations and individual businesses to produce goods and services that meet international market requirements, including international labor and environmental standards.

The United States also plans to consolidate recent interventions in the Panama Canal Watershed, covering new sub-watersheds of significant importance for biodiversity conservation, and implementing strategic actions in key areas for biodiversity protection as a means of safeguarding this commercially and strategically important waterway. Activities will focus on: development of land use plans; sustainable and

environmentally friendly income and job generation; strengthening watershed management councils; improvement of local skills to participate in the growing tourism industry; policy reform; and promotion of best management practices.

The United States will also expand sustainable forest management activities initiated in the Darien region. The United States will partner with indigenous communities to help them better manage their forests and other natural resources. This activity will specifically target unsustainable resource use in indigenous reserves, and will address issues ranging from unmanaged timber harvesting, forest clearing, illegal logging, inefficient wood harvesting and processing methods, and unsustainable agricultural practices. The objective is to raise communities' awareness of the value of their forests and to augment their capacity to sustainably manage their resources, while increasing incomes derived from forest-based activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		• Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG assisted organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Panama's recent high economic growth has been characterized by an equally high degree of economic inequality. The United States will help the GOP achieve sustained and broad-based economic growth by increasing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in target sectors. U.S. programs will help improve the business value chain, trade, and investment environment; strengthen service providers and business capacity; expand access to appropriate technologies; and encourage reform of policies that hinder business growth and job creation. The GOP continues to take major steps to foster broad-based growth by establishing public-private sector dialogue. In FY 2010, funds will support public-private sector dialogue to promote at least one policy reform to improve implementation and compliance with international trade and investment agreements such as labor reform or sanitary standards. FY 2010 funds will also promote up to an additional five policy reforms during FY 2011.

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will support the new Paraguayan Government's ambitious agenda to stem corruption and impunity, create jobs, and increase social investment to reduce poverty and improve health care services. In support of Paraguayan efforts to achieve these objectives, U.S. foreign assistance is aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, increasing trade, encouraging a more efficient business environment, and improving access to health care.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,761	12,800	-	12,800	9,575
Development Assistance	6,759	7,550	-	7,550	5,800
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
International Military Education and Training	191	350	-	350	425
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	278	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	433	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,761	12,800	-	12,800	9,575
1 Peace and Security	902	650	-	650	1,675
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	233	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	391	350	-	350	1,175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	278	300	-	300	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,672	2,800	-	2,800	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,672	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	-	200	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	500
3 Investing in People	2,100	4,600	-	4,600	2,100
3.1 Health	2,100	4,600	-	4,600	2,100
4 Economic Growth	4,087	4,750	-	4,750	1,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	2,650	-	2,650	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,937	1,550	-	1,550	900
4.8 Environment	1,000	550	-	550	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	604	-	604	590
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	248	-	248	90
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	356	-	356	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,575	1,675	4,000	2,100	1,800	-
Development Assistance	5,800	-	4,000	-	1,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-
International Military Education and Training	425	425	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ensuring continued stability and security is a top concern for the Government of Paraguay (GOP), as it confronts a broad range of international crime threats including drug and arms trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, document forgery, intellectual property rights piracy, and trafficking in persons, particularly in the tri-border area. The United States will collaborate with Paraguayan authorities and partners in the region to target specific criminals and their organizations, and to help the new GOP develop a National Security Strategy. To achieve these objectives, U.S. programs will support legal reforms and provide training and equipment to bolster Paraguay's capacity to investigate, capture and prosecute criminals. U.S. programs will also strengthen Paraguay's military as a democratic institution through the reorganization, modernization, and professionalization of the military's key support, communications, and logistical forces. These improvements will increase the military's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will help the GOP implement critical reforms that promote the professionalization of the civil service and improve transparency and accountability, including responsiveness to citizen needs. Anti-corruption efforts will include tracking corruption cases, strengthening internal investigative units, and improving the prosecutors' capability to fight corruption. U.S. programs also will help improve local governments' ability to provide services by increasing tax revenue and citizen participation in decision making.

Investing in People: The United States will provide the Ministry of Health the technical assistance it needs to respond to public health emergencies, such as recent dengue and yellow fever outbreaks, and to improve information systems so that it has reliable, accurate, and timely data to monitor performance and implement more effective programs and policies. U.S. programs will help decentralize healthcare services to increase access to quality health care and extend the reach of family planning services, especially to underserved regions.

Economic Growth: The United States will continue collaborating with the GOP to promote economic policy reforms that address the corruption-induced distortions in the economy by supporting trade-based diversification, promoting exports and private sector investment, and improving business' ability to compete internationally. Technical assistance and training will help small farmers and local firms in rural, neglected areas of Paraguay improve their skills and knowledge of international standards and markets.

The United States will also expand the use of the Development Credit Authority to reduce constraints to credit in traditionally underserved economic areas by providing guarantees to one or more private banks over six years, increasing access to longer-term capital investment financing (more than one year) for small and medium rural enterprises. This effort will complement activities that support for equitable access by low-

income families and micro-scale enterprises to essential financial services (e.g. credit; savings; and insurance, remittances and payments services) provided by banks, non-governmental organization, financial institutions, and others.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approved a Phase II Threshold Program for Paraguay that focuses on sustaining achievements obtained during the first phase and addresses improving Paraguay's anti-corruption indicator, which poses the largest hurdle to signing an MCC Compact. The Phase II program will strengthen key Paraguayan institutions charged with preventing, investigating, and prosecuting corruption.

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will help the Government of Peru (GOP) consolidate its democratic gains and assist in ensuring that the benefits of trade and economic growth are shared broadly, especially among the poor and long-excluded population in marginalized areas and assist in ensuring effective implementation of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. U.S. foreign assistance will also help the government assert control over its territory, thereby denying terrorists and other criminals access to areas to train, organize, or transit.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
Development Assistance	11,611	63,293	-	63,293	62,343
Economic Support Fund	29,757	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	750	-	750	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,785	12,235	-	12,235	10,740
International Military Education and Training	169	400	-	400	749
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,546	37,000	-	37,000	40,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	109	-	-	-	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
1 Peace and Security	60,581	69,600	-	69,600	80,749
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	109	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	1,150	-	1,150	5,749
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	60,053	68,150	-	68,150	74,700
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	300	-	300	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	3,000	-	3,000	8,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,050	2,900	-	2,900	3,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750	-	-	-	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	700	100	-	100	-
3 Investing in People	15,255	15,255	-	15,255	14,760
3.1 Health	12,805	12,255	-	12,255	10,760
3.2 Education	2,450	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	11,661	25,843	-	25,843	14,743
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200	5,843	-	5,843	5,443
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	421	3,000	-	3,000	2,800
4.8 Environment	8,040	17,000	-	17,000	6,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	9,242	-	9,242	10,830
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	95	-	95	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	9,147	-	9,147	10,830

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	118,852	80,749	8,600	14,760	14,743	-
Development Assistance	62,343	35,000	8,600	4,000	14,743	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,740	-	-	10,740	-	-
International Military Education and Training	749	749	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: The United States will help build economic, political, and social stability in fragile areas of Peru by improving law enforcement, strengthening the linkages between former coca-growing communities and their local governments, providing opportunities for licit economic activities, and improving the capacities of local government. More than 48,000 hectares of licit crops developed with U.S. assistance continue to bolster the economy. Assistance to former coca growers will help them increase their incomes by 10 percent. Complemented by alternative development activities, other U.S. programs will focus on eradication to sustain the reduction in coca cultivation and will also boost interdiction capabilities in drug producing areas and gateways to foreign markets. Eradication and interdiction efforts are expected to keep 30 percent of Peru's estimated cocaine production from reaching the market. U.S. assistance will help the GOP enforce money-laundering laws and reduce drug use. Funding will also help professionalize and modernize the Peruvian military through training focused on the professional development of military officers at U.S. military colleges and schools, and on the development of joint doctrine and procedures. Training and equipment will be provided to the Peruvian military to enhance its border security and ability to control its national territory. Additionally, assistance will support improving civil-military relations, peacekeeping, humanitarian efforts, and disaster relief capabilities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	169		1,150		5,749	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Working with the Department of Defense (DoD), U.S. assistance will be used for the professional development of mid-grade military officers, non-commissioned officers, and selected civilians. This training will improve Peru’s capabilities in the following areas: counter-narcoterrorism operations in a joint and combined environment; establishment of joint doctrine; and the execution of joint operations, including improved civil-military relations, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief operations. These objectives will be met through the use of resident courses in the United States as well as through Mobile Training Teams in Peru. The additional funds will be used to expand the number of host country military personnel to be trained.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will assist and collaborate with local governments in selected regions to respond to citizen needs and provide public services more efficiently and effectively. U.S. assistance will help ensure that resources generated by extractive industries are invested transparently into programs that meet citizen needs. Activities will build on the successes of past programs that helped over 500 municipalities improve transparency and effectiveness and increased local public investments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	750		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of political parties and political groups receiving USG assistance to articulate platform and policy agendas effectively				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Following fair and transparent elections in 2006, the challenge facing Peru is to show that democracy can deliver to all its citizens, rich or poor. While the Government of Peru has identified decentralization as one of his top policy reforms, progress remains uneven. As a result, and partially due to a weak and fragmented

political system, public opinion polls indicate that citizens' disillusionment with the current political system has increased. In FY 2010, funds will assist political parties to articulate their platforms and policy agendas and develop voter-outreach strategies to inform the Peruvian electorate on important policy issues identified by citizens.

Investing in People: The United States will work with the GOP to improve the quality of social services. U.S. programs will strengthen key aspects of health systems and services, including the quality of care and promotion of healthy behaviors. Technical assistance in maternal and child health, infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and family planning and reproductive health will assist national, regional, and local entities to address persistent problems in Peru's health sector, such as inequity, inefficiency, and poor quality. Results will include increased institutional birth attendance, reductions in maternal and infant mortality and chronic malnutrition, and a lower incidence of infectious diseases.

Education activities will build on past programs that have demonstrated increased academic achievement among students in basic education (e.g., 71 percent of students reaching mastery or near mastery levels in reading and writing in U.S.-supported schools vs. 41 percent in control schools). U.S. programs will help improve learning outcomes in primary education by supporting policy and institutional reforms, and strengthening the management and technical capacity of the national, regional, and local governments to deliver quality education services efficiently and effectively. These programs also will focus on improving the quality of teaching, and participatory and decentralized education management which will include capacity building in education planning and implementation; evidence-based policy and decision-making; implementing teacher training standards and programs; enhancing community participation and dialogue; increasing accountability; and building public-private partnerships.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	2,450	3,000		4,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of administrators and officials trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
0	0	0	Target	Results	0	250
			0	0		

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

FY 2010 funds will support a new education program that begins in FY 2009. The new program will focus on administrators' and officials' abilities to implement key education reforms. Thus, the indicator is new for this program. The first year of the program will begin laying the foundation for training administrators and officials, while increasing the number of regions in Peru that receive technical assistance and training. The additional funds in FY 2010 will be used to expand the program geographically from two to five (or more) regions, thereby increasing the impact of the U.S. education program.

Economic Growth: Trade capacity building assistance will seek to eliminate the most important barriers to trade and investment for micro, small, and medium enterprises. In cooperation with the GOP, the United States will help extend the benefits of free trade to Peru's poorest citizens by linking local producers in the impoverished highlands and Amazon regions to national and international markets. U.S. programs will help the economically disadvantaged overcome bureaucratic barriers to improving business practices, including

the reduction in time and cost of starting and managing a business. U.S. assistance will help Peru promote sustainable forest management, increase transparency in environmental decisions, and comply with the environmental provisions of the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. The United States will help Peru's Ministry of Labor strengthen its labor inspection system by implementing a risk-based inspection program, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of labor dispute settlement mechanisms, and assisting workers exercise their labor rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In June 2008, the United States signed a bilateral agreement with the GOP to implement a MCC Threshold Country Program to reduce corruption in public administration and improve nationwide immunization coverage.

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Suriname focuses on the following key goals: assisting the Government of Suriname to regulate its porous borders; promoting the rule of law; providing training for prosecutors, police, and judges; improving information-sharing between law enforcement agencies; providing non-lethal equipment to improve effectiveness and capabilities of law enforcement, the legal system, and the military; and professionalizing the military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	150	300	-	300	1,131
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	751
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	150	280
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	150	300	-	300	1,131
1 Peace and Security	150	300	-	300	1,131
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	300	-	300	1,031
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	80
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	20

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,131	1,131	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	751	751	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	280	280	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will use education programs to support the military's professionalism and interoperability, enhance respect for human rights, advance military justice reform, preserve the current climate of respect for civilian rule, and promote effective management of defense resources. In the area of defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations, U.S. assistance programs will support training to assist the Surinamese military and law enforcement entities to respond to transnational, national, military, criminal, and humanitarian threats, and to enhance Suriname's capacity to monitor and secure remote areas, control its borders, and interdict illicit drugs being trafficked through the country.

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leader in the Caribbean. It is the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) economic driving force and its security lead, and it is an important player in regional and U.S. energy security. As such, it is essential that Trinidad and Tobago be able to withstand the destabilizing forces of narcotics trafficking and illicit trade in weapons and other goods in order to continue moving the region towards greater prosperity and heightened security awareness. U.S. foreign assistance to the country, therefore, focuses on several key goals: monitoring and seeking to inhibit transnational crime, preventing any nexus with radicals inside or outside its borders; transforming the security forces to counter more efficiently the growing national and transnational crime threat; leveraging aspirations for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) to play a larger role in regional drug interdiction and overall Caribbean security; and protecting the nation's energy and tourism infrastructure.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	750
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	100	180
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	397	400	-	400	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	883	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
1 Peace and Security	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	883	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	-	100	930
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	397	325	-	325	450
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	75	-	75	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	122	-	122	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	122	-	122	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,430	1,430	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	180	180	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will focus on the development of an efficient, professional military and police forces dedicated to the rule of law, an increased level of accountability and inter-agency cooperation, and improved maritime safety and patrols. U.S. strategies will focus on strengthening the GOTT's ability to detect and interdict drug shipments, bring traffickers and other criminals to trial, attack money laundering, and combat drug-related corruption. Programs will provide Trinidadian law enforcement organizations with training, technical assistance, equipment and vehicles in support of their general counter-narcotics and anti-terrorism efforts. Specific training and technical advice include witness protection, crime scene investigation, evidence handling, terrorism detection, and narcotics interdiction. U.S. programs also will improve education and employment possibilities for persons at risk for involvement in illegal drug use and criminal behavior by supporting job skill training, educational equipment and classes, and early development programs.

Security assistance will enhance Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force's ability to secure its national territory, to develop its maritime interdiction capabilities, and increase its capacity to conduct counter-terrorism operations. Specific programs include training in counter-terrorism force protection, crisis command and improvised exploding device (IED) ordinance. Funds also would provide equipment needed to enhance border patrol and narcotic interdiction capabilities.

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Uruguay will focus on modernizing Uruguayan forces. Modernization is essential for continued cooperation with U.S., regional, and European allies in peacekeeping operations and regional surveillance and maritime patrol for law enforcement and the fight against terrorism and illegal trafficking of persons, materials, and drugs. U.S. support will provide training, equipment, and military exchanges in these areas, and focus on positive civilian-military relations. Increased cooperation in areas such as immigration control, customs, counter-narcotics, money laundering, and terrorism finance, will build the Government of Uruguay's (GOU) perception of the United States as a partner and build Uruguayan capabilities. As the Uruguayan military goes through its defense policy planning process, the training provided will strengthen it as a democratic institution by emphasizing transparency, civilian expert involvement in defense matters, and human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	238	250	-	250	1,730
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,000
International Military Education and Training	238	250	-	250	480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	238	250	-	250	1,730
1 Peace and Security	238	250	-	250	1,730
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	238	250	-	250	1,680
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	3
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	3

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,730	1,730	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	480	480	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50	50	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will promote Uruguay’s interoperability with U.S. and international forces for peacekeeping, counternarcotics, and coalition operations through training and education programs and the provision of equipment. Funding will also support the strengthening of the military as a democratic institution and defense modernization through the provision of professional development training and equipment for mid-to-senior grade officers and government officials.

U.S. assistance will support critically needed modernization and maintenance of U.S.-provided equipment to enable Uruguay to produce and maintain a force capable of supporting U.S. policies and objectives. This equipment will include a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, a Rescue Hoist System Kit, SAR equipment to C130B Engines conversion, turbine engine and airframe overhaul for maritime patrol aircraft, replenishment at sea refueling probe, and a multimedia language laboratory in support of the Peace Keeping Operations national school. It will also update and enhance the Uruguayan Armed Forces' ability to fully participate in Peacekeeping and Coalition Operations, thus alleviating the need for U.S. forces to conduct these operations and freeing them for engagement elsewhere in the world. In order to ensure that weapons acquired through former U.S. assistance programs are not sold to unknown end-users, funds have been requested for the destruction of 14,000 weapons. These weapons, combined with 11,000 that we plan to repatriate, mean a total decommissioning of 25,000 small arms and light weapons.

Uruguay is not a major narcotics producing or transit country. However, as interdiction efforts elsewhere squeeze traffickers, Uruguay’s strategic position and porous land border with Brazil highlight its vulnerability to drug trafficking. There has been an increase in the involvement of foreign trafficking cartels and individuals -- especially from Colombia, Bolivia, and Mexico – in Uruguay. Uruguay also faces increasing local consumption of the highly addictive and inexpensive cocaine-based product known as “pasta base.” The GOU is making great strides to upgrade port security and customs services, and has had increased success both in interdiction and prosecution, but needs training and equipment to keep the narcotics problem in check. Counter-narcotics assistance will include training and equipment to the counter-narcotics special police force as well as assistance to demand reduction programs through the National Drug Secretariat.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	238		250		1,680		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and multinational operations					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	80	87	125	225	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Uruguay is a crucial partner in peacekeeping operations in the region and around the world. It is essential that Uruguay's military personnel be properly trained and equipped in order to continue their participation in global peacekeeping operations, and regional security exercises. In addition to training, with U.S. assistance, Uruguay will improve its ability to react to life-threatening disasters that could compromise security by making much needed improvements to port and airport facilities. Funding will increase the number of Uruguayan mid-to-senior grade officers and government officials at professional development, peacekeeping

and counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics training courses, improving Uruguay's interoperability with U.S. and international forces in these areas. The increased funding proposed for FY 2010 will allow for an additional 110 personnel to receiving training. In addition to improving internal and international cooperation, it will help improve civil-military relations, rationalize the defense policy planning process to increase its transparency, build civilian expertise in defense matters, and inculcate the principles of human rights in the future generation of military leaders.

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a keen interest in preserving and strengthening Venezuelan democratic institutions and in encouraging the development of a vibrant and independent civil society. The U.S. program focuses on strengthening Venezuelan civil society to better serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan population.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
Development Assistance	6,519	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,976	5,000	-	5,000	6,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,495	4,000	-	4,000	4,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will support diplomatic efforts to promote human rights and protect democratic space by encouraging more pluralistic and democratic political leadership. U.S. assistance will support political parties and civil society groups to find a resolution to the current political crisis by facilitating dialogue, public debate on key issues, support to democratic institutions, and the promotion of citizen participation and democratic leadership. Programs will involve both government and opposition supporters, and will be open to all regardless of political leaning. Many of the activities will serve to motivate the public's participation in the democratic process and to promote basic values of representative democracy. Non-governmental organizations are key institutions in a vibrant, democratic society and facilitate a healthy exchange of ideas. The United States will work with these organizations within civil society to promote and protect the rights of the Venezuelan people through training in effective community activism and will offer Venezuelan human rights organizations successful strategies employed by human rights defenders in other countries.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the Americas work to consolidate democratic gains, build upon economic growth, make work forces healthier and better educated, and protect their citizens, partnership plays an increasingly important role in fulfilling shared development goals. U.S. efforts in the Western Hemisphere are focused on building cooperation through multilateral fora and joint programs geared to achieve common objectives. These joint endeavors help unify the region, fostering new initiatives and upgrading existing bilateral relationships and programs.

The Department of State's Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) program provides crucial support to U.S. collaborative efforts with hemispheric partners, particularly as it implements initiatives from the 2009 Summit of the Americas aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, promoting prosperity, investing in people, and increasing security in the region. These pillars frame U.S. foreign policy priorities for the western hemisphere region and build multilateral consensus through initiatives under the Summit of the Americas, signatories of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), and the advancement of the Caribbean basin countries participating in Caribbean Basin Security Initiative programs. The WHA Regional program is also the primary vehicle for Merida Initiative and Enduring Friendship programs in Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
Economic Support Fund	37,039	23,000	-	23,000	91,106
Foreign Military Financing	7,968	15,000	-	15,000	18,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,800	64,680	-	64,680	81,665
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,200	3,700	-	3,700	8,625

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
1 Peace and Security	34,688	67,210	-	67,210	66,825
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,100	3,550	-	3,550	7,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,100	150	-	150	725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,836	15,000	-	15,000	31,550
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	5,000	40,000	-	40,000	6,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,652	8,510	-	8,510	20,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,226	27,170	-	27,170	79,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,000	20,000	-	20,000	56,500
2.2 Good Governance	13,000	2,170	-	2,170	15,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,226	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
3 Investing in People	5,150	-	-	-	7,000
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,150	-	-	-	3,000
4 Economic Growth	7,643	12,000	-	12,000	46,071
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,103	5,000	-	5,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	11,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	200
4.8 Environment	4,840	7,000	-	7,000	24,871
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,150	-	1,150	8,650
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	2,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	850	-	850	6,050

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	199,396	66,825	79,500	7,000	46,071	-
Economic Support Fund	91,106	-	38,035	7,000	46,071	-
Foreign Military Financing	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	81,665	40,200	41,465	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,625	8,625	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As part of the Merida Initiative, the U.S. Government remains committed to supporting the nations of Central America in countering the influence of traffickers, gangs, and organized criminal groups in their territories. Central America programs are slated to improve border security, counter the demand for and illicit movement of narcotics, deter gang activity, combat financial crimes and money laundering, and curb trafficking in persons. The Merida Initiative provides the United States and the countries of Central America with a regional vehicle to accomplish these objectives and to link our efforts in Mexico with those in Central America and the Caribbean. Ultimately, the results will enable the governments in Central America, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic to reassert control over their territory, provide the stability needed for the creation of new economic opportunities, and reinforce the critical role of democratic institutions and adherence to the rule of law. Continued support for Enduring Friendship, a program that began in 2006 to bolster maritime interdiction capabilities in the Caribbean and eastern Central America, complements maritime security support provided under both the Merida Initiative and the new Caribbean Security Initiative.

Caribbean security is a key element in the U.S. national security strategy. As the Merida Initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean will remain increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. A Caribbean-specific initiative, announced by the President at the Fifth Summit of the Americas, will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries. The nations of the Caribbean have structures in place, beginning with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to address security threats and to fashion regional strategies to address them. Additionally, the Regional Security System of the Eastern Caribbean is a mature entity with operational successes and the ability to take a

leading role within a security structure for the Eastern Caribbean.

Preliminary requests from the United States' regional partners include command, control, and communications systems that will improve the effectiveness of partner nation operations and enable partner nations to work better with each other. Caribbean geography dictates robust air and maritime forces to counter porous borders and ill-equipped security agencies. Funds will provide air and maritime assets, training, and C3 (command, control, and communications) architecture to more fully integrate Caribbean regional security and law enforcement agencies. Social justice and economic development components will support grants for senior teacher training (for example, a continuation and expansion of the highly-regarded Centers of Excellence in Teacher Training (CETT) program for primary school reading) and scholarships to students in the Caribbean over the next three fiscal years. They will also be used for remedial education, workforce development, selected youth entrepreneurship programs, and juvenile justice, including rehabilitation programs for young offenders and at-risk youth. Funds will link vocational training youth programs to long-term employment and economic growth through private investment. A third component of the initiative will support programs to enhance rule of law, provide equipment and training to counter-narcotics forces, assist efforts to strengthen anti-crime legislation, and support information sharing among the customs, law enforcement, border control agencies in the Caribbean.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will bolster regional efforts to enhance the capability of Central American and Caribbean states to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540. CARICOM member states have requested assistance with challenges they face in implementing UNSCR 1540, but due to the primarily bilateral nature of program funding, the EXBS response has been limited. While it is not feasible to engage these nations on a bilateral basis, multilateral activities in the region have proved to be highly successful and have been well-received. Multilateral efforts will provide training on how to manage the unique export control and proliferation challenges faced by small and island states. These important nonproliferation initiatives would have a salutary effect upon U.S. security due to proximity of partner countries and ease of transit. FY 2010 regional funding would also support EXBS assessments of strategic trade control systems and proliferation threats in the Tri-Border region of Peru, Paraguay, and Colombia to determine if bilateral EXBS program engagement is warranted and likely to be successful.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,836		15,000		31,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of U.S. recommended military training need for host country met during year.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An increase in assistance in this area will leverage the maritime patrol and interdiction capability of each individual country in the Caribbean region and Central America into a more cohesive multilateral force. Assistance will be used to increase situational awareness among participating countries by sharing information, building responsive decision-making architectures, enhancing countries ability to patrol their sovereign waters, and providing a mechanism for collective action should a threat arise in the region. The intent is to provide standardized command, control and communications equipment; training; and spare parts

to participating countries' forces so that they can operate with U.S. and other modern interdiction forces (e.g. United Kingdom, France, Canada, Norway) in the Caribbean, the U.S.'s "Third Border." It will also improve regional response capabilities to deal with environmental crisis, such as oil spills, and hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Summit of the Americas process provides a key opportunity for the United States to engage the entire region in developing and reinforcing its bilateral and regional goals at the highest level. Regional funds for the Summit of the Americas ensure that the President can advance partnerships, networks, and joint approaches that respond to our regional objectives of social and economic investment, green growth, and citizen security in a way that strengthens democratic governance. Summit resources are also crucial to strengthening relationships with bilateral partners and ensuring that the U.S. maintains a significant voice in influencing development in the region.

Central America programs under the Merida Initiative aim to strengthen justice systems and preserve the integrity of human rights, as well as promote economic and social development and good governance in low-income areas, including rural communities that are vulnerable to drug-trafficking and related violence and organized crime.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,000		20,000		56,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Prosecutions of drug traffickers and gang members.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Merida Initiative seeks to weaken the structure – and diminish the influence and violence – of drug cartels and other criminal organizations operating in Mexico, Central America, and the U.S., with a continual drive toward their destruction. Whether they are drug traffickers, human smugglers, or gangs, these criminal groups have weakened government institutions, exercised control over territory, and presided over a significant increase in crime and violence throughout the region. The indicator provided above is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. The Department of State is currently still compiling baseline data, which will be comprised of annual national data. Due to lack of baseline data, the Department was not able to establish FY 2010 targets. It is anticipated that the impact in the number of prosecutions will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,000		2,170		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of executive office operations supported with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	12	84
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Caribbean security is a key element in the U.S. national security strategy. As the Merida initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean will remain increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. The increase in funds will support an expansion in programs to enhance rule of law, provide equipment and training to counter-narcotics forces, assist efforts to strengthen anti-crime legislation, and support information sharing among the customs, law enforcement, and border control agencies in the Caribbean.

Investing in People: Through the Summit of the Americas process, U.S. assistance has enabled the U.S. Government to work with partners in the region to prevent disease and improve education. One of the pillars of the April 2009 Summit of the Americas is human prosperity. U.S. assistance will bolster programs in the region that promote social inclusion, developing an Inter-American Social Protection Network, which will share best practices, including complementing conditional cash transfer programs in the region, providing incentives to poor families in order to improve school attendance and performance, increasing the number of children receiving basic health services, and improving access to basic financial services.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will continue to build labor and environmental capacity of CAFTA-DR signatory countries – Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic - initiated in FY 2006 and continued through FY 2009. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to focus U.S. programs on strengthening and improving implementation and enforcement of labor and environmental laws at the national, local, and municipal levels and developing the institutional capacity of national labor and environmental authorities throughout the CAFTA-DR region. Labor programs will additionally focus on modernizing labor justice systems, strengthening government capacity to conduct inspections, reducing gender discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace, and promoting a culture of compliance with labor laws. Environmental programs will additionally focus on improving private sector environmental performance, promoting market-based conservation, protecting biodiversity and other natural resources, and promoting public participation and transparency.

The three pillars of the April 2009 Summit of the Americas are: human prosperity, energy security, and environmental sustainability. In Trinidad and Tobago, the President invited countries of the region to participate in an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, a voluntary and flexible framework for advancing energy security and combating climate change. Countries will be encouraged to suggest tangible ideas for cooperation, including on energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, and energy infrastructure. U.S. assistance will support voluntary and open cooperation on energy and climate, with a particular focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean fossil fuel technologies, and energy infrastructure. Regional work on adaptation and sustainable forestry may also be addressed.

In the area of human prosperity, U.S. assistance will support initiatives from the 2009 Summit to promote social inclusion and economic recovery in the midst of financial and economic turmoil. U.S. assistance will support a pilot program to form partnerships with countries that have the highest levels of inequality, significant numbers of unemployed and at-risk youth, and strong potential for leveraging additional public and private sector resources. This program will add a focus on youth at risk such as out of school youth, under-employed youth, and ex-gang members.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,840		7,000		24,871	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Quantity of greenhouse emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in energy, industry, urban, and/or transport sectors.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 increase will provide funds to initiate the Administration's Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, which was launched by President Obama at the April 2009, Summit of the Americas. Funds will develop at least six initiatives related to the Partnership, from areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner conventional energy, energy infrastructure, and affordable access to energy. The actual initiatives will depend on gathering input from partner countries. The indicator listed is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. Given the efforts needed to identify priority countries and establish partnerships during the first year, it is anticipated that the initial impact will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth trained.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Challenges faced by high numbers of undereducated and unemployed youth in the Latin America and

Caribbean region include high unemployment and growing involvement in crime, violence, and the illegal drugs trade. As proposed at the Summit of the Americas, the United States will address these challenges through forming education partnerships for at-risk youth. USAID will form partnerships with countries that have the highest levels of inequality, significant numbers of unemployed and at-risk youth, and considerable potential for leveraging additional public and private sector resources. The program will focus on youth at risk, such as out of school youth, under-employed youth, and ex-gang members.

The indicator listed is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. Given the efforts needed to identify priority countries and establish partnerships during the first year, it is anticipated that the initial impact on training youth will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

USAID Caribbean Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Barbados and the six countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines - have longstanding ties to the United States. Part of the "third border" of the United States, these nations are important partners in trade, health, education, and democracy, as well as security concerns related to international drug trafficking. U.S. assistance will promote economic transparency, help generate investment, mitigate impact of HIV/AIDS, and develop increased human and institutional capacity in the region. U.S. programs also help protect the fragile ecosystems in the region. A Caribbean-wide initiative deriving from the April 2009 Summit of the Americas (SOA) will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,010	29,659	-	29,659	45,960
Development Assistance	4,107	5,709	-	5,709	22,010
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	18,200	-	18,200	18,200
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,703	5,750	-	5,750	5,750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,010	29,659	-	29,659	45,960
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
3 Investing in People	23,903	23,950	-	23,950	25,950
3.1 Health	23,903	23,950	-	23,950	23,950
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	2,000
4 Economic Growth	4,107	5,709	-	5,709	17,010
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	901	3,800	-	3,800	3,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	106	1,909	-	1,909	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-	-	9,510
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	395
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	395

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,960	-	3,000	25,950	17,010	-
Development Assistance	22,010	-	3,000	2,000	17,010	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	-	-	18,200	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival -	5,750	-	-	5,750	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,960	-	3,000	25,950	17,010	-
USAID						

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: As a component of the SOA-related initiative, the United States will support social justice programs aimed at confronting the challenges faced by at-risk youth. Specifically, U.S. assistance will advance juvenile justice programs for young offenders and vulnerable youth, where possible complementing other U.S. programs focused on remedial education and vocational training.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		TBD by May				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As a component of the Summit of the Americas-related regional security initiative, U.S. assistance will advance juvenile justice programs for young offenders and vulnerable youth, including rehabilitation programs. These important investments form a critical link with vocational training, and in turn support long-term employment and economic growth through private investment. Where possible, the juvenile justice programs will complement other U.S. programs in remedial education and vocational training. The Department of State will lead an interagency team to meet Caribbean partners in May 2009 to begin a dialogue on the details of this new regional security initiative. This step, plus follow-on national and regional consultations, will guide specific planning for the use of these funds, hence the absence of indicators and targets at this time.

Investing in People: Poorly educated, unemployed, at-risk youth in the Caribbean region face several challenges that inhibit their economic and social development. Through a SOA-related initiative, the United States will support remedial education programs, supplemented where possible by other youth-focused programs associated with economic growth and social justice.

HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 to 44 years old. The small Caribbean nations lack the financial and human resources to adequately combat the disease on their own. This capacity constraint, coupled with the recent withdrawal of support by other bilateral donors, reaffirms that continued and strengthened support by the U.S. is even more critical in helping the region to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the U.S. will provide support through a large, comprehensive package to aid Caribbean governments and regional entities. The U.S. – Caribbean Regional Partnership Framework, a 5-year joint strategic framework for cooperation between the U.S., Caribbean regional HIV/AIDS entities and select host country governments, will support national and regional efforts to address these issues. Through critical interventions with key regional and national institutions and authorities, this

initiative will seek to offset the high vulnerabilities with focused technical assistance, mentoring, and capacity building of persons and health systems.

HIV/AIDS programming in the Caribbean region will be designed jointly among the six participating U.S. agencies together with key Caribbean regional and national stakeholders. Under the resultant U.S. – Caribbean Regional Partnership Framework and PEPFAR-II, the U.S. Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Program will receive significant support to work with Caribbean regional entities and selected host countries to jointly provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs. At the end of this strategic Regional Partnership Framework’s five-year time frame, the expectation is that, in addition to results in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region, Caribbean host country governments and regional HIV/AIDS entities will be better positioned to sustainably address the epidemic over the long-term.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		TBD by May				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Poorly educated, unemployed, and at-risk youth in the Caribbean region face several challenges that inhibit their economic and social development. Through a new Summit of the Americas-related regional security initiative, funds will support remedial education programs, supplemented where possible by other youth-focused programs associated with economic growth and social justice. Through the provision of alternative education that integrates reading, writing, mathematics, and basic life skills, the program will support the reintegration of youth back into a formal school setting or provide an equivalent to the school diploma. As a complement to workforce development and youth entrepreneurship programs in select Caribbean countries, the basic education program will also forge the development of public-private partnerships for remedial education in the region. The Department of State will lead an interagency team to meet Caribbean partners in May 2009 to begin a dialogue on the particulars of this new regional security initiative. This step, plus follow-on national and regional consultations, will guide USAID in the specific planning for the use of these funds, hence the absence of indicators and targets at this time.

Economic Growth: The United States will support the growth of the Caribbean countries with a focus on empowering youth and moving them into the workforce through engagement and preparation. This will enable youth to successfully enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. As part of the SOA-related initiative, U.S. assistance support workforce development and selected youth entrepreneurship programs, linking vocational training programs to long-term employment and economic growth through private investment.

The United States will also help protect fragile ecosystems in the region through its assistance to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation measures, and mainstream adaptation to climate change into site-based conservation investments. The program will assist the development of selected country action plans in

the region and invest in capacity building as well as strengthening the ability to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change at select high priority sites. U.S. assistance will continue to support the region's attempt to achieve at least 20 percent of its terrestrial and marine area being placed under management for biodiversity conservation by the year 2020 as part of the Caribbean Challenge. The biodiversity conservation and climate change program will draw on the region's youth to strengthen the sustainability of the various initiatives. The program's partners may include both individual countries and regional organizations such as the OECS.

Increased climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. These funding increases will deepen the U.S. efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		0		9,510	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG-supported training in global climate change including Framework Convention on Climate Change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts will support the protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and associated biological diversity. These ecosystems are degrading rapidly due to global climate change, poorly planned coastal development, population growth, tourism, pollution, resource over-exploitation, accelerated sedimentation, and introduction of exotic species. Funds will support training in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into site-based conservation activities, as well as continue to support improved biodiversity governance and conservation. In particular, U.S. assistance will facilitate the development of selected country action plans and increased institutional capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts at high priority sites. Likewise, U.S. assistance will continue to contribute to the region's Caribbean Challenge attempt to achieve 20 percent of its terrestrial and marine area under biodiversity conservation management by 2020. While FY 2008 and FY 2009 activities concentrated on biodiversity, additional FY 2010 funding will enable a renewed focus on global climate change, and thus a new indicator has been identified to reflect this focus.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	106		1,909		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of microenterprises receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	70	181	15	80
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will focus on youth and the challenges they face, including high unemployment and growing involvement in crime, violence, and the illegal drugs trade--issues that threaten the region's security. With FY 2010 funding, funds will facilitate the empowerment of youth and their workforce transition through programs geared toward self-reliance and job skills. The programs will provide youth with essential tools to successfully enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses. Such an effort will result in the strengthening of the microenterprise sector, thereby contributing to the economic growth prospects of the region, as well as supporting the U.S. objective of ensuring peace and security in the vulnerable "third border" of the United States. FY 2008 results were higher than subsequent targets due to changes in the target group and related program design. The previous program targeted small farmers in countries with largely agricultural economies, while the latter program will target youth entrepreneurs receiving business development services from U.S.-assisted sources, which is expected to be a smaller group.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Key priorities in this sub-region center on advances in governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and economic growth. The Central America Regional program supports most of these objectives by addressing issues that are regional in nature, which directly affect U.S. interests, including partnering with and helping signatory nations comply with and take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), reducing gang-related crime and violence, and addressing transnational issues of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,853	28,875	-	28,875	41,262
Development Assistance	8,065	8,813	-	8,813	34,700
Economic Support Fund	-	12,000	-	12,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	414	2,671	-	2,671	1,171
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,374	5,391	-	5,391	5,391

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,853	28,875	-	28,875	41,262
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	14,800	-	14,800	5,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	6,000	-	6,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	8,800	-	8,800	5,700
3 Investing in People	3,788	8,062	-	8,062	6,562
3.1 Health	3,788	8,062	-	8,062	6,562
4 Economic Growth	7,565	6,013	-	6,013	29,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,065	3,013	-	3,013	15,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,400	-	1,400	1,000
4.8 Environment	3,500	1,600	-	1,600	13,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,339	-	1,339	2,021
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	195
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,339	-	1,339	1,826

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	41,262	-	5,700	6,562	29,000	-
Development Assistance	34,700	-	5,700	-	29,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,171	-	-	1,171	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	-	-	5,391	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. will continue supporting the creation of alliances between government, civil society, and business partners, which will work together in Central America to prevent and mitigate the gang problem. These efforts complement other U.S. law enforcement programs designed to contain and reduce the problems of gangs. Efforts will also continue supporting the U.S. anti-gang strategy and the Merida Initiative by helping communities and the private sector better integrate youth-at-risk, thereby reducing gang recruitment, crime and violence. U.S. efforts will also support community-police relations in order to improve trust, communication and collaboration between the community and law enforcement officials, and facilitate community oversight and participation with the police in crime prevention, detection and reaching vulnerable youth. The Central America Integration System (SICA), a regional organization, will continue to be the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) principal partner in supporting approaches to assess and improve legal and judicial frameworks and promote multi-country political and legal reform and implementation. USAID will also continue its support for sub-grants to local organizations as seed capital for public-private initiatives to prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, to create opportunities and alternatives to convince youth to leave gangs, to provide readjustment services to ex-gang members, and to provide at-risk youth with positive education, training and job opportunities. Prior to financing any police activities, USAID will comply with applicable U.S. laws and policies.

Beginning in FY 2010, the Central America Regional Leadership Program will create long and short-term leadership training opportunities for emerging national and municipal leaders from the business, civil society, indigenous, and minority communities. These efforts will work through strengthened local universities and at local “democracy centers” to be identified. This initiative will be supported through linkages between U.S. and Central American universities, think-tanks and other institutions as appropriate. Training will promulgate higher education excellence, democratic and good governance values and practices, create safe spaces for practicable advocacy, expose tomorrow’s leaders to complex international, regional and local issues, and expand understanding and economic innovation of an increasingly knowledge-based society. The program is intended to foster a new generation of leaders in Central America who govern justly and democratically, support open, information-based societies, and are equipped to deal with the increasingly difficult challenges of the 21st century.

Investing in People: Outside of the Caribbean, the highest adult HIV prevalence rates in Latin America are in Central America. The region’s high migration rate, coupled with the difficulty in containing HIV within its borders, elevates the significance of coordinating prevention efforts. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program offers a regional response to HIV/AIDS issues affecting highly mobile populations, and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and Costa Rica. The latter three receive HIV/AIDS assistance solely through the regional program. The long-term goal of the Central America Regional Program is to contain HIV/AIDS and promote behaviors to decrease infection, improve awareness and advocacy, and enhance detection and treatment. Additionally, the program strengthens prevention practices and services directed at those most at risk, furthers HIV/AIDS policy, and improves delivery of care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and related infections.

FY 2010 resources will finance core activities of the Regional HIV/AIDS Program in Central American countries that benefit the region as a whole and will also take advantage of economies of scale to implement specific activities in each of the countries covered by the regional program. Regional resources implemented at the country level by the Regional HIV/AIDS Program will be attributed to the individual countries through the regional Operational Plan and in the annual Performance Report.

Economic Growth: The United States will continue to promote expanding trade with Central America and will help broaden the benefits of economic growth by working with small and medium firms seeking to enter new markets. Regional public-private alliances with supermarkets and other agriculture supply chains will be promoted to increase access to regional and global markets by small- and medium-sized producers and raise labor and environmental standards in the region. Responding to emerging food security issues in the

region, USAID will support a regional marketing platform to build and strengthen value-added supply chains that foster rural income growth. There will also be emphasis on reforming commercial laws, policies, and practices that reduce cross-border trade and investment and dampen regional growth. USAID efforts will also focus on conserving critical coastal and marine resources that are important income sources for coastal residents, but are under growing threat from over-fishing, unsustainable harvesting, and unplanned coastal development. The United States will work with governments in the region to develop and implement common, improved regulations that will promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. Also, climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries in the region reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. Funding increases will deepen USAID's efforts to address climate change and underpin U.S. diplomatic efforts in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,500		1,600		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of USAID Central America Regional program environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation and clean energy initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. Climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries in the region reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. Funding in this area will deepen USAID's efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. In addition to these activities, USAID fosters the sustainable management of terrestrial and coastal/marine areas of global biodiversity importance. These areas not only shelter a significant amount of species found no where else in the world, but represent key ecosystems, such as coral reefs and their associated species, which provide opportunities for economic growth and increased human livelihoods.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,065		3,013		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total value of sales by firms receiving direct USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To improve food security in Central America, USAID believes it is critical to increase incomes of vulnerable populations. While bilateral USAID programs tend to focus on firm-level or farm-level assistance, the USAID regional program will initiate a new \$10 million food security program to build and strengthen value-added supply chains that increase rural incomes. Building on previous trade and investment activities, increased sales from this new program will generate incomes necessary to help low-income households survive widely fluctuating food prices.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With shrinking exports, falling commodity prices, declining tourism and remittances, and sharply diminished capital flows, every Latin American and Caribbean country faces sluggish growth, rising unemployment, and deepening poverty. Poverty and persistent inequality are contributing to a growing disenfranchised populace that is questioning the benefits of democracy and free markets. The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program is uniquely positioned to help address these issues by taking a comprehensive regional development approach. The program utilizes best practices, multilateral partnerships, and South/South linkages that go beyond bilateral responses to look at common development challenges and interdependent solutions within the Latin America and Caribbean region in the areas of democracy, economic growth, education, health, and the environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	61,062	52,777	-	52,777	61,688
Development Assistance	49,879	46,281	-	46,281	55,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	1,088	-	1,088	1,088
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,183	5,408	-	5,408	5,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	61,062	52,777	-	52,777	61,688
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	911	2,100	-	2,100	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,250	-	1,250	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	4,150
2.4 Civil Society	911	850	-	850	850
3 Investing in People	27,189	22,502	-	22,502	25,688
3.1 Health	11,183	6,496	-	6,496	6,688
3.2 Education	16,006	16,006	-	16,006	19,000
4 Economic Growth	32,962	28,175	-	28,175	30,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,312	11,875	-	11,875	700
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	2,900
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	1,100
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,741
4.8 Environment	12,650	16,300	-	16,300	19,759
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,680	-	3,680	2,888
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,680	-	3,680	2,888

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	61,688	-	6,000	25,688	30,000	-
Development Assistance	55,000	-	6,000	19,000	30,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	-	-	1,088	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,600	-	-	5,600	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States is committed to working with countries in the Americas to make democracy deliver for their citizens by supporting competitive, transparent electoral processes, representing citizen views, and establishing checks and balances at all levels of government. U.S. programs support strategic approaches to promote participatory democracies, helping to strengthen democracies by emphasizing the responsibility of citizens to engage as full partners in creating accountable governance. To accomplish these objectives, the regional program supports South-to-South technical assistance exchanges through the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, for free, fair and transparent elections which are the fundamental tool of accountability to citizens. Between elections, the program supports host country collection and dissemination of information on citizen values and experiences, providing a critical vehicle through which citizens can express their most pressing concerns to policymakers. Additionally, the regional program undertakes initiatives in concert with other donors and international organizations, as well as regional forums, like the Summit of the Americas, on topics such as violence prevention and youth engagement.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0		0		4,150		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of election officials trained with USG assistance					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met			
			Target	Results			
0	0	49	115	75	150	400	
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>							

While the LAC region is broadly dominated by democratic electoral systems, a confluence of political, social and economic factors have undermined consolidation of democratic gains made over the last two decades. Using its comparative advantage of a regional, multilateral perspective, the LAC Regional Program, together with host-country support, strengthens the institutional capacity of electoral management bodies. FY 2010 funds will be used to provide assistance to election management bodies to ensure transparent, fair and efficient administration of local and national elections, as well as national referenda, where appropriate. The focus will be on increasing the number of election officials trained. While the FY 2008 target was not met because funding for the implementing grantee was reduced, the expected increased funding will enable future targets to be met. Please note that FY 2008 results were achieved with prior-year funds and FY 2008 carry-

over funds will be obligated to achieve FY 2009 targets, which is why there are prior year results but no funding indicated in the above template.

Investing in People: Improving quality and equitable access to education is essential to economic growth and sustaining well-governed democratic states. While education access has improved, education quality, as measured by student learning, remains poor. The LAC Regional education activities support improving the quality of basic skills instruction, building the capacity for reform advocacy, strengthening strategic information capacity, and developing effective models for change. In doing so, USAID and host countries strengthen local institutions' ability to develop innovative, research-based solutions to development challenges. In addition, the United States will provide greater access to high-quality technical education to talented, high-achieving students from disadvantaged rural areas and through partnerships and short-term trainings with U.S. institutions. Critical sectors for scholarship include: agriculture, education, health, information and computer technologies, natural resource management, and trade development.

The health sector in the LAC region has made tremendous gains in improving health indicators for the majority of the population. Yet the health sector is characterized by stark inequalities and poor quality of care that threaten progress made towards achieving sustainable health systems. The LAC Regional programs in health respond to these challenges by providing assistance to strengthen health systems. Programs will complete family planning phase-out activities in seven countries and ensure contraceptive security throughout the region, improve quality of care (especially with respect to pregnancy and delivery), expand HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment, build alliances, share best practices, reduce the spread of infectious diseases and facilitate technical assistance to improve performance of Global Fund grants. The LAC Regional program works with the Pan American Health Organization in several countries to improve quality and strengthen systems in partnership with host country ministries of health and has developed a mechanism to increase regional public-private partnerships, as well as for South-to-South exchanges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.2.2 Higher Education					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	10,000		10,000		12,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of students receiving higher education scholarships					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
250	257	256	230	276		265	265
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Providing higher education scholarships and training to talented, high-achieving students from disadvantaged rural areas, strengthens human capacity in the region, reduces inequality, and promotes economic growth. Participants gain technical and leadership skills to contribute to their country's social and economic development in technical fields critically-needed to help their countries become more competitive and better realize the opportunities brought by free trade. U.S. diplomacy is advanced through participants' greater understanding and appreciation for U.S culture and democratic processes and values. Increased funding in FY 2010 will provide scholarships and technical training in FY 2011 to 50 additional disadvantaged youth and professionals, who otherwise would not have access to higher education, in areas critical to the social and economic development of their communities and countries.

Economic Growth: The United States will help host country governments cope with globalization, competitiveness, and trade liberalization challenges, such as those associated with implementing and taking advantage of free trade agreements. Funds under this objective will support trade capacity building, increasing access to productive assets, transparent environmental governance, and sound management of natural resources. U.S. assistance will also promote access to financial services and improve rural infrastructure. The LAC Regional program will help countries to cope with the fallout from the global economic crisis by fostering competitiveness-oriented economic policy reform, strengthening institutional capacity to deal with economic shocks and promote growth, and promoting expanded access to productive assets with the goal of substantially reducing poverty. The United States will also provide technical assistance to address food security access issues. In addition, modest resources will be used to carry out assessments and identify best practices that can be used to help small and medium enterprises to deal with the challenges presented by trade agreements, including increasing competition and penetrating new markets. Demonstration activities that are worthy of emulation throughout the region will be implemented in areas such as workforce development, competitiveness, improving the business environment, trade-led agricultural diversification, and promoting ongoing engagement by civil society in economic reform efforts.

The United States will continue to promote the responsible management of natural resources in the Andean headwaters of the Amazon Basin, the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world. Programs will build the capacity of select local and regional organizations to address critical threats to natural assets on which Amazonian communities depend for jobs, food, potable water, medicines, and building materials. U.S. assistance will expand access to markets for targeted, sustainable, natural resource-based products originating in the Basin. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources under their control and attain sustainable livelihoods, activities will both protect biodiversity and mitigate conflict and violence over dwindling natural resources. U.S. programs will also help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors, underpinning U.S. diplomacy in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
		12,650	16,300		19,759	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with Increased Adaptive Capacity to Cope with Impacts of Climate Variability and Change As a Result of USG Assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the Latin America and Caribbean Regional program environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. The U.S. will expand its support for responsible management of natural resources in the Andean headwaters of the Amazon Basin, the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world and the world's most biodiverse region. Programs will build the capacity of select local and regional organizations to address critical threats, including climate change, to natural assets on which Amazonian communities depend. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources under their control and attain sustainable

livelihoods, activities will both protect biodiversity and help climate-dependent communities and economic sectors succeed in a changing climate. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC), funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure their impact.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Financial Sector assessments completed				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The fallout from the global financial (and broader economic) crisis is likely to last for many years with significant repercussions in the LAC region. Even before the crisis, a considerable portion of the population lacked access to financial services and, thus, opportunities for increased investment, productivity, and job creation. As financial institutions face liquidity constraints, impose stricter lending standards, and otherwise respond to the crisis, access to credit will be tightened further, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Consequently, the otherwise strong potential for SMEs to help drive economic recovery will be weakened. FY2010 funds will be used to complete at least six financial sector assessments between FY2010 and FY2011 to explore potential solutions to these challenges and to help strengthen LAC Missions' strategic and programmatic responses. Assessments will be regional, sub-regional, and/or country-specific in nature. Funds will also provide for technical assistance and program design support which builds upon the assessments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Agriculture sector assessments completed				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A significant portion of the population in the LAC region depends on the agriculture sector for their livelihoods such that attention to the sector is critical to promoting broad-based economic growth. Challenges to building a stronger agriculture sector include: low levels of productivity; reliance on low-value basic grains and lack of investment in diversification to higher-value crops; poor market information and linkages; inadequate access to credit and high quality inputs; and others. Meanwhile, food prices spiked last year and remain higher than in decades, and food security has emerged as a growing concern in the region. Although food is available, populations face income constraints in meeting basic food requirements. FY 2010 funds will be used to complete at least six agriculture sector/food security assessments between FY 2010 and FY 2011 to help strengthen LAC Missions' strategic and programmatic responses to these challenges. Assessments will be regional, sub-regional, and/or specific to food insecure countries such as Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and others. Funds will also provide for technical assistance and program design support which builds upon the assessments.

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will focus on economic reform, including enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights, and on strengthening the capacity of South American governments to meet threats posed by major infectious diseases. Economic assistance programs will address competitiveness of the private sector in the Andean countries by strengthening their capacity to trade and attract investment. Stopping major infectious diseases is a foreign policy priority because of the negative impacts these diseases have on health and development in the region, as well as the ramifications for public health in the United States. U.S. assistance will also help countries address climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,984	7,150	-	7,150	19,100
Development Assistance	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	13,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,984	7,150	-	7,150	19,100
3 Investing in People	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300
3.1 Health	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300
4 Economic Growth	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	13,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	12,300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	250	-	250	430
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	250	-	250	430

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	19,100	-	-	5,300	13,800	-
Development Assistance	13,800	-	-	-	13,800	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Investing in People: The South American region is characterized by uneven public health care. U.S. assistance includes the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) and the South American Infectious Disease Initiative (SAIDI). Assistance focuses on a combination of technical assistance and training provided by international experts and promotion of South-to-South networks to improve evidence-based decision making and sharing of best practices. AMI will help national malaria control programs in the Amazon Basin to adapt to changing malaria transmission conditions by ensuring harmonized drug policies; increased human resource capacity; identification of cost-effective, integrated vector control approaches; and improved drug quality control. SAIDI uses a holistic, systemic approach in Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay to address

antimicrobial resistance. These activities will result in multi-sectoral plans of action to contain resistance, strengthened infection control practices, improved drug regulation and drug quality assurance systems, and the monitoring of key determinants of antibiotic resistance.

Economic Growth: The United States will partner with Peru to reform trade and investment policies to increase the region's competitiveness in international markets. This complements the U.S. Government's effort to promote economic alternatives to producing and trafficking illegal drugs and directly contributes to the commitment of the region's countries to build stable and prosperous democracies. The program will continue to address challenges which prevent countries from taking full advantage of market access provisions under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act and any existing or future bilateral free trade agreements with the United States. The program will improve the Andean countries' ability to comply with international trade rules (e.g., World Trade Organization), including labor and environment, and to compete with businesses from other Latin American and Asian countries for access to large markets such as the United States and Europe.

U.S. assistance will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. This will deepen the U.S. Government's efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		12,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with Increased Adaptive Capacity to Cope with Impacts of Climate Variability and Change As a Result of USG Assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the South America Regional environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. The U.S. will focus on adaptive measures such as water management and capture, reforestation, more efficient irrigation systems, and legal and policy changes. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. The program's other climate change priority is to avoid deforestation and carbon sequestration via forest management.

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

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Fiscal Year 2010

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Table 1 International Affairs Request FY 2010

Table 1 shows the appropriated levels for FY 2008, the discretionary new budget authority levels for FY 2009, and the request levels for FY 2010. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 appropriated levels include statutory transfers but do not include carryover, other transfers, or funds available under deobligation/reobligation authority.

Tables 2a–c Country/Account Summaries [Spigots], FY 2008-2010

Tables 2a through 2c report the total allocations of Foreign Operations programs and P.L. 480 Title II by country and by account.

Tables 3a–d Country/Account Summaries [Spigots] – Supplementals, FY 2008-2009

Tables 3a and 3b show country allocations for the FY 2008 Supplementals. Table 3c shows the country allocations for the FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental. Table 3d details the FY 2009 Pending Supplemental Request.

Table 4 Objectives, Program Areas: Summary, FY 2008 – 2010

Table 4 summarizes total resources by objectives and program areas for FY 2008 to FY 2010. The table only includes State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

Tables 5a–c Objectives, Program Areas by Account, FY 2008 – 2010

Tables 5a through 5c detail each account by objectives and program areas. The tables only includes State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

Tables 6a-r Key Interest Areas by Country/Account, FY 2010

Tables 6a-s provide information on resources budgeted for Key Areas of special concern or interest including (1) those which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, such as Basic Education and HIV/AIDS, and (2) those which are cross-cutting areas budgeted in multiple Program Elements, Areas, or Objectives, such as Biodiversity and Clean Energy.

Table 7 P.L 480 Title II Food for Peace, FYs 2008 – 2010

USAID is responsible for the administration and implementation of P.L. 480 Title II. Table 7 shows actual program levels for FY 2008 and Supplemental funds, estimated levels for FY 2009 and supplemental funds, and the FY 2010 budget request, including transport, voluntary agencies, the World Food Program, and the International Emergency Food Reserve.

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Table 12	USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code - FYs 2008 – 2010 This table shows the actual or proposed USAID operating expenses by object class code.

ACRONYMS

AEECA	Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia
DA	Development Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
GHCS - State	Global Health and Child Survival - State
GHCS - USAID	Global Health and Child Survival - USAID
IMET	International Military Education & Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
MCA	Millenium Challenge Account
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
PL480	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance Program
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
TI	Transition Initiatives
Other	Includes Peace Corps, Democracy Fund, International Disaster Assistance (IDA), U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA), USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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FY 2010
Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual ^{1,2}	Supplementals ³	Total	Estimate	Bridge Supplemental	Recovery Act	Pending Supp Request	Total	Request	
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	36,399,897	6,514,108	42,914,005	37,892,884	4,074,500	382,000	7,148,144	49,497,528	53,872,901	
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	23,996,268	3,773,500	27,769,768	24,772,359	2,644,800	38,000	4,511,000	31,966,159	34,847,665	
U.S. Agency for International Development	775,636	154,500	930,136	916,359	94,000	38,000	201,100	1,249,459	1,698,300	
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	650,657	150,500	801,157	808,584	93,000	-	152,600	1,054,184	1,438,800	
Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	87,287	-	87,287	35,775	-	38,000	48,500	122,275	213,000	
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	37,692	4,000	41,692	42,000	1,000	-	-	43,000	46,500	
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,852,342	3,448,500	20,300,842	17,151,000	2,153,300	-	4,159,500	23,463,800	24,871,347	
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	6,498,025	-	6,498,025	7,114,000	75,000	-	-	7,189,000	7,595,000	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[1,836,095]	-	[1,836,095]	[1,955,000]	[75,000]	-	-	[2,030,000]	[2,336,000]	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[4,661,930]	-	[4,661,930]	[5,159,000]	-	-	-	[5,159,000]	[5,259,000]	
Development Assistance (DA)	1,623,622	-	1,623,622	1,800,000	200,000	-	38,000	2,038,000	2,733,803	
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	429,739	240,000	669,739	350,000	200,000	-	200,000	750,000	880,000	
Transition Initiatives (TI)	44,636	-	44,636	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	126,000	
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	[25,000]	-	-	-	[25,000]	[25,000]	
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,094	-	8,094	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	8,600	
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,989,838	2,372,500	5,362,338	3,018,500	1,124,800	-	2,874,500	7,017,800	6,504,096	
Democracy Fund	162,672	76,000	238,672	116,000	-	-	-	116,000	-	
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	[690,050]	-	[690,050]	650,000	-	-	242,500	892,500	762,253	
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (AEEB)	293,553	-	293,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	396,497	-	396,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	556,405	400,300	956,705	875,000	199,000	-	389,500	1,463,500	1,947,451	
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) ⁴	322,328	-	322,328	315,000	-	-	-	315,000	-	
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining (NADR)	483,055	13,700	496,755	525,000	4,500	-	122,000	651,500	765,430	
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,023,178	315,000	1,338,178	934,500	350,000	-	293,000	1,577,500	1,480,444	
U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA)	44,636	31,000	75,636	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	75,000	
Independent Agencies										
Peace Corps	330,799	-	330,799	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	373,440	
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	-	1,544,388	875,000	-	-	-	875,000	1,425,000	
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	-	20,830	22,500	-	-	-	22,500	22,760	
African Development Foundation	29,757	-	29,757	32,500	-	-	-	32,500	30,000	
Department of Treasury	50,290	-	50,290	85,000	-	-	-	85,000	142,070	
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	-	20,235	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	31,440	
Debt Restructuring	30,055	-	30,055	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	110,630	

1/ FY 2008 Actual include all the funding from Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161) - both the regular appropriations and the funds designated as emergency appropriations.

2/ FY 2008 Actual does not include \$100 million transferred from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), (P.L. 109-163), as amended by Sec. 1210 of the FY 2008 NDAA, (P.L. 110-181).

3/ FY 2008 Supplementals include funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252) and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

4/ The account levels do not reflect the transfer of \$2.48 million from ACP to FMF in FY 2008, allowed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161).

5/ FY 2008 Supplementals include \$26.0 million transferred in to D&CP from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007, (P.L. 110-28).

FY 2010
Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual ^{1,2}	Supplementals ³	Total	Estimate	Bridge Supplemental	Recovery Act	Pending Supp Request	Total	Request
International Security Assistance	4,894,564	170,500	5,065,064	4,976,200	397,500	-	150,400	5,524,100	5,681,073
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	261,381	-	261,381	250,200	95,000	-	50,000	395,200	296,400
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	85,181	-	85,181	91,000	-	-	2,000	93,000	110,283
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ⁴	4,548,002	170,500	4,718,502	4,635,000	302,500	-	98,400	5,035,900	5,274,390
Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,587,243	-	1,587,243	1,845,500	-	-	-	1,845,500	2,697,855
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	309,954	-	309,954	352,500	-	-	-	352,500	356,550
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	1,277,289	-	1,277,289	1,493,000	-	-	-	1,493,000	2,341,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	-	81,101	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
International Development Association	942,305	-	942,305	1,115,000	-	-	-	1,115,000	1,320,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	-	24,798	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	74,544	-	74,544	105,000	-	-	-	105,000	115,250
African Development Bank	2,021	-	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	134,585	-	134,585	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	159,885
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	-	17,926	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(113,516)	-	(113,516)	(116,700)	-	-	-	(116,700)	(100,910)
Export-Import Bank	992	-	992	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(164,500)	-	(164,500)	(170,000)	-	-	-	(170,000)	(156,490)
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	-	49,992	50,800	-	-	-	50,800	55,200
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS									
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	10,474,657	2,026,608	12,501,265	11,021,219	1,028,700	344,000	2,337,144	14,731,063	16,256,249
Administration of Foreign Affairs	7,404,259	1,586,900	8,991,159	7,821,069	803,200	344,000	1,500,244	10,468,513	12,069,539
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP) ⁵	5,326,686	1,491,700	6,818,386	5,360,318	704,900	90,000	594,315	6,749,533	8,960,016
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	-	59,575	71,000	-	252,000	-	323,000	160,000
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	1,425,574	76,700	1,502,274	1,706,569	41,300	-	898,728	2,646,597	1,815,050
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	45,000	323,272
Office of Inspector General	33,733	18,500	52,233	37,000	57,000	2,000	7,201	103,201	100,000
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	501,347	-	501,347	538,000	-	-	-	538,000	633,243
Representation Allowances	8,109	-	8,109	8,175	-	-	-	8,175	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	22,814	-	22,814	22,814	-	-	-	22,814	27,159
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	8,927	-	8,927	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	10,000

1/ FY 2008 Actual include all the funding from Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161) - both the regular appropriations and the funds designated as emergency appropriations.

2/ FY 2008 Actual does not include \$100 million transferred from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), (P.L. 109-163), as amended by Sec. 1210 of the FY 2008 NDAA, (P.L. 110-181).

3/ FY 2008 Supplementals include funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252) and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

4/ The account levels do not reflect the transfer of \$2.48 million from ACP to FMF in FY 2008, allowed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161).

5/ FY 2008 Supplementals include \$26.0 million transferred in to D&CP from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007, (P.L. 110-28).

FY 2010
Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual ^{1,2}	Supplementals ³	Total	Estimate	Bridge Supplemental	Recovery Act	Pending Supp Request	Total	Request	
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,275	-	1,275	1,353	-	-	-	1,353	1,450	
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,219	-	16,219	16,840	-	-	-	16,840	21,174	
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[157,100]	-	-	-	[157,100]	[158,900]	
International Organizations	3,033,946	439,708	3,473,654	3,046,400	225,500	-	836,900	4,108,800	4,057,000	
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,343,429	66,000	1,409,429	1,529,400	75,000	-	-	1,604,400	1,797,000	
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,690,517	373,708	2,064,225	1,517,000	150,500	-	836,900	2,504,400	2,260,000	
Related Appropriations	36,452	-	36,452	153,750	-	-	-	153,750	129,710	
The Asia Foundation	15,374	-	15,374	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	16,230	
National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (funded by Democracy Fund in FY 2008)	[99,190]	-	[99,190]	115,000	-	-	-	115,000	100,000	
East-West Center	19,342	-	19,342	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	11,730	
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	868	-	868	875	-	-	-	875	875	
Israeli Arab and Eisenhower Exchange Programs	868	-	868	875	-	-	-	875	875	
BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS	682,004	2,000	684,004	709,483	6,000	-	-	715,483	745,450	
International Broadcasting Operations	671,343	2,000	673,343	698,187	6,000	-	-	704,187	732,187	
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	10,661	-	10,661	11,296	-	-	-	11,296	13,263	
OTHER PROGRAMS	94,804	-	94,804	107,923	-	-	-	107,923	134,037	
United States Institute of Peace	24,798	-	24,798	31,000	-	-	-	31,000	49,220	
International Trade Commission	68,400	-	68,400	75,100	-	-	-	75,100	82,700	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,606	-	1,606	1,823	-	-	-	1,823	2,117	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1,310,164	850,000	2,160,164	1,325,900	395,000	-	300,000	2,020,900	1,889,500	
P.L. 480 Title II	1,210,864	850,000	2,060,864	1,225,900	395,000	-	300,000	1,920,900	1,690,000	
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,300	-	99,300	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	199,500	
RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES	(158,000)	(138,000)	(296,000)	(44,000)	-	-	-	(44,000)	-	
Economic Support Fund	(133,000)	-	(133,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Export-Import Bank	(25,000)	-	(25,000)	(44,000)	-	-	-	(44,000)	-	
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Andean Counterdrug Program	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millennium Challenge Corporation	-	(58,000)	(58,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ FY 2008 Actual include all the funding from Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161) - both the regular appropriations and the funds designated as emergency appropriations.

2/ FY 2008 Actual does not include \$100 million transferred from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), (P.L. 109-163), as amended by Sec. 1210 of the FY 2008 NDAA, (P.L. 110-181).

3/ FY 2008 Supplementals include funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252) and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

4/ The account levels do not reflect the transfer of \$2.48 million from ACP to FMF in FY 2008, allowed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161).

5/ FY 2008 Supplementals include \$26.0 million transferred in to D&CP from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007, (P.L. 110-28).

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	25,207,133	20,545,203	1,836,095	4,661,930	1,623,622	2,989,838	690,050	878,733	483,055	261,381	85,181	4,548,002	1,023,178	1,210,864	4,915,204
Africa	6,221,521	2,925,971	746,073	3,295,550	678,352	183,249	-	21,642	27,512	130,222	13,779	6,757	-	1,118,385	-
Angola	42,203	41,151	27,946	1,052	5,500	-	-	-	7,483	-	222	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,033	29,033	22,587	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,555	1,055	-	78,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	12,775	12,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	12,623	-
Burundi	21,132	21,132	6,031	-	6,530	-	-	-	170	-	220	-	-	8,181	-
Cameroon	2,300	1,800	1,488	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	178	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	4,526	4,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	4,410	-
Chad	62,982	62,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	62,797	-
Comoros	136	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100,800	-	-	100,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	161,000	142,689	42,918	18,311	23,918	18,846	-	1,488	-	5,455	504	397	-	49,163	-
Djibouti	5,104	4,954	496	150	1,500	-	-	298	-	-	360	1,983	-	317	-
Ethiopia	659,198	322,198	55,979	337,000	37,067	-	-	-	1,000	-	586	843	-	226,723	-
Gabon	199	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
Ghana	80,889	68,889	35,074	12,000	25,412	-	-	496	75	-	588	298	-	6,946	-
Guinea	14,206	14,206	8,458	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	246	109	-	2,993	-
Guinea-Bissau	957	957	-	-	-	-	-	600	244	-	113	-	-	-	-
Kenya	634,413	132,534	39,384	501,879	32,125	-	-	-	6,211	-	606	198	-	54,010	-
Lesotho	28,557	8,907	8,828	19,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-
Liberia	161,199	160,399	23,235	800	29,863	43,192	-	4,096	-	51,664	379	298	-	7,672	-
Madagascar	57,668	57,168	33,445	500	11,669	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	11,751	-
Malawi	105,989	81,241	47,560	24,748	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	-	17,874	-
Mali	59,960	58,510	31,198	1,450	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	3,627	-
Mauritania	17,839	17,839	-	-	500	-	-	-	700	-	125	-	-	16,514	-
Mauritius	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	284,346	70,646	36,349	213,700	11,356	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	22,659	-
Namibia	108,017	5,517	1,934	102,500	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Niger	29,202	29,202	300	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	25,881	-
Nigeria	496,460	76,460	44,009	420,000	29,710	-	-	590	-	-	812	1,339	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	830	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	-	155	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	157,824	47,824	29,272	110,000	3,820	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	-	14,341	-
Sao Tome and Principe	621	621	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-
Senegal	57,859	56,324	29,279	1,535	21,798	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	-	-	4,070	-
Seychelles	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,868	22,368	500	500	2,120	12,399	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	6,948	-
Somalia	113,372	113,372	748	-	10,419	-	-	-	754	2,281	-	-	-	99,170	-
South Africa	574,266	17,066	6,951	557,200	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	865	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	14,379	14,379	-	-	-	7,936	-	-	5,451	-	-	992	-	-	-
Sudan	666,396	663,151	17,488	3,245	127,721	100,876	-	13,578	4,400	70,822	349	-	-	327,917	-
Swaziland	26,642	8,442	8,332	18,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	361,008	80,008	52,796	281,000	21,439	-	-	-	149	-	300	-	-	5,324	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
The Gambia	119	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-
Togo	106	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-
Uganda	389,706	134,706	40,451	255,000	32,600	-	-	-	200	-	625	-	-	60,830	-
Zambia	293,593	61,593	32,789	232,000	17,917	-	-	-	-	-	433	-	-	10,454	-
Zimbabwe	82,652	79,322	19,153	3,330	4,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,190	-
USAID Africa Regional	110,158	110,158	18,197	-	91,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	24,394	24,394	8,550	-	15,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	12,967	12,967	1,984	-	10,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	35,194	35,194	11,868	-	23,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	673,249	581,759	105,221	91,490	155,051	230,593	-	10,217	25,717	-	6,740	43,495	-	4,725	-
Burma	19,270	19,270	2,083	-	717	12,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,575	-
Cambodia	58,186	55,686	28,322	2,500	8,087	14,920	-	-	4,060	-	99	198	-	-	-
China	21,839	19,839	4,960	2,000	9,919	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	186,590	186,340	25,737	250	70,953	64,474	-	6,150	5,117	-	1,037	12,872	-	-	-
Laos	5,877	5,877	992	-	-	298	-	1,567	2,953	-	67	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,156	2,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	-	902	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	6,733	6,733	-	-	4,797	-	-	-	-	-	943	993	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,731	2,731	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
Philippines	114,699	114,699	24,967	-	27,321	27,773	-	794	4,562	-	1,525	27,757	-	-	-
Samoa	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Singapore	725	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,286	6,786	992	500	-	-	-	1,686	2,483	-	1,202	423	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,188	24,188	1,000	-	5,000	16,862	-	20	-	-	156	-	-	1,150	-
Tonga	655	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	498	-	-	-
Vanuatu	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,294	16,294	-	86,000	2,420	10,613	-	-	3,075	-	186	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	26,405	26,405	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	853	-	-	754	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,765	39,525	13,688	240	25,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	792,434	788,434	11,960	4,000	-	31,742	607,500	298	20,753	-	25,305	90,876	-	-	-
Albania	24,101	24,101	500	-	-	-	17,717	-	3,125	-	644	2,115	-	-	-
Armenia	62,634	62,634	500	-	-	-	58,026	-	600	-	532	2,976	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,841	26,841	1,990	-	-	-	18,846	-	2,077	-	952	2,976	-	-	-
Belarus	10,192	10,192	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,286	33,286	-	-	-	-	27,773	-	1,243	-	978	3,292	-	-	-
Bulgaria	8,541	8,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	1,657	6,584	-	-	-
Croatia	904	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	309	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	10,911	10,911	-	-	-	10,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,446	4,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601	2,845	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Estonia	2,573	2,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	1,505	-	-	-
Georgia	63,850	63,850	750	-	-	-	50,091	-	3,210	-	799	9,000	-	-	-
Greece	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,142	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	940	-	-	-
Ireland	15,871	15,871	-	-	-	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	147,148	147,148	-	-	-	-	146,301	-	500	-	347	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,545	2,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,505	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,636	2,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	1,505	-	-	-
Macedonia	26,128	26,128	-	-	-	-	21,822	-	932	-	552	2,822	-	-	-
Malta	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,296	15,296	-	-	-	-	14,184	-	-	-	642	470	-	-	-
Montenegro	9,307	9,307	-	-	-	-	8,435	-	777	-	95	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,053	29,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,073	26,980	-	-	-
Portugal	439	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	-	-	-	-
Romania	12,808	12,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	11,097	-	-	-
Russia	81,030	77,530	4,296	3,500	-	-	71,640	-	1,500	-	94	-	-	-	-
Serbia	52,687	52,687	-	-	-	-	51,563	-	855	-	269	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,112	2,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	1,035	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,219	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843	376	-	-	-
Turkey	12,437	12,437	-	-	-	-	-	298	2,443	-	2,879	6,817	-	-	-
Ukraine	84,810	84,310	1,891	500	-	-	72,409	-	2,100	-	1,874	6,036	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	24,213	24,213	2,033	-	-	3,125	18,559	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,777	21,777	-	-	-	1,835	19,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,299,251	5,299,251	2,883	-	17,914	1,138,261	-	12,356	57,648	24,798	12,801	3,999,955	-	32,635	-
Algeria	1,611	1,611	-	-	-	400	-	198	317	-	696	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	5,334	5,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	-	622	3,968	-	-	-
Egypt	1,705,225	1,705,225	-	-	-	411,639	-	1,984	895	-	1,237	1,289,470	-	-	-
Iran	21,623	21,623	-	-	-	21,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	49,116	49,116	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	20,363	-	31	-	-	23,762	-
Israel	2,380,560	2,380,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,560	-	-	-
Jordan	687,792	687,792	-	-	-	361,412	-	1,488	23,571	-	2,941	298,380	-	-	-
Lebanon	58,297	58,297	-	-	-	44,636	-	496	4,745	-	1,477	6,943	-	-	-
Libya	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	26,463	26,463	-	-	4,136	15,374	-	496	1,119	-	1,713	3,625	-	-	-
Oman	7,733	7,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593	-	1,428	4,712	-	-	-
Qatar	268	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,366	8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,366	-
Tunisia	11,554	11,554	-	-	-	1,200	-	198	100	-	1,711	8,345	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	224,986	224,986	-	-	-	217,986	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	17,730	17,730	2,883	-	4,913	1,500	-	496	2,534	-	945	3,952	-	507	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	4,960	4,960	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	49,595	49,595	-	-	-	49,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	11,841	11,841	-	-	8,865	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,295,461	2,288,961	214,060	6,500	241,222	897,810	82,550	294,644	52,279	-	10,402	300,719	-	195,275	-
Afghanistan	1,118,106	1,117,606	63,017	500	148,651	540,502	-	272,574	23,096	-	1,660	-	-	68,106	-
Bangladesh	150,857	150,857	37,381	-	29,190	-	-	198	4,813	-	821	595	-	77,859	-
India	99,007	93,007	59,939	6,000	16,547	-	-	-	1,692	-	1,345	-	-	13,484	-
Kazakhstan	21,101	21,101	893	-	-	-	14,879	-	2,992	-	998	1,339	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,964	29,964	595	-	-	-	25,046	-	2,488	-	992	843	-	-	-
Maldives	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,938	51,938	19,891	-	9,136	9,423	-	30	1,242	-	869	-	-	11,347	-
Pakistan	740,535	740,535	29,816	-	29,757	347,165	-	21,822	9,725	-	2,129	297,570	-	2,551	-
Sri Lanka	28,266	28,266	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	647	-	603	-	-	21,755	-
Tajikistan	31,255	31,255	1,239	-	-	-	25,789	-	3,164	-	518	372	-	173	-
Turkmenistan	7,200	7,200	397	-	-	-	5,455	-	1,050	-	298	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,497	9,497	892	-	-	-	8,405	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,976	2,976	-	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,890	1,890	-	-	-	720	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,566,185	1,421,211	134,201	144,974	247,305	409,213	-	410,091	10,145	-	11,609	64,639	-	134,008	-
Argentina	1,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	198	871	-	904	-	-	-	-
Belize	236	216	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	99,734	99,734	16,936	-	26,618	16,862	-	30,154	-	-	179	-	-	8,985	-
Brazil	15,349	14,349	3,200	1,000	9,983	-	-	992	-	-	174	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,386	1,386	-	-	-	-	-	99	737	-	550	-	-	-	-
Colombia	547,861	547,861	-	-	-	194,412	-	289,005	3,288	-	1,421	52,570	-	7,165	-
Costa Rica	172	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-
Cuba	45,330	45,330	-	-	-	45,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,687	36,187	10,411	11,500	11,003	12,399	-	992	436	-	946	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,579	1,579	-	-	-	-	-	496	496	-	587	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	25,200	25,200	2,000	-	9,855	5,951	-	7,042	174	-	178	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,490	31,470	8,425	20	15,051	-	-	744	-	-	1,619	5,631	-	-	-
Guatemala	62,933	62,933	14,623	-	18,067	11,903	-	3,472	-	-	491	496	-	13,881	-
Guyana	24,018	4,018	-	20,000	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-
Haiti	279,542	187,542	19,805	92,000	15,196	62,881	-	8,927	-	-	182	982	-	79,569	-
Honduras	40,510	39,510	12,035	1,000	15,149	-	-	744	-	-	936	496	-	10,150	-
Jamaica	13,393	13,093	1,190	300	9,690	-	-	992	471	-	750	-	-	-	-
Mexico	53,854	53,854	2,678	-	8,215	14,703	-	26,553	1,348	-	357	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	38,266	37,766	7,753	500	13,804	-	-	972	-	-	483	496	-	14,258	-
Panama	3,652	3,652	-	-	2,000	-	-	992	498	-	162	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,761	9,761	2,100	-	6,759	-	-	278	433	-	191	-	-	-	-
Peru	90,997	90,977	12,785	20	11,611	29,757	-	36,546	109	-	169	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Suriname	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	1,083	1,083	-	-	-	-	-	496	401	-	186	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	397	883	-	100	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	9,495	9,495	-	-	6,519	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,007	16,007	-	-	-	12,039	-	-	-	-	-	3,968	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	28,010	9,810	5,703	18,200	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,853	11,439	3,374	414	8,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,062	61,062	11,183	-	49,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,984	1,984	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	-	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	-	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	325,985	325,985	13,044	-	83,335	39,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-284,164	474,375
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	325,985	325,985	13,044	-	83,335	39,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-284,164	474,375
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	167,890	167,890	-	-	-	5,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	167,890	167,890	-	-	-	5,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	158,538	158,538	-	-	148,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	158,538	158,538	-	-	148,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	17,854	17,854	-	-	-	11,903	-	5,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	17,854	17,854	-	-	-	11,903	-	5,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	290,000	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	290,000	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	313,971	313,971	313,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	313,971	313,971	313,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	123,534	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	123,534	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	309,954	309,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,954
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	309,954	309,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,954
International Security and Nonproliferation	183,506	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,506	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Office of Development Partners	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	783,730	783,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,730
USAID Capital Investment Fund	87,287	87,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,287
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,094	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,094
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	37,692	37,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,692
USAID Operating Expenses	650,657	650,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,657
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,862,548	1,862,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862,548
Peace Corps	330,799	330,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,799
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	1,544,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544,388
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	20,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,830
African Development Foundation	29,757	29,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,757
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	20,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,235
Debt Restructuring	30,055	30,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,055
Export-Import Bank	992	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-164,500	-164,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-164,500
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	49,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,992
International Financial Institutions	1,277,289	1,277,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,277,289

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Actual
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	81,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,101
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	942,305	942,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942,305
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	74,544	74,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,544
African Development Bank	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
African Development Fund	134,585	134,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,585
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	17,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,926
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	25,998,259	20,839,259	1,955,000	5,159,000	1,800,000	3,018,500	650,000	1,190,000	525,000	91,000	4,635,000	250,200	934,500	1,225,900	4,564,159
Africa	5,660,316	2,405,610	848,509	3,254,706	714,793	417,910	-	26,600	31,498	13,795	8,255	104,250	-	240,000	-
Angola	45,892	44,840	28,450	1,052	9,690	-	-	-	6,300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,900	30,900	23,700	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,175	700	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,870	19,870	6,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	170	-	-	-	13,600	-
Burundi	35,238	35,238	12,060	-	6,530	-	-	-	373	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	2,285	1,785	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	12,775	12,775	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	7,500	-
Comoros	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	101,280	20	-	101,260	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	131,609	113,495	51,265	18,114	5,000	32,800	-	1,500	300	530	600	5,500	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	5,746	5,596	496	150	2,500	-	-	300	-	300	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	503,430	169,743	63,200	333,687	75,000	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	30,000	-
Gabon	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	90,395	78,895	38,495	11,500	34,500	-	-	500	-	600	300	-	-	4,500	-
Guinea	13,461	13,461	8,200	-	2,576	-	-	100	-	85	-	-	-	2,500	-
Guinea-Bissau	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	595,746	94,896	45,626	500,850	42,750	-	-	-	5,500	770	250	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	189,980	189,180	24,900	800	22,000	80,300	-	4,130	-	400	1,500	49,650	-	6,300	-
Madagascar	71,850	71,350	38,900	500	15,350	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	114,667	90,019	50,789	24,648	20,930	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	77,080	75,630	33,650	1,450	31,700	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,520	5,520	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	292,847	80,543	39,423	212,304	20,820	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	109,423	7,059	1,934	102,364	5,025	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,123	16,123	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	519,270	102,097	57,045	417,173	42,082	-	-	720	50	850	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	166,072	57,150	31,750	108,922	14,480	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	10,500	-
Sao Tome and Principe	175	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	70,912	69,377	32,043	1,535	32,834	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	3,500	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,750	19,250	-	500	-	11,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	7,600	-
Somalia	33,400	33,400	1,550	-	-	20,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	-	-
South Africa	541,389	21,395	11,500	519,994	9,000	-	-	-	50	845	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	35,927	35,927	-	-	-	9,010	-	3,000	14,925	80	1,412	7,500	-	-	-
Sudan	333,412	327,085	23,185	6,327	25,550	228,550	-	15,400	4,000	400	-	30,000	-	-	-
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Tanzania	368,189	88,268	61,078	279,921	26,890	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	369,357	111,807	45,282	257,550	40,950	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	308,591	75,641	36,575	232,950	26,716	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	51,417	48,087	22,087	3,330	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	119,025	119,025	20,411	-	88,614	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	17,500	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	29,655	29,655	9,585	-	20,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	17,213	17,213	2,000	-	15,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	59,530	59,530	12,530	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	649,537	557,511	115,396	92,026	205,500	143,600	-	9,970	24,810	7,935	50,300	-	-	-	-
Burma	17,100	17,100	2,100	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	65,128	62,628	30,368	2,500	17,000	10,000	-	-	4,200	60	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	26,208	22,900	4,000	3,308	11,000	7,300	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	196,550	196,300	30,500	250	71,000	65,000	-	6,150	6,450	1,500	15,700	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,000	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,590	2,590	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,340	750	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,720	9,720	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nauru	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,780	2,780	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	123,850	123,850	27,175	-	30,000	30,000	-	800	4,175	1,700	30,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15,600	15,100	1,000	500	4,500	2,500	-	1,400	2,700	1,400	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,320	24,320	1,000	-	20,200	2,800	-	20	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	695	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	115	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,843	17,615	-	85,228	15,000	-	-	-	1,920	195	500	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,800	8,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,293	44,053	15,753	240	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	768,815	758,787	11,170	10,028	-	38,500	569,867	300	18,550	25,700	94,700	-	-	-	-
Albania	23,135	23,135	-	-	-	-	18,910	-	1,275	850	2,100	-	-	-	-
Armenia	52,300	52,300	400	-	-	-	48,000	-	600	300	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	24,946	24,946	1,246	-	-	-	18,500	-	1,300	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,444	35,444	-	-	-	-	29,444	-	1,400	1,000	3,600	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,600	7,400	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	67,200	66,350	-	850	-	-	52,000	-	2,200	1,150	11,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	123,695	123,695	-	-	-	-	120,900	-	795	500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	23,195	23,195	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	895	500	2,800	-	-	-	-
Malta	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	50	100	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	550	500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	550	150	800	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	27,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	12,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	70,496	65,496	4,296	5,000	-	-	60,000	-	850	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49,950	49,950	-	-	-	-	46,500	-	1,750	900	800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15,410	15,410	-	-	-	7,500	-	300	3,410	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	89,419	85,241	3,191	4,178	-	-	71,500	-	1,800	1,750	7,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	29,769	29,769	2,037	-	-	3,000	24,032	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	2,000	28,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,880,767	4,880,767	3,000	-	34,633	708,614	-	35,000	53,600	14,265	4,006,655	25,000	-	-	-
Algeria	1,700	1,700	-	-	400	-	-	-	500	800	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	9,150	9,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	650	8,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,504,400	1,504,400	-	-	-	200,000	-	2,000	1,100	1,300	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	521,797	521,797	-	-	-	263,547	-	1,000	19,150	3,100	235,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	138,430	138,430	-	-	-	67,500	-	6,000	4,600	2,130	58,200	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,900	3,900	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	1,050	350	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,005	25,005	-	-	18,000	-	-	1,000	625	1,725	3,655	-	-	-	-
Oman	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,450	7,000	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	15	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,925	14,925	-	-	-	800	-	-	425	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
United Arab Emirates	940	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	30,325	30,325	3,000	-	11,233	9,767	-	-	2,525	1,000	2,800	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,268,472	2,258,508	229,178	9,964	58,941	1,183,801	80,133	272,550	60,690	9,845	304,370	-	-	59,000	-
Afghanistan	1,091,684	1,091,184	57,734	500	-	732,000	-	250,000	36,550	1,400	-	-	-	-	13,500
Bangladesh	118,740	118,740	41,550	-	40,000	-	-	200	3,600	800	590	-	-	-	32,000
India	102,900	96,900	69,500	6,000	11,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	-	13,500
Kazakhstan	19,314	18,714	1,064	600	-	-	13,500	-	1,900	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,060	28,585	795	475	-	-	24,400	-	1,590	1,000	800	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	46,181	46,181	22,200	-	-	22,151	-	330	700	800	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	794,018	794,018	33,468	-	-	425,000	-	22,000	11,250	2,300	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	7,101	7,101	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	650	600	590	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	29,892	29,368	1,445	524	-	-	25,233	-	1,450	500	740	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	8,882	8,807	607	75	-	-	7,000	-	750	300	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	8,555	7,965	815	590	-	-	7,000	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	4,200	3,000	-	1,200	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,943,892	1,798,144	127,788	145,748	357,622	396,350	-	703,165	12,845	12,574	119,300	-	-	68,500	-
Argentina	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	305	450	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	85,916	85,916	16,836	-	42,880	-	-	26,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	21,450	20,150	3,500	1,300	15,000	-	-	1,000	400	250	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	525	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	541,550	541,550	-	-	-	196,500	-	287,500	3,150	1,400	53,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,889	40,889	10,339	11,000	24,600	1,100	-	3,650	-	800	400	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	650	800	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	34,635	34,635	-	-	26,585	-	-	7,500	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,306	32,286	5,990	20	21,196	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,500	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guatemala	77,420	77,420	14,050	-	29,000	-	-	8,320	-	550	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	21,909	4,150	-	17,759	3,750	-	-	-	-	250	150	-	-	-	-
Haiti	287,032	195,559	18,289	91,473	-	121,250	-	17,500	-	220	2,800	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	43,232	42,232	11,750	1,000	21,382	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	8,000	-
Jamaica	10,464	10,164	1,200	300	6,804	-	-	1,010	-	750	400	-	-	-	-
Mexico	318,779	318,779	2,900	-	11,200	15,000	-	246,000	3,845	834	39,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	27,126	26,229	6,400	897	18,079	-	-	-	850	500	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	6,450	6,450	-	-	4,000	-	-	1,000	150	300	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,800	12,800	2,100	-	7,550	2,500	-	300	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	113,698	113,678	12,235	20	63,293	-	-	37,000	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
Suriname	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	125	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	106,380	106,380	-	-	-	23,000	-	64,680	3,700	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	29,659	11,459	5,750	18,200	5,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	28,875	26,204	5,391	2,671	8,813	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,777	51,689	5,408	1,088	46,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	7,150	7,150	5,650	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	40,471	39,821	4,300	650	35,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	40,471	39,821	4,300	650	35,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,465,150	1,465,150	13,000	-	112,750	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,400	437,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,465,150	1,465,150	13,000	-	112,750	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,400	437,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	166,265	166,265	-	-	166,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	166,265	166,265	-	-	166,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Organizations & Programs	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Security and Nonproliferation	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Reserve	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	924,359	924,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,359
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,775
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
USAID Operating Expenses	808,584	808,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,584
USAID Program Management Initiatives	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,238,300	1,238,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238,300

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Peace Corps	340,000	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	32,500	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-170,000	-170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-170,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
International Financial Institutions	1,493,000	1,493,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	36,537,665	31,278,665	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	7,378,115
Africa	6,738,019	3,482,604	1,115,740	3,255,415	1,155,910	647,934	-	48,125	47,225	16,020	25,550	153,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	68,976	67,924	42,800	1,052	17,124	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	34,574	34,574	31,600	-	2,724	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,365	890	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	26,350	26,350	6,000	-	5,000	-	-	100	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	47,348	47,348	12,500	-	18,573	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	3,998	3,498	1,500	500	1,703	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	8,000	8,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	400	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	105,800	4,540	-	101,260	-	4,200	-	-	300	40	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	177,034	158,920	57,170	18,114	-	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	2,450	21,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	6,605	6,455	350	150	3,255	-	-	-	-	350	2,500	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	546,327	212,640	78,900	333,687	89,465	-	-	500	-	775	3,000	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	143,434	131,934	59,000	11,500	71,134	-	-	500	-	850	450	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,623	22,623	7,750	-	14,723	-	-	110	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3,700	3,700	-	-	600	-	-	3,000	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	659,135	158,285	70,850	500,850	76,885	-	-	-	8,500	1,050	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	227,795	226,995	35,800	800	-	148,670	-	8,000	-	525	9,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	89,450	88,950	58,600	500	13,100	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	132,898	108,250	60,350	24,648	29,600	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	123,035	121,585	46,300	1,450	64,735	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,890	6,890	-	-	1,520	-	-	330	-	40	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	340	340	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	355,994	143,690	63,750	212,304	57,240	-	-	300	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	104,464	2,100	1,950	102,364	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	18,855	18,855	-	-	3,605	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	560,673	143,500	61,700	417,173	77,300	-	-	2,000	50	1,100	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	184,162	75,240	36,700	108,922	37,840	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,135	96,600	43,600	1,535	51,500	-	-	-	-	1,100	400	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	30,650	-	500	-	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	103,310	103,310	6,000	-	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	40	-	67,000	-	-	-
South Africa	548,194	28,200	10,000	519,994	15,000	-	-	-	1,500	900	800	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	66,035	66,035	-	-	-	24,660	-	4,500	20,475	-	2,800	13,600	-	-	-
Sudan	433,000	425,964	29,730	7,036	-	296,034	-	24,000	3,900	300	-	42,000	-	30,000	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	393,811	113,890	82,900	279,921	29,940	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	270	270	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	428,935	171,385	74,500	257,550	70,650	-	-	385	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	351,773	118,823	51,400	232,950	55,023	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	95,370	92,040	24,500	3,330	-	67,500	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	158,954	158,954	21,070	-	137,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	81,556	81,556	9,670	-	71,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,002	40,002	2,000	-	38,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	94,189	94,189	13,500	-	80,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	807,852	715,826	121,140	92,026	330,476	157,770	-	20,645	28,370	9,370	48,055	-	-	-	-
Burma	36,850	36,850	2,100	-	-	34,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,770	70,270	31,160	2,500	29,000	5,000	-	670	3,290	150	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	13,158	9,850	4,000	3,308	-	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	204,330	204,080	30,730	250	132,930	300	-	11,570	6,750	1,800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,150	5,150	1,000	-	650	-	-	1,500	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,890	2,890	-	-	-	200	-	140	1,350	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	15,150	15,150	-	-	6,800	-	-	100	250	1,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	98,000	98,000	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	124,350	124,350	29,400	-	70,310	-	-	1,365	5,625	2,000	15,650	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,901	13,401	1,000	500	6,151	-	-	1,740	2,050	1,400	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,595	14,595	2,000	-	10,335	-	-	860	-	400	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tonga	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	104,643	19,415	-	85,228	15,200	-	-	550	2,020	300	1,345	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	14,520	-	1,300	4,060	920	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	75,590	75,350	17,250	240	58,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	885,526	879,498	12,600	6,028	-	11,000	630,613	500	25,135	30,700	168,950	-	-	-	-
Albania	32,975	32,975	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	2,975	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	34,860	34,860	400	-	-	-	30,000	-	1,010	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	30,135	30,135	1,250	-	-	-	22,120	-	1,865	900	4,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47,665	47,665	-	-	-	-	38,565	-	2,100	1,000	6,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	16,100	16,100	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,700	13,200	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	83,050	82,200	-	850	-	-	62,050	-	2,150	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	105,270	105,270	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	1,070	700	3,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,300	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	31,610	31,610	-	-	-	-	23,065	-	1,295	1,250	6,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,550	22,550	-	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	12,350	12,350	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	650	500	2,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	16,500	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,700	63,700	6,500	1,000	-	-	56,100	-	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	54,575	54,575	-	-	-	-	51,000	-	1,175	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	-	-	-	-
Turkey	12,495	12,495	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,995	4,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	118,953	114,775	4,000	4,178	-	-	90,125	-	2,500	2,150	16,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	52,843	52,843	450	-	-	-	49,293	-	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	39,195	39,195	-	-	-	-	39,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,608,610	6,608,610	4,800	-	71,400	1,677,100	-	180,500	84,680	18,760	4,545,370	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	3,770	3,770	-	-	900	-	-	970	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	21,300	21,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,200	1,555,200	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	415,700	-	52,000	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	41,630	41,630	-	-	24,500	3,000	-	2,030	1,200	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	20,270	20,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,650	16,620	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	65	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	17,600	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	245	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	502,900	502,900	-	-	-	400,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Yemen	55,450	55,450	4,800	-	35,000	-	-	1,000	3,550	1,100	10,000	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	-	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	4,867,550	4,857,586	271,418	9,964	91,171	3,267,742	131,640	609,750	99,945	12,920	311,500	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	2,777,000	2,776,500	93,813	500	-	2,157,932	-	450,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	161,521	161,521	44,000	-	66,271	-	-	850	4,700	1,200	2,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	98,800	92,800	75,900	6,000	10,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	17,300	16,700	1,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	800	2,400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	48,230	47,755	800	475	-	-	41,465	-	1,590	1,000	2,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	57,715	57,715	24,400	-	-	26,015	-	3,700	1,300	1,200	1,100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,582,000	1,582,000	27,855	-	-	1,074,295	-	155,200	22,650	4,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,950	12,950	-	-	9,900	-	-	-	650	800	1,600	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	52,349	51,825	1,450	524	-	-	46,500	-	1,725	650	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,650	16,575	600	75	-	-	13,025	-	1,075	375	1,500	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,840	10,250	1,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	13,200	12,000	-	1,200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	13,800	13,800	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,366,498	2,222,550	127,571	143,948	533,350	447,717	-	888,958	26,545	17,408	120,501	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,510	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	310	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	100,748	100,748	19,000	-	55,348	-	-	26,000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	11,750	10,750	3,700	1,000	5,000	-	-	1,000	400	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,279	2,279	-	-	-	-	-	100	450	979	750	-	-	-	-
Colombia	513,000	513,000	-	-	-	200,660	-	237,760	6,495	1,695	66,390	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	400	325	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,100	36,100	8,550	11,000	23,700	-	-	1,950	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	3,755	3,755	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	855	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	37,503	37,503	-	-	28,715	-	-	7,638	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,435	40,415	5,440	20	27,475	-	-	800	-	1,900	4,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	103,245	103,245	14,300	-	54,245	2,000	-	5,850	-	850	1,000	-	-	25,000	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guyana	23,624	5,865	-	17,759	4,705	-	-	100	-	325	735	-	-	-	-
Haiti	292,844	201,371	20,600	91,473	-	124,951	-	18,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	68,234	67,234	11,000	1,000	53,434	-	-	800	-	700	1,300	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	14,014	13,714	1,200	300	8,804	-	-	1,610	-	800	1,300	-	-	-	-
Mexico	501,500	501,500	3,200	-	17,300	3,000	-	459,325	7,075	1,100	10,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	65,218	64,321	5,700	897	55,471	-	-	-	850	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-
Panama	9,550	9,550	-	-	5,500	-	-	1,000	150	800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,575	9,575	2,100	-	5,800	-	-	500	-	425	750	-	-	-	-
Peru	118,852	118,832	10,740	20	62,343	-	-	40,000	2,000	749	3,000	-	-	-	-
Suriname	1,131	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	280	751	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	2,420	2,420	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	220	200	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,430	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	180	750	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,730	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	480	1,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	199,396	199,396	-	-	-	91,106	-	81,665	8,625	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	45,960	27,760	5,750	18,200	22,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	41,262	40,091	5,391	1,171	34,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,688	60,600	5,600	1,088	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	19,100	19,100	5,300	-	13,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	45,771	45,121	4,850	650	40,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	45,771	45,121	4,850	650	40,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,454,000	2,454,000	13,000	-	139,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,006,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,454,000	2,454,000	13,000	-	139,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,006,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	255,515	255,515	-	-	255,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	255,515	255,515	-	-	255,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	7,183	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	7,183	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	306,278	306,278	306,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	306,278	306,278	306,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	358,603	358,603	358,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	358,603	358,603	358,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	189,711	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	189,711	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
International Security and Nonproliferation	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
Stabilization Bridge Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Bridge Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,706,900	1,706,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
USAID Capital Investment Fund	213,000	213,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expenses	1,438,800	1,438,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,438,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Independent Agencies	1,892,360	1,892,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892,360
Peace Corps	373,440	373,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,440
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,425,000	1,425,000													1,425,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,760	22,760													22,760
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000													30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	31,440	31,440													31,440
Debt Restructuring	110,630	110,630													110,630
Export-Import Bank	380	380													380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-156,490	-156,490													-156,490
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200													55,200
International Financial Institutions	2,341,305	2,341,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,341,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	500,000	500,000													500,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	100,000	100,000													100,000
International Development Association	1,320,000	1,320,000													1,320,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000													25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670													4,670
Asian Development Bank	-	-													-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250													115,250
African Development Bank	-	-													-
African Development Fund	159,885	159,885													159,885
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-													-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-													-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000													30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-													-

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
TOTAL	4,158,500	1,907,500	400,300	13,700	170,500	31,000	315,000	850,000	240,000	76,000	154,500
Africa	815,888	100,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	704,888	-	1,000	-
Burundi	5,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,008	-	-	-
Cameroon	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,712	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,712	-	-	-
Chad	5,584	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,584	-	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44,138	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	31,638	-	-	-
Djibouti	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,418	-	-	-
Ethiopia	274,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,753	-	-	-
Kenya	32,045	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,045	-	-	-
Liberia	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,742	-	-	-
Rwanda	839	-	-	-	-	-	-	839	-	-	-
Somalia	98,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,230	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	240,000	45,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	185,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,238	-	-	-
The Gambia	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	-
Uganda	29,319	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	11,819	-	-	-
Zambia	1,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	53,675	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,675	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	94,988	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
Burma	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,037,176	795,000	103,000	-	50,000	-	-	14,176	-	75,000	-
Algeria	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-
Iraq	584,000	424,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-
Jordan	250,000	200,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	5,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,666	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	189,000	171,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,039,090	897,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	102,090	-	-	-
Afghanistan	985,624	859,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	86,624	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,172	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	-	-	-
Nepal	14,486	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,486	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,808	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,808	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
Western Hemisphere	421,358	45,000	245,300	6,200	120,500	-	-	4,358	-	-	-
Colombia	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,465	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	352,000	20,000	215,500	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	60,000	25,000	24,800	6,200	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	154,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,500
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
USAID Operating Expenses	150,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,500

* Funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252).

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Second Enacted Supplemental***

(\$000)

	Total	ESF
TOTAL	465,000	465,000
Europe and Eurasia	365,000	365,000
Georgia	315,000	315,000
Moldova	4,500	4,500
Ukraine	34,500	34,500
Eurasia Regional	11,000	11,000
Western Hemisphere	100,000	100,000
Haiti	96,000	96,000
Jamaica	4,000	4,000

* Funded by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

Table 3c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
TOTAL	3,039,800	200,000	75,000	1,124,800	199,000	4,500	302,500	95,000	350,000	395,000	200,000	94,000
Africa	713,043	160,000	-	97,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	361,043	-	-
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	69,144	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,144	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,151	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	28,151	-	-
Ethiopia	72,209	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,209	-	-
Ghana	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	70,896	5,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,896	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	37,290	-	-
Sudan	127,039	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	94,039	-	-
Uganda	20,000	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	44,314	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	29,314	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,300	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	709,500	-	-	352,500	50,000	4,500	302,500	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	107,000	-	-	102,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	200,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	200,000	-	-	150,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	789,957	-	-	655,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Afghanistan	589,957	-	-	455,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Bangladesh	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3c: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental*
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avian Influenza	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
Inspector General Operating Expenses	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Operating Expenses	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000

* Funded from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161).

Table 3d: Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Pending Supplemental Request
(\$000)

	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	AID Admin
TOTAL	4,811,000	38,000	2,874,500	242,500	389,500	122,000	2,000	98,400	50,000	293,000	300,000	200,000	201,100
Africa	133,000	38,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	155,000	-	108,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	142,000	-	95,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,295,400	-	1,005,000	-	129,000	61,000	2,000	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	482,000	-	449,000	-	20,000	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	98,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	665,000	-	556,000	-	109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,477,000	-	1,268,500	-	194,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	980,000	-	839,000	-	129,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	497,000	-	429,500	-	65,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	200,000	-
DCHA/OFDA	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
P.L. 480	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-
GFC - Global Financial Crisis	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Developing Countries Affected by the Global Financial Crisis	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	201,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,100
USAID Capital Investment Fund	48,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500
USAID Operating Expenses	152,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,600

Table 4: Objectives, Program Areas - Summary
FY 2008 - 2010
(\$000)

	FY 2008 Total*	FY 2009 Total**	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
1 Peace and Security	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	364,060	314,137
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
3 Investing in People	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
3.1 Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
3.2 Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
4 Economic Growth	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	267,813
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	659,884
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	163,924
4.8 Environment	324,236	368,236	753,393
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	101,939	129,419
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764
6 Program Support	985,602	1,350,034	1,717,960
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	131,345	12,198
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	1,218,689	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* FY 2008 Total includes regular appropriations and the two supplemental appropriation.

** FY 2009 Total includes the regular appropriations, the first supplemental appropriation and the requested supplemental.

Table 5a: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2008 Total
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	26,690,796	1,623,622	1,836,095	4,661,930	5,362,338	690,050	1,279,033	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	1,338,178	2,060,864	2,276,867
1 Peace and Security	7,522,592	82,483	-	-	728,562	143,595	965,004	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	2,141	-	38,988
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	15,969	-	-	865	-	6,198	153,916	-	-	9,919	-	-	1,339
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	-	-	-	3,500	27,631	3,775	218,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	2,137	-	-	224,041	74,955	118,766	124,068	85,181	4,718,502	226,664	-	-	10
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	32,688	-	-	303,686	3,284	794,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	3,200	-	-	14,909	13,085	42,259	-	-	-	-	2,141	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	28,489	-	-	181,561	24,640	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	37,639
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,258,547	187,131	-	-	1,268,969	243,523	290,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	32,906	-	-	193,347	60,876	277,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,074
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	67,229	-	-	578,130	46,104	12,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	41,222	-	-	227,300	23,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,961
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	45,774	-	-	270,192	112,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,466
3 Investing in People	8,573,305	520,119	1,827,163	4,661,930	1,169,485	94,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,011	127,955
3.1 Health	7,243,016	118,643	1,812,284	4,661,930	330,108	62,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,429	127,955
3.2 Education	928,866	367,358	-	-	525,813	23,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,034	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	34,118	14,879	-	313,564	8,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,548	-
4 Economic Growth	3,278,988	776,846	-	-	1,991,126	195,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,662	153,456
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	15,628	-	-	555,415	19,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	78,824	-	-	106,532	12,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	17,445	-	-	161,687	19,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	152,964	-	-	747,458	42,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945	-
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	162,219	-	-	125,116	29,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,282	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	70,310	-	-	158,875	61,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,365
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	68,502	-	-	67,434	11,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,435	5,356
4.8 Environment	324,236	210,954	-	-	68,609	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,040
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,071,762	50,109	8,932	-	187,758	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,336,037	1,727,191	749,343
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	31,493	8,932	-	140,027	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,278,827	1,711,898	705,377
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	18,616	-	-	47,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,293	43,966
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,210	-	-
6 Program Support	985,602	6,934	-	-	16,438	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,230
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	-	-	-	12,460	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	6,934	-	-	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937,238

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

Table 5b: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2009 Total
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	31,117,759	2,030,000	5,159,000	2,038,000	7,017,800	892,500	1,778,500	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	1,577,500	1,920,900	2,527,959
1 Peace and Security	8,798,375	-	-	110,386	849,860	161,996	1,468,183	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	3,000	-	29,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	223,943	-	-	20,888	12,705	-	2,500	181,500	-	-	5,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	364,060	-	-	-	-	28,560	-	335,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,224,185	-	-	1,600	101,269	79,348	413,368	134,500	93,000	5,035,900	365,200	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,322,277	-	-	54,650	267,829	4,045	995,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,896	-	-	4,400	16,985	10,949	56,562	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	572,014	-	-	28,848	451,072	39,094	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	28,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,580,034	-	-	247,923	1,624,717	244,077	302,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	679,441	-	-	41,193	201,975	68,655	293,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,840
2.2 Good Governance	984,120	-	-	127,091	790,872	50,453	8,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,165
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	412,697	-	-	39,817	314,980	22,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,555
2.4 Civil Society	503,776	-	-	39,822	316,890	102,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,440
3 Investing in People	10,106,944	2,030,000	5,159,000	580,495	1,854,348	132,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,261	162,500
3.1 Health	8,033,111	2,015,000	5,159,000	111,200	392,579	46,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,594	162,500
3.2 Education	952,456	-	-	437,024	491,126	13,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,388	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,121,377	15,000	-	32,271	970,643	72,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,279	-
4 Economic Growth	4,058,965	-	-	1,017,845	2,376,346	343,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,970	161,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	745,811	-	-	6,060	696,808	42,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	212,432	-	-	74,678	117,283	14,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,800
4.3 Financial Sector	169,876	-	-	18,177	127,050	24,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	838,216	-	-	35,185	655,444	146,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,037,799	-	-	511,943	337,764	42,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,821	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	527,637	-	-	106,332	252,806	68,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,958	-	-	51,722	96,853	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,960	4,500
4.8 Environment	368,236	-	-	213,748	92,338	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	51,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,223,407	-	-	28,276	243,029	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,574,500	1,572,669	794,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,078,588	-	-	4,000	211,429	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,531,620	1,562,606	758,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	101,939	-	-	24,276	31,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,063	36,000
5.3 Migration Management	42,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,880	-	-
6 Program Support	1,350,034	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,459
6.1 Program Design and Learning	131,345	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,218,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,689

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

**Table 5c: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
TOTAL	32,304,000	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	3,144,450
1 Peace and Security	9,204,221	-	-	158,593	752,488	174,126	1,635,011	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	-	-	37,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	403,071	-	-	37,771	18,750	-	8,430	310,800	-	25,970	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	314,137	-	-	-	-	22,342	-	291,575	50	170	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,344,843	-	-	5,800	84,026	66,325	397,304	163,055	110,233	5,247,700	270,400	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,538,063	-	-	63,721	301,411	5,905	1,166,676	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,961	-	-	6,550	10,840	10,770	62,601	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	513,146	-	-	44,751	337,461	68,784	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	36,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,814,129	-	-	432,939	1,736,241	269,259	312,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	753,936	-	-	85,029	285,800	69,305	289,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,074,354	-	-	175,995	784,452	60,569	23,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	376,975	-	-	93,059	255,519	28,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	608,864	-	-	78,856	410,470	110,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,550
3 Investing in People	9,985,182	2,336,000	5,259,000	474,179	1,427,170	74,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,972	203,000
3.1 Health	8,357,020	2,321,000	5,259,000	45,043	340,161	51,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,224	178,000
3.2 Education	1,189,376	-	-	409,136	742,049	17,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,684	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	438,786	15,000	-	20,000	344,960	5,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,064	25,000
4 Economic Growth	4,689,409	-	-	1,606,857	2,501,411	236,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,204	174,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	267,813	-	-	16,160	237,724	13,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	315,795	-	-	118,246	167,194	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	93,953	-	-	40,921	29,340	18,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	953,125	-	-	97,472	808,209	34,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,481,522	-	-	738,485	500,504	60,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,204	13,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	659,884	-	-	138,255	381,862	63,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	163,924	-	-	43,497	112,581	6,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
4.8 Environment	753,393	-	-	413,821	263,997	15,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,893,099	-	-	50,175	86,786	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	1,308,824	959,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,723,916	-	-	8,740	85,126	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,680	1,273,500	908,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	129,419	-	-	41,435	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,324	51,000
5.3 Migration Management	39,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,764	-	-
6 Program Support	1,717,960	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,198	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,705,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, and International Organizations & Programs.

Table 6a: Key Interest Areas - Avian Influenza
(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	125,000	125,000
International Partnerships	125,000	125,000
International Partnerships	125,000	125,000

Table 6b: Key Interest Areas - Basic Education

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
TOTAL	1,001,332	980,648	363,723	604,947	11,978	20,684
Africa	288,500	270,371	192,727	77,644	-	18,129
Angola	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Benin	2,724	2,724	2,724	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	7,629	-	-	-	-	7,629
Burundi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,500	13,000	-	13,000	-	3,500
Djibouti	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Ethiopia	36,800	36,800	36,800	-	-	-
Ghana	23,400	23,400	23,400	-	-	-
Guinea	1,028	1,028	1,028	-	-	-
Kenya	6,295	6,295	6,295	-	-	-
Liberia	36,544	36,544	-	36,544	-	-
Madagascar	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-
Niger	1,105	1,105	1,105	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Senegal	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Somalia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-
Sudan	32,550	25,550	-	25,550	-	7,000
Tanzania	9,127	9,127	9,127	-	-	-
Uganda	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Zambia	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	41,363	41,363	41,363	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	61,762	61,762	57,862	3,900	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-
China	800	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	43,406	43,406	43,406	-	-	-
Philippines	12,900	12,900	12,900	-	-	-

Table 6b: Key Interest Areas - Basic Education

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,700	7,700	-	-	7,700	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Kosovo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Near East	155,985	155,985	18,500	137,485	-	-
Egypt	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	16,985	16,985	-	16,985	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	382,196	382,196	5,000	372,918	4,278	-
Afghanistan	74,844	74,844	-	74,844	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	296,574	296,574	-	296,574	-	-
Tajikistan	1,878	1,878	-	-	1,878	-
Turkmenistan	500	500	-	-	500	-
Uzbekistan	100	100	-	-	100	-
Western Hemisphere	61,224	58,669	45,669	13,000	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,555
Honduras	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-

Table 6b: Key Interest Areas - Basic Education
(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
Asia Middle East Regional	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
(EGAT)	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	650	650	650	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	650	650	650	-	-	-

Table 6c: Key Interest Areas - Biodiversity

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
TOTAL	184,431	183,431	168,181	15,250	1,000
Africa	71,895	70,895	61,645	9,250	1,000
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Ethiopia	1,450	1,450	1,450	-	-
Ghana	600	600	600	-	-
Guinea	700	700	700	-	-
Kenya	5,795	5,795	5,795	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Madagascar	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Rwanda	1,400	1,400	1,400	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	250	250	-	250	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	18,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	43,831	43,831	43,831	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-
Indonesia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-
Philippines	8,581	8,581	8,581	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	12,750	12,750	12,750	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	43,555	43,555	37,555	6,000	-
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-

Table 6c: Key Interest Areas - Biodiversity

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
Colombia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	5,070	5,070	5,070	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guyana	225	225	225	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Honduras	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-
Mexico	2,260	2,260	2,260	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,150	15,150	15,150	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,150	15,150	15,150	-	-

Table 6d: Key Interest Areas - Clean Energy

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	216,800	59,500	95,100	26,200	36,000
Africa	25,300	21,000	4,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,700	5,700	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	16,500	16,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	19,400	-	-	19,400	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Near East	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	20,300	6,000	7,500	6,800	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-

Table 6d: Key Interest Areas - Clean Energy

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,000	5,000	7,000	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs	36,000	-	-	-	36,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	23,500	-	-	-	23,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	70,300	-	70,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	70,300	-	70,300	-	-

Table 6e: Key Interest Areas - Family Planning and Reproductive Health
(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	593,457	475,000	58,849	9,608	50,000
Africa	234,600	234,600	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
Ghana	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	19,800	19,800	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,700	8,700	-	-	-
Mali	7,300	7,300	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Uganda	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	24,800	24,800	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	17,500	17,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,838	-	-	7,838	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-

Table 6e: Key Interest Areas - Family Planning and Reproductive Health
(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Armenia	700	-	-	700	-
Azerbaijan	900	-	-	900	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	1,550	-	-	1,550	-
Eurasia Regional	93	-	-	93	-
Europe Regional	65	-	-	65	-
Near East	20,500	2,500	18,000	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Yemen	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	131,095	88,476	40,849	1,770	-
Afghanistan	35,663	28,476	7,187	-	-
Bangladesh	19,500	19,500	-	-	-
India	21,500	21,500	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	300	-	-	300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	200	-
Nepal	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	43,662	10,000	33,662	-	-
Tajikistan	950	-	-	950	-
Turkmenistan	175	-	-	175	-
Uzbekistan	145	-	-	145	-
Western Hemisphere	42,300	42,300	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	-	-	-
Peru	5,400	5,400	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-

Table 6e: Key Interest Areas - Family Planning and Reproductive Health
(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health	80,024	80,024	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	80,024	80,024	-	-	-
International Organizations	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
UNFPA UN Population Fund	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

Table 6f: Key Interest Area - Food Security Funding

Table 6f-1: Food Security Funding Summary

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
TOTAL	3,352,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	300,000	1,690,000
Addressing Food Insecurity	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
Agriculture and related programming to Establish Food Security	1,362,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	-	*

Table 6f-2: Addressing Food Insecurity

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L.480
TOTAL	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
P.L. 480 Title II (Total)	1,690,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,690,000
International Disaster Assistance for Emergency Food Security	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-

**Table 6f-3: Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)**

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
TOTAL	812,858	727,965	53,766	31,127			*
Africa	462,582	434,516	28,066				
Ethiopia	20,000	20,000					
Ghana	33,134	33,134					
Kenya	40,222	40,222					
Liberia	28,066		28,066				
Malawi	14,430	14,430					
Mali	27,000	27,000					
Mozambique	38,000	38,000					
Nigeria	29,000	29,000					
Rwanda	25,000	25,000					
Senegal	29,700	29,700					
Uganda	36,750	36,750					
Zambia	33,747	33,747					
USAID Africa Regional	22,646	22,646					
USAID East Africa Regional	38,473	38,473					
USAID Southern Africa Regional	16,602	16,602					
USAID West Africa Regional	29,812	29,812					
East Asia and Pacific	15,000	15,000					
Cambodia	10,000	10,000					
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	5,000					
Near East	6,000	6,000					
Yemen	6,000	6,000					
South and Central Asia	61,486	30,359		31,127			
Bangladesh	20,359	20,359					
India	10,000	10,000					
Kyrgyz Republic	14,607			14,607			
Tajikistan	16,520			16,520			
Asia and Near East Regional	1,675	1,675	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 6f-3: Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries
(excluding P.L. 480)
(\$000)**

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
Western Hemisphere	113,150	87,450	25,700	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	29,750	29,750	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	25,700	-	25,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,300	24,300	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	70,200	70,200	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	4,165	4,165	-	-	-	-	-

* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

Table 6f-4: Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
TOTAL	549,907	51,967	455,738	29,154	13,000		
Afghanistan	230,000	-	230,000	-	-	-	*
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Angola	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-
Bolivia	6,166	6,166	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,300	-	-	2,300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	5,636	5,636	-	-	-	-	*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	6,550	-	-	6,550	-	-	-
Guyana	1,005	1,005	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,390	4,390	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,785	1,785	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,520	-	-	2,520	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,268	-	6,268	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	870	-	-	870	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	123,550	-	123,550	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	6,771	-	-	6,771	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,290	-	6,290	-	-	-	*
Sri Lanka	3,440	3,440	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	19,780	-	19,780	-	-	-	*

Table 6f-4: Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
Tanzania	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,745	1,745	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	900	-	-	900	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,750	-	-	2,750	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	930	-	-	930	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	19,850	-	19,850	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	48	-	-	48	-	-	-
Europe Regional	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	-

* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

Table 6g: Key Interest Areas - Global Climate Change

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P
TOTAL	579,000	320,700	189,100	26,200	43,000
Africa	79,300	74,000	5,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	16,200	16,200	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,300	8,300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	53,800	53,800	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,500	5,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	37,600	37,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	19,400	-	-	19,400	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Near East	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-

Table 6g: Key Interest Areas - Global Climate Change

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
South and Central Asia	23,300	9,000	7,500	6,800	-
Bangladesh	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	89,000	69,000	20,000	-	-
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Brazil	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Honduras	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-
Mexico	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	-	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	8,200	8,200	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	12,300	12,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	400	400	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	400	400	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	18,000	18,000	-	-	-

Table 6g: Key Interest Areas - Global Climate Change
(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
International Organizations	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
International Organizations (IO)	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150,300	-	150,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150,300	-	150,300	-	-

Table 6h: Key Interest Areas - Higher Education

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	188,044	45,413	137,102	5,529
Africa	2,243	-	2,243	-
Liberia	2,243	-	2,243	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,360	5,110	1,250	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
Indonesia	4,110	4,110	-	-
Vietnam	1,000	1,000	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	800	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,807	-	-	2,807
Belarus	600	-	-	600
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	176	-	-	176
Europe Regional	116	-	-	116
Near East	46,615	2,000	44,615	-
Egypt	17,900	-	17,900	-
Lebanon	19,715	-	19,715	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	-	7,000	-
South and Central Asia	90,716	-	87,994	2,722
Afghanistan	20,156	-	20,156	-
Kazakhstan	50	-	-	50
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	67,088	-	67,088	-
Tajikistan	622	-	-	622
Turkmenistan	550	-	-	550
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200
Central Asia Regional	800	-	-	800
State South and Central Asia Regional	750	-	750	-
Western Hemisphere	16,803	15,803	1,000	-
Bolivia	903	903	-	-
Mexico	2,700	2,700	-	-
Nicaragua	200	200	-	-

Table 6h: Key Interest Areas - Higher Education

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,200	1,200	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,200	1,200	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,400	12,400	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	12,400	12,400	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	8,000	8,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,000	8,000	-	-
Office of Development Partners	900	900	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	900	900	-	-

Table 6i: Key Interest Areas - HIV/AIDS

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
TOTAL	5,609,000	5,259,000	350,000
Africa	3,349,825	3,255,415	94,410
Angola	5,452	1,052	4,400
Benin	2,000	-	2,000
Botswana	78,475	78,475	-
Burundi	3,500	-	3,500
Cameroon	2,000	500	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	101,260	101,260	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,314	18,114	9,200
Djibouti	150	150	-
Ethiopia	333,687	333,687	-
Ghana	17,000	11,500	5,500
Guinea	2,000	-	2,000
Kenya	500,850	500,850	-
Lesotho	25,550	19,150	6,400
Liberia	3,500	800	2,700
Madagascar	2,000	500	1,500
Malawi	40,148	24,648	15,500
Mali	4,450	1,450	3,000
Mozambique	212,304	212,304	-
Namibia	102,364	102,364	-
Nigeria	417,173	417,173	-
Rwanda	108,922	108,922	-
Senegal	4,535	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	500	-
South Africa	519,994	519,994	-
Sudan	9,046	7,036	2,010
Swaziland	26,600	19,700	6,900
Tanzania	279,921	279,921	-
Uganda	257,550	257,550	-
Zambia	232,950	232,950	-
Zimbabwe	19,830	3,330	16,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000

Table 6i: Key Interest Areas - HIV/AIDS

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
USAID East Africa Regional	2,800	-	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	-	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	126,376	92,026	34,350
Burma	2,100	-	2,100
Cambodia	15,000	2,500	12,500
China	7,308	3,308	4,000
Indonesia	8,000	250	7,750
Laos	1,000	-	1,000
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500
Philippines	1,000	-	1,000
Thailand	1,500	500	1,000
Vietnam	85,228	85,228	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,740	240	2,500
Europe and Eurasia	11,478	6,028	5,450
Georgia	850	850	-
Russia	3,500	1,000	2,500
Ukraine	6,678	4,178	2,500
Eurasia Regional	450	-	450
South and Central Asia	42,164	9,964	32,200
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	-	2,700
India	27,000	6,000	21,000
Kazakhstan	800	600	200
Kyrgyz Republic	675	475	200
Nepal	5,000	-	5,000
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
Tajikistan	724	524	200
Turkmenistan	275	75	200
Uzbekistan	790	590	200
Central Asia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
Western Hemisphere	175,069	143,948	31,121
Belize	20	20	-

Table 6i: Key Interest Areas - HIV/AIDS

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
Brazil	1,000	1,000	-
Dominican Republic	16,750	11,000	5,750
El Salvador	1,110	20	1,090
Guatemala	2,000	-	2,000
Guyana	17,759	17,759	-
Haiti	91,473	91,473	-
Honduras	6,000	1,000	5,000
Jamaica	1,500	300	1,200
Mexico	2,200	-	2,200
Nicaragua	1,897	897	1,000
Peru	1,260	20	1,240
USAID Caribbean Regional	23,950	18,200	5,750
USAID Central America Regional	6,562	1,171	5,391
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	1,088	500
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Global Health	61,710	-	61,710
Global Health - Core	61,710	-	61,710
International Partnerships	90,109	-	90,109
Commodity Fund	20,878	-	20,878
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	24,231	-	24,231
Microbicides	45,000	-	45,000
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,750,969	1,750,969	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	613,569	613,569	-
International Partnerships	635,000	635,000	-
Oversight/Management	131,439	131,439	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	370,961	370,961	-

Table 6j: Key Interest Areas - Malaria
(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	585,000	585,000
Africa	514,000	514,000
Angola	32,500	32,500
Benin	21,000	21,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	16,000
Ethiopia	31,000	31,000
Ghana	34,000	34,000
Kenya	40,000	40,000
Liberia	18,000	18,000
Madagascar	33,900	33,900
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	38,000	38,000
Nigeria	16,000	16,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,000	4,000
Tanzania	52,000	52,000
Uganda	45,000	45,000
Zambia	25,600	25,600
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	6,000	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
Global Health	60,000	60,000
Global Health - Core	60,000	60,000

Table 6k: Key Interest Areas - Maternal and Child Health

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
TOTAL	953,572	794,348	525,000	127,409	13,939	128,000	159,224
Africa	300,153	211,020	211,020	-	-	-	89,133
Angola	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Benin	5,600	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,743	-	-	-	-	-	2,743
Burundi	14,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	4,500
Djibouti	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,800	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,750	7,450	7,450	-	-	-	4,300
Madagascar	16,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	7,000
Malawi	13,900	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	14,500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Mozambique	17,190	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	6,690
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Somalia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	25,120	17,120	17,120	-	-	-	8,000
Tanzania	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	20,000	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	11,500
Zambia	15,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	5,000
Zimbabwe	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	11,800	11,800	11,800	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	29,500	29,500	29,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-

Table 6k: Key Interest Areas - Maternal and Child Health

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
Indonesia	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	10,770	10,770	750	-	10,020	-	-
Albania	1,270	1,270	-	-	1,270	-	-
Armenia	1,900	1,900	-	-	1,900	-	-
Azerbaijan	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Georgia	4,225	4,225	-	-	4,225	-	-
Kosovo	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Eurasia Regional	151	151	-	-	151	-	-
Europe Regional	74	74	-	-	74	-	-
Near East	28,300	28,300	2,300	26,000	-	-	-
Egypt	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Yemen	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	255,764	223,264	117,936	101,409	3,919	-	32,500
Afghanistan	64,351	56,351	56,351	-	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	37,900	17,400	17,400	-	-	-	20,500
India	26,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	300	300	-	-	300	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,150	1,150	-	-	1,150	-	-
Nepal	10,400	10,400	10,400	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	112,444	112,444	11,035	101,409	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,354	2,354	750	-	1,604	-	-
Turkmenistan	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Uzbekistan	465	465	-	-	465	-	-
Western Hemisphere	73,391	35,800	35,800	-	-	-	37,591
Bolivia	6,600	6,600	6,600	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,700	5,700	5,700	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	29,591	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	19,591

Table 6k: Key Interest Areas - Maternal and Child Health

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-

Table 6I: Key Interest Areas - Microenterprise
(000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AECA	PL 480
TOTAL	167,593	165,593	68,983	100	70,370	26,140	2,000
Africa	52,067	50,067	37,217	100	12,750	-	2,000
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	1,630	1,630	1,630	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
South Africa	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,750	3,750	-	-	3,750	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,552	5,552	5,552	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,990	12,990	-	-	-	12,990	-
Albania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Armenia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Azerbaijan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Belarus	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	2,900	-

Table 6I: Key Interest Areas - Microenterprise

(000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AECA	PL 480
Georgia	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-
Macedonia	140	140	-	-	-	140	-
Moldova	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-
Montenegro	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Russia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Near East	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	25,850	25,850	1,500	-	11,200	13,150	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-
Pakistan	11,200	11,200	-	-	11,200	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Turkmenistan	350	350	-	-	-	350	-
Uzbekistan	300	300	-	-	-	300	-
Western Hemisphere	50,594	50,594	8,174	-	42,420	-	-
Bolivia	3,639	3,639	3,639	-	-	-	-
Colombia	39,920	39,920	-	-	39,920	-	-
Ecuador	3,585	3,585	3,585	-	-	-	-
Guyana	200	200	200	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Panama	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-

Table 6m: Key Interest Areas - Other Public Health Threats

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	128,420	10,400	88,000	19,975	10,045
Africa	9,396	-	8,250	1,146	-
Angola	250	-	250	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	700	-	700	-	-
Ethiopia	100	-	100	-	-
Ghana	400	-	400	-	-
Guinea	250	-	250	-	-
Kenya	400	-	400	-	-
Liberia	250	-	250	-	-
Madagascar	200	-	200	-	-
Malawi	250	-	250	-	-
Mali	500	-	500	-	-
Mozambique	500	-	500	-	-
Nigeria	400	-	400	-	-
Rwanda	200	-	200	-	-
Senegal	250	-	250	-	-
Sudan	2,146	-	1,000	1,146	-
Tanzania	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	500	-	500	-	-
Zambia	500	-	500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	-	1,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	-	100	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,900	-	2,900	-	-
Cambodia	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	400	-	400	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,700	-	1,700	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,160	-	-	-	5,160
Albania	700	-	-	-	700
Armenia	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	1,302	-	-	-	1,302
Russia	280	-	-	-	280
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	275	-	-	-	275

Table 6m: Key Interest Areas - Other Public Health Threats

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Europe Regional	103	-	-	-	103
Near East	15,000	-	-	15,000	-
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	10,614	-	1,900	3,829	4,885
Afghanistan	3,500	-	1,500	2,000	-
India	400	-	400	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Pakistan	1,829	-	-	1,829	-
Tajikistan	2,200	-	-	-	2,200
Turkmenistan	600	-	-	-	600
Uzbekistan	435	-	-	-	435
Central Asia Regional	450	-	-	-	450
Western Hemisphere	2,150	-	2,150	-	-
Bolivia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
El Salvador	450	-	450	-	-
Haiti	300	-	300	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	400	-	400	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
Global Health	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
International Partnerships	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Office of Development Partners	800	800	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	800	800	-	-	-

Table 6n: Key Interest Areas - Polio

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	31,517	29,000	3,000
Africa	13,617	13,617	-
Angola	1,000	1,000	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	-
Guinea	250	250	-
Liberia	198	198	-
Mali	50	50	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Sudan	1,489	1,489	-
Zambia	80	80	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	1,300	-
East Asia and Pacific	500	500	-
Indonesia	500	500	-
South and Central Asia	11,400	8,400	3,000
Afghanistan	1,400	1,400	-
Bangladesh	500	500	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	3,000	-	3,000
Global Health	6,000	6,483	-
Global Health - Core	6,000	6,483	-

Table 6o: Key Interest Areas - Trade Capacity Building

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
TOTAL	315,649	315,149	210,854	75,900	13,815	14,580	500
Africa	138,582	138,082	136,082	2,000	-	-	500
Burkina Faso	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	900	900	900	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,259	1,259	1,259	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	74,246	74,246	74,246	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	9,300	9,300	9,300	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	13,777	13,777	13,777	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,849	9,849	9,849	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,989	5,989	5,989	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,860	2,860	2,860	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	20,015	20,015	-	-	10,175	9,840	-
Albania	1,200	1,200	-	-	550	650	-
Armenia	1,150	1,150	-	-	400	750	-
Azerbaijan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,865	2,865	-	-	2,165	700	-
Croatia	450	450	-	-	-	450	-
Georgia	2,800	2,800	-	-	1,700	1,100	-
Kosovo	1,670	1,670	-	-	1,000	670	-
Macedonia	555	555	-	-	35	520	-
Moldova	1,010	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-
Montenegro	500	500	-	-	-	500	-

Table 6o: Key Interest Areas - Trade Capacity Building

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	650	650	-	-	-	650	-
Turkey	850	850	-	-	-	850	-
Ukraine	4,115	4,115	-	-	3,115	1,000	-
Eurasia Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Europe Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Near East	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Morocco	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	13,580	13,580	800	4,400	3,640	4,740	-
Kazakhstan	1,500	1,500	-	-	100	1,400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,940	1,940	-	-	1,000	940	-
Nepal	2,400	2,400	-	2,400	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,375	2,375	-	-	1,400	975	-
Turkmenistan	1,125	1,125	-	-	300	825	-
Uzbekistan	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Central Asia Regional	840	840	-	-	840	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	800	800	800	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	120,083	120,083	60,583	59,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	520	520	520	-	-	-	-
Colombia	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,770	8,770	8,770	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,443	5,443	5,443	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,200	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-

Table 6o: Key Interest Areas - Trade Capacity Building
(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
Office of Development Partners	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-

Table 6p: Key Interest Areas - Trafficking in Persons

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
TOTAL	31,514	3,718	8,533	8,362	10,901
Africa	435	-	200	-	235
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	235	-	-	-	235
East Asia and Pacific	2,618	2,318	300	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	300	-	300	-	-
Philippines	900	900	-	-	-
Vietnam	418	418	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,412	-	-	5,412	-
Albania	500	-	-	500	-
Armenia	388	-	-	388	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	240	-	-	240	-
Georgia	50	-	-	50	-
Kosovo	500	-	-	500	-
Macedonia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	1,080	-	-	1,080	-
Russia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	1,134	-	-	1,134	-
Europe Regional	120	-	-	120	-
South and Central Asia	5,454	1,100	-	2,950	1,404
Afghanistan	1,404	-	-	-	1,404
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	750	-	-	750	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	1,150	300	850	-	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-
Haiti	850	-	850	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	-	7,183	-	9,262
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	-	7,183	-	9,262

Table 6q: Key Interest Areas -Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

(\$000)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	80,315	27,025	11,000	4,500	17,790	20,000
Africa	44,815	27,025	5,000	2,500	10,290	-
Mali	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	50	-	-	-	50	-
State Africa Regional	17,740	-	5,000	2,500	10,240	-
USAID Africa Regional	325	325	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,700	22,700	-	-	-	-
Near East	15,500	-	6,000	2,000	7,500	-
Algeria	800	-	-	-	800	-
Morocco	900	-	-	-	900	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	-	200	-
NEA Regional - TSCTP	13,600	-	6,000	2,000	5,600	-
Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Table 6r: Key Interest Areas - Tuberculosis

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	191,412	173,000	4,150	14,262
Africa	53,460	53,460	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,770	4,770	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	3,150	3,150	-	-
Liberia	400	400	-	-
Malawi	1,400	1,400	-	-
Mozambique	4,250	4,250	-	-
Namibia	1,950	1,950	-	-
Nigeria	5,800	5,800	-	-
Senegal	850	850	-	-
South Africa	8,500	8,500	-	-
Sudan	600	600	-	-
Tanzania	3,700	3,700	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,670	2,670	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,770	1,770	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	23,590	23,590	-	-
Cambodia	3,860	3,860	-	-
Indonesia	7,080	7,080	-	-
Philippines	6,900	6,900	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,750	5,750	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	14,901	6,400	-	8,501
Armenia	500	400	-	100
Azerbaijan	500	500	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	200
Georgia	900	-	-	900
Russia	7,500	4,000	-	3,500
Ukraine	5,233	1,500	-	3,733

Table 6r: Key Interest Areas - Tuberculosis

(\$000)

	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Eurasia Regional	68	-	-	68
South and Central Asia	38,817	28,906	4,150	5,761
Afghanistan	4,986	4,986	-	-
Bangladesh	4,400	4,400	-	-
India	11,000	11,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,100	1,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,425	600	-	825
Pakistan	8,970	4,820	4,150	-
Tajikistan	2,596	500	-	2,096
Turkmenistan	1,300	400	-	900
Uzbekistan	2,040	1,200	-	840
Western Hemisphere	11,200	11,200	-	-
Bolivia	2,300	2,300	-	-
Brazil	3,700	3,700	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,300	-	-
Haiti	1,300	1,300	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	700	700	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-
Global Health	34,444	34,444	-	-
Global Health - Core	34,444	34,444	-	-
International Partnerships	15,000	15,000	-	-
International Partnerships	15,000	15,000	-	-

Table 6s: Key Interest Areas - Water

(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
TOTAL	176,307	172,807	40,561	700	16,815	111,481	3,250	3,500
Africa	52,025	48,525	23,310	400	10,815	14,000	-	3,500
Angola	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Ethiopia	2,450	2,450	750	-	1,700	-	-	-
Ghana	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Liberia	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	300	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,150	1,150	1,000	-	150	-	-	-
Rwanda	800	800	100	400	300	-	-	-
Senegal	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,100	3,100	2,000	-	1,100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,025	6,025	5,760	-	265	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,250	13,250	13,250	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,250	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
Kosovo	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Moldova	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	82,000	82,000	2,000	-	-	80,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-

Table 6s: Key Interest Areas - Water
(\$000)

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
South and Central Asia	11,650	11,650	-	-	1,000	10,500	150	-
India	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Western Hemisphere	7,782	7,782	2,001	300	500	4,981	-	-
Colombia	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-
Ecuador	1,001	1,001	1,001	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,081	5,081	-	300	500	4,281	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
Global Health	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

Table 7: P.L. 480 Title II
(\$000)

	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
	1,210,864	354,287	856,577	850,000	1,225,900	375,000	850,900	395,000	300,000	1,690,000	400,000	1,290,000
Africa	1,118,385	206,581	911,804	704,888	240,000	240,000	-	361,043	-	272,500	272,500	-
Burkina Faso	12,623	10,024	2,599	-	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	8,181	4,948	3,233	5,008	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	4,410	-	4,410	5,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	62,797	4,455	58,342	2,584	7,500	7,500	-	64,144	-	6,500	6,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	49,163	9,790	39,373	31,638	16,000	16,000	-	28,151	-	16,000	16,000	-
Djibouti	317	-	317	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	226,723	23,222	203,501	274,753	30,000	30,000	-	67,209	-	40,000	40,000	-
Gambia	-	-	-	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,946	6,946	-	-	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,993	2,993	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	54,010	9,422	44,588	20,045	-	-	-	40,896	-	-	-	-
Liberia	7,672	7,672	-	1,742	6,300	6,300	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Madagascar	11,751	11,751	-	-	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	17,000	-
Malawi	17,874	17,874	-	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	3,627	1,980	1,647	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	16,514	4,962	11,552	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	22,659	19,866	2,793	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	25,881	12,821	13,060	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	14,341	11,350	2,991	839	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,070	4,070	-	-	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,948	6,948	-	-	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	99,170	-	99,170	98,230	-	-	-	37,290	-	-	-	-
Sudan	327,917	-	327,917	185,000	-	-	-	94,039	-	30,000	30,000	-
Tanzania	5,324	-	5,324	9,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	60,830	26,366	34,464	11,819	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
Zambia	10,454	9,121	1,333	1,473	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	55,190	-	55,190	48,675	-	-	-	29,314	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	4,725	-	4,725	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	3,575	-	3,575	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,150	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	32,635	-	32,635	14,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	23,762	-	23,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,366	-	8,366	5,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	507	-	507	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7: P.L. 480 Title II
(\$000)

	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
South and Central Asia	195,275	71,189	124,086	102,090	59,000	59,000	-	33,957	-	61,500	61,500	-
Afghanistan	68,106	9,886	58,220	86,624	13,500	13,500	-	33,957	-	15,500	15,500	-
Bangladesh	77,859	47,819	30,040	1,172	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	42,000	42,000	-
India	13,484	13,484	-	-	13,500	13,500	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-
Nepal	11,347	-	11,347	7,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,551	-	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	21,755	-	21,755	6,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	173	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	134,008	76,517	57,491	4,358	68,500	68,500	-	-	-	60,500	60,500	-
Bolivia	8,985	8,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7,165	-	7,165	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,881	13,881	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
Haiti	79,569	34,237	45,332	-	35,500	35,500	-	-	-	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	10,150	10,150	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	14,258	9,264	4,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	300,000	5,500	5,500	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	300,000	5,500	5,500	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)												
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance b/	-	-	-	-	781,600	781,600	-	-	-	1,220,700	1,220,700	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,137	8,137	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	-
Program Operations, Monitoring and Support c/	29,300	29,300	-	-	51,300	51,300	-	-	-	51,300	51,300	-
Funding adjustments d/	-321,601	-321,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. The country levels do not include funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), a U.S. Department of Agriculture account, not part of the International Affairs Account, for emergency programs. BEHT for FY 2008 was used as follows: Ethiopia - \$59.982 million; Kenya - \$17.247 million; Zimbabwe - \$72.432 million; North Korea - \$93.716 million; and Afghanistan - \$ 22.405 million. FY 2009 BEHT to date is for North Korea - \$7.14 million.

a/ All individual country program totals include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

b/ Non-supplemental funds may be used for emergency or non-emergency programs. To meet the sub-minimum mandate, sufficient funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the USAID Administrator would waive the mandate after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year. FY 2009 supplemental funds will be used for emergencies.

c/ FY 2009 and FY 2010 increases are due to new Farm Bill (P.L. 110-246) authorities which provide for use of program funds for field monitoring, evaluations, early warning and other monitoring and oversight costs. This line item also includes the General Contribution (\$10 million) to the World Food Program.

d/ This adjusts for funding available outside current year appropriations (e.g., reimbursement for use of U.S. flagged carriers, prior year deobligations, unobligated prior year balances).

Table 8: Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)				
Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2008-2010				
(\$ in Thousands)				
	Country	FY 2008 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2009 ESTIMATE	FY 2010 REQUEST
AFRICA				
	Kenya	5,749	5,000	-
	Liberia	61	-	-
	Somalia	27	-	-
	Sudan	8,985	5,000	-
	Uganda	5,337	4,413	-
	Zimbabwe	290	1,975	-
				-
ASIA / NEAR EAST				
	Lebanon	4,778	4,500	-
	Nepal	6,264	3,000	-
	Pakistan	1,423	657	-
	West Bank/Gaza	429	-	-
LATIN AMERICA				
	Colombia	4,089	2,000	-
	Cuba	33	150	-
	Venezuela	3,649	2,000	-
	New Countries	-	11,292	40,695
	Program Support - Worldwide	5,033	7,208	6,500
	Adjustment*	(1,511)	2,805	2,805
TOTAL TI FUNDS		44,636	50,000	50,000
*The negative balance for FY 2008 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than FY 2008 appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations. Adjustments to FY 2009 and FY 2010 levels may include 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY 2008: In addition to the TI funds above, OTI managed the following non-TI funds: Uganda: \$1.9 million Development Assistance (DA); Nepal: \$130,000 DA, \$500,000 Transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (1207); Pakistan: \$25 million Economic Support Fund (ESF); Colombia: \$4.0 million 1207, \$2.0 million Andean Counterdrug Program, \$4.0 million ESF; Cuba: \$7.6 million ESF; Venezuela: \$5.8 million DA, \$4.7 million ESF.				
FY 2009: In addition to the TI funds above, OTI is managing the following non-TI funds: Sudan: \$11.1 million ESF, \$1.2 million UK Department for International Development; Nepal: \$3.05 million DA; Pakistan: \$32 million ESF; Colombia: \$4.9 million 1207; Cuba: \$600,000 ESF.				

Table 9a. USAID Operating Expenses

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	Total	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	Total	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	Total	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	Total
Office of the Administrator	1,886	-	5,582	7,468	1,706	-	8,893	10,599	-	-	-	-	1,216	-	9,204	10,420
Faith Based Office	394	-	-	394	304	-	-	304	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	312
Equal Opportunity Programs	507	-	661	1,168	444	-	1,016	1,460	-	-	-	-	250	-	1,052	1,302
Small and Disadvantaged Business	206	-	901	1,107	73	-	1,110	1,183	-	-	-	-	75	-	1,149	1,224
Office of Security	10,232	-	4,167	14,399	15,619	-	5,082	20,701	-	-	-	-	15,619	-	5,260	20,879
General Counsel	481	-	5,291	5,772	140	-	6,127	6,267	-	-	-	-	211	-	6,341	6,552
Legislative and Public Affairs	1,851	-	4,633	6,484	1,398	-	5,579	6,977	-	-	-	-	1,433	-	5,774	7,207
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	1,598	-	5,033	6,631	706	-	6,854	7,560	-	-	-	-	1,083	-	7,094	8,177
Office of Development Partners	1,849	-	2,337	4,186	2,269	-	4,603	6,872	-	-	-	-	1,858	-	4,764	6,622
Management	13,489	-	35,207	48,696	9,974	-	46,586	56,560	-	-	-	-	10,582	-	48,217	58,799
Human Resources	558	-	10,609	11,167	541	-	10,398	10,939	-	-	-	-	554	-	11,157	11,711
Africa	600	-	8,106	8,706	337	-	9,046	9,383	-	-	-	-	332	-	9,363	9,695
Asia and Near East	1,435	-	8,485	9,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	439	-	6,031	6,470	-	-	-	-	450	-	6,242	6,692
Middle East	-	-	-	-	146	-	3,796	3,942	-	-	-	-	150	-	3,929	4,079
Europe and Eurasia	466	-	7,381	7,847	507	-	7,252	7,759	-	-	-	-	520	-	7,506	8,026
Latin America and Caribbean	263	-	7,470	7,733	223	-	7,488	7,711	-	-	-	-	229	-	7,750	7,979
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	5,828	-	13,707	19,535	2,374	-	17,517	19,891	-	-	-	-	3,402	-	18,130	21,532
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	1,126	-	13,192	14,318	582	-	14,449	15,031	-	-	-	-	596	-	14,955	15,551
Global Health	1,928	-	10,446	12,374	718	-	12,490	13,208	-	-	-	-	736	-	13,585	14,321
Complement	-	-	21,501	21,501	-	-	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,134	31,134
Subtotal Washington	44,697	-	164,709	209,406	38,500	-	204,398	242,898	-	-	-	-	39,608	-	212,606	252,214
Africa Overseas	87,899	1,772	41,172	130,843	103,150	1,773	35,236	140,159	-	-	-	-	90,603	1,773	36,661	129,037
Asia Overseas	55,852	1,844	27,451	85,147	89,020	1,881	33,399	124,300	118,921	-	28,679	147,600	177,908	2,100	36,726	216,734
Middle East Overseas	53,649	13,325	13,922	80,896	60,896	13,943	19,220	94,059	5,000	-	-	5,000	62,798	13,244	24,987	101,029
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	37,699	-	14,424	52,123	32,531	-	14,687	47,218	-	-	-	-	35,399	-	15,348	50,747
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	36,726	2,426	20,550	59,702	36,167	2,192	19,929	58,288	-	-	-	-	36,224	2,143	20,826	59,193
Office of Development Partners Overseas (Formerly PPC Overseas)	1,961	-	164	2,125	2,282	-	993	3,275	-	-	-	-	2,864	-	873	3,737
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	445	-	161	606	459	-	161	620	-	-	-	-	470	-	168	638
Facility Relocations	1,400	-	-	1,400	26,500	-	-	26,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000
NEP/IDI/JO Support	4,366	-	-	4,366	5,922	-	-	5,922	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	2,450	-	-	2,450	1,951	-	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Foreign Service Pay Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,731	14,731
ICASS O/S Increase (Exchange Rate Loss)	-	-	-	-	6,940	-	-	6,940	-	-	-	-	2,632	-	-	2,632
Subtotal Overseas	282,447	19,367	117,844	419,658	365,818	19,789	132,225	517,832	123,921	-	28,679	152,600	422,898	19,260	150,321	592,479
Information Technology Support	84,493	-	-	84,493	77,162	-	-	77,162	-	-	-	-	91,900	-	-	91,900
Rent and Other General Support	50,443	-	-	50,443	56,152	-	-	56,152	-	-	-	-	54,271	-	-	54,271
Staff Training	10,419	-	-	10,419	12,128	-	-	12,128	-	-	-	-	10,300	-	-	10,300
Personnel Support	1,579	-	-	1,579	4,980	-	-	4,980	-	-	-	-	1,560	-	-	1,560
HR Reform	4,970	-	-	4,970	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	4,100
ICASS	10,227	-	-	10,227	10,920	-	-	10,920	-	-	-	-	12,480	-	-	12,480

Table 9a. USAID Operating Expenses

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Employee Compensation Claims	4,334	-	-	4,334	3,502	-	-	3,502	-	-	-	-	4,284	-	-	4,284
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	742	-	-	742	735	-	-	735	-	-	-	-	735	-	-	735
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	577	-	-	577	1,572	-	-	1,572	-	-	-	-	572	-	-	572
Mission Management Assessments	142	-	-	142	146	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
All Other Centrally Funded	2,313	-	-	2,313	1,957	-	-	1,957	-	-	-	-	576	-	-	576
Subtotal Centrally Funded	170,239	-	-	170,239	173,254	-	-	173,254	-	-	-	-	180,928	-	-	180,928
Active & Standby Response Corp	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Leadership Initiative	12,284	-	-	12,284	127,437	-	13,260	140,697	-	-	-	-	256,748	-	-	256,748
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000	-	-	245,000
TOTAL	509,667	19,367	282,553	811,587	730,009	19,789	349,883	1,099,681	123,921	-	28,679	152,600	1,145,182	19,260	362,927	1,527,369

Table 9b. Overseas Operating Expenses - Africa

(in thousands of dollars)

Africa	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Angola	2,083		673	2,756	2,045	-	670	2,715	-	-	-	-	1,940	-	700	2,640
Benin	1,701		342	2,043	1,459	-	352	1,811	-	-	-	-	1,459	-	368	1,827
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,259		1,078	4,337	3,977	-	1,208	5,185	-	-	-	-	3,882	-	1,263	5,145
Djibouti	518		-	518	519	-	-	519	-	-	-	-	657	-	-	657
Ethiopia	4,169		3,686	7,855	4,479	-	2,838	7,317	-	-	-	-	4,218	-	2,965	7,183
Ghana	1,293	19	1,008	2,320	1,311	20	1,269	2,600	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,326	2,826
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2,175		513	2,688	2,041	-	574	2,615	-	-	-	-	1,942	-	600	2,542
Kenya	4,233		2,375	6,608	4,830	-	1,952	6,782	-	-	-	-	4,567	-	1,879	6,446
Liberia	3,439		1,086	4,525	3,793	-	1,265	5,058	-	-	-	-	4,188	-	1,322	5,510
Madagascar	2,018		331	2,349	1,916	-	364	2,280	-	-	-	-	1,932	-	380	2,312
Malawi	2,517	53	655	3,225	2,856	53	694	3,603	-	-	-	-	2,734	53	725	3,512
Mali	3,443		873	4,316	3,051	-	865	3,916	-	-	-	-	3,195	-	903	4,098
Mozambique	4,931		2,663	7,594	4,870	-	1,886	6,756	-	-	-	-	4,812	-	1,971	6,783
Namibia	1,015		883	1,898	1,053	-	296	1,349	-	-	-	-	1,016	-	309	1,325
Nigeria	5,538		1,985	7,523	7,631	-	1,776	9,407	-	-	-	-	5,863	-	1,856	7,719
East Africa	6,006		3,241	9,247	4,983	-	3,060	8,043	-	-	-	-	6,289	-	3,198	9,487
Regional Center for Southern Africa	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,356		1,372	2,728	1,579	-	658	2,237	-	-	-	-	1,819	-	688	2,507
Senegal	2,955		987	3,942	3,304	-	1,166	4,470	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,219	4,219
South Africa	6,243		4,707	10,950	6,080	-	3,924	10,004	-	-	-	-	6,947	-	4,101	11,048
Sudan	13,140		3,032	16,172	26,031	-	2,488	28,519	-	-	-	-	10,021	-	2,600	12,621
Tanzania	2,487		1,845	4,332	2,500	-	1,192	3,692	-	-	-	-	2,850	-	1,245	4,095
Uganda	2,879	1,600	2,192	6,671	2,947	1,600	1,732	6,279	-	-	-	-	3,880	1,620	1,810	7,310
West African Regional Program (WARP)	5,507		2,639	8,146	5,227	-	2,818	8,045	-	-	-	-	6,508	-	2,945	9,453
Zambia	2,470	100	2,102	4,672	2,613	100	1,346	4,059	-	-	-	-	2,789	100	1,407	4,296
Zimbabwe	2,520		904	3,424	2,055	-	843	2,898	-	-	-	-	2,595	-	881	3,476
Total Africa Overseas	87,899	1,772	41,172	130,843	103,150	1,773	35,236	140,159	-	-	-	-	90,603	1,773	36,661	129,037

Table 9c. Overseas Operating Expenses - Asia

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Asia																
Afghanistan	19,404	-	6,082	25,486	38,563	-	12,292	50,855	111,321	-	28,679	140,000	119,735	-	9,976	129,711
Bangladesh	3,041	105	1,888	5,034	2,635	51	1,518	4,204	-	-	-	-	4,338	168	1,587	6,093
Cambodia	1,981	-	1,294	3,275	1,717	-	1,185	2,902	-	-	-	-	3,393	-	1,239	5,832
Central Asian Republics Regional	3,208	-	2,996	6,204	5,707	-	2,575	8,282	-	-	-	-	6,225	-	2,691	8,916
East Timor	271	-	266	537	1,204	-	389	1,593	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	406	406
India	3,471	-	2,567	6,038	3,067	-	2,388	5,455	-	-	-	-	3,733	-	2,495	6,228
Indonesia	4,661	1,000	3,383	9,044	4,372	1,000	3,554	8,926	-	-	-	-	4,754	1,001	3,714	9,469
Mongolia	379	-	220	599	328	-	219	547	-	-	-	-	433	-	229	662
Nepal	2,474	-	1,067	3,541	2,746	-	955	3,701	-	-	-	-	2,164	-	998	3,162
Pakistan	8,846	440	1,963	11,249	19,600	530	2,630	22,760	7,600	-	-	7,600	22,853	531	7,440	30,824
Philippines	2,948	299	2,541	5,788	2,759	300	2,788	5,847	-	-	-	-	3,402	400	2,914	6,716
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)	3,143	-	2,201	5,344	4,523	-	2,061	6,584	-	-	-	-	3,386	-	2,154	5,540
Sri Lanka	1,577	-	736	2,313	1,386	-	720	2,106	-	-	-	-	1,444	-	753	2,197
Vietnam	448	-	247	695	413	-	125	538	-	-	-	-	848	-	130	978
Total Asia	55,852	1,844	27,451	85,147	89,020	1,881	33,399	124,300	118,921	-	28,679	147,600	177,908	2,100	36,726	216,734

Table 9d. Overseas Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Recommendation			
	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Europe and Eurasia Overseas																
Albania	1,265	-	469	1,734	1,416	-	554	1,970	-	-	-	-	1,420	-	579	1,999
Armenia	2,408	-	1,090	3,498	2,515	-	1,317	3,832	-	-	-	-	2,460	-	1,375	3,835
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,042	-	887	3,929	2,911	-	956	3,867	-	-	-	-	3,135	-	999	4,134
Bulgaria	784	-	341	1,125	300	-	227	527	-	-	-	-	305	-	238	543
Central Asian Republics Regional	3,010	-	-	3,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	458	-	209	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	314	-	95	409	300	-	195	495	-	-	-	-	300	-	204	504
Georgia and Azerbaijan	3,832	-	2,541	6,373	3,795	-	2,755	6,550	-	-	-	-	3,700	-	2,879	6,579
Hungary	4,495	-	1,425	5,920	3,800	-	1,244	5,044	-	-	-	-	3,985	-	1,301	5,286
Kosovo	3,802	-	1,104	4,906	3,969	-	1,154	5,123	-	-	-	-	4,423	-	1,206	5,629
Macedonia	1,451	-	663	2,114	1,400	-	575	1,975	-	-	-	-	1,515	-	601	2,116
Romania	605	-	113	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	4,111	-	1,735	5,846	4,115	-	1,816	5,931	-	-	-	-	5,060	-	1,898	6,958
Serbia and Montenegro	3,187	-	1,290	4,477	3,110	-	1,266	4,376	-	-	-	-	3,596	-	1,322	4,918
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	4,935	-	2,462	7,397	4,900	-	2,628	7,528	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	2,746	8,246
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas	37,699	-	14,424	52,123	32,531	-	14,687	47,218	-	-	-	-	35,399	-	15,348	50,747

Table 9e. Overseas Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas																
Bolivia	3,357	-	2,362	5,719	3,041	-	2,694	5,735	-	-	-	-	3,297	-	2,816	6,113
Brazil	1,054	-	269	1,323	989	-	283	1,272	-	-	-	-	984	-	296	1,280
Caribbean Regional Program	376	-	-	376	386	-	161	547	-	-	-	-	379	-	168	547
Central America Regional Program	2,464	-	-	2,464	2,384	-	-	2,384	-	-	-	-	2,284	-	-	2,284
Colombia	3,468	65	2,206	5,739	3,464	-	2,197	5,661	-	-	-	-	3,548	-	2,296	5,844
Dominican Republic	2,625	450	1,859	4,934	2,780	200	1,651	4,631	-	-	-	-	2,834	-	1,726	4,560
Ecuador	1,756	-	590	2,346	1,761	-	461	2,222	-	-	-	-	1,760	-	482	2,242
El Salvador	1,062	565	2,028	3,655	831	671	1,948	3,450	-	-	-	-	844	742	2,035	3,621
Guatemala	2,839	10	1,398	4,247	3,107	10	1,011	4,128	-	-	-	-	2,790	10	1,056	3,856
Guyana	388	-	331	719	369	-	201	570	-	-	-	-	342	-	210	552
Haiti	5,126	-	2,279	7,405	4,966	-	1,769	6,735	-	-	-	-	5,115	-	1,849	6,964
Honduras	1,598	1,200	1,480	4,278	1,179	1,200	1,674	4,053	-	-	-	-	1,501	1,291	1,749	4,541
Jamaica	1,395	100	568	2,063	1,403	100	397	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,293	100	415	1,808
Mexico	1,104	-	577	1,681	1,114	-	545	1,659	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	570	1,670
Nicaragua	2,104	36	1,195	3,335	2,159	11	1,121	3,291	-	-	-	-	2,136	-	1,171	3,307
Panama	594	-	303	897	805	-	263	1,068	-	-	-	-	598	-	275	873
Paraguay	749	-	335	1,084	885	-	347	1,232	-	-	-	-	678	-	362	1,040
Peru	4,668	-	2,770	7,438	4,544	-	3,206	7,750	-	-	-	-	4,741	-	3,350	8,091
Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	36,726	2,426	20,550	59,702	36,167	2,192	19,929	58,288	-	-	-	-	36,224	2,143	20,826	59,193

Table 9f. Overseas Operating Expenses - Middle East

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Middle East																
Egypt	1,763	12,000	4,379	18,142	2,869	12,018	4,516	19,403	-	-	-	-	2,542	11,918	4,719	19,179
Iraq	37,418	-	3,665	41,083	45,072	-	9,027	54,099	-	-	-	-	42,423	-	14,335	56,758
Jordan	2,995	1,325	2,169	6,489	2,456	1,925	2,316	6,697	-	-	-	-	3,322	1,326	2,420	7,068
Lebanon	1,577	-	333	1,910	1,318	-	341	1,659	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	356	1,956
Morocco	2,501	-	502	3,003	2,034	-	513	2,547	-	-	-	-	2,327	-	537	2,864
West Bank and Gaza	6,656	-	2,481	9,137	6,434	-	2,204	8,638	5,000	-	-	5,000	9,864	-	2,304	12,168
Yemen	738	-	392	1,130	713	-	303	1,016	-	-	-	-	720	-	316	1,036
Total Middle East	53,649	13,325	13,921	80,895	60,896	13,943	19,220	94,059	5,000	-	-	5,000	62,798	13,244	24,987	101,029

Table 9g. Overseas Operating Expenses - Office of Development Planning

(in thousands of dollars)

Office of Development Partners	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Belgium	513	-	-	513	478	-	161	639	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	364
China	200	-	-	200	40	-	217	257	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	274
France	617	-	-	617	731	-	205	936	-	-	-	-	657	215	-	872
Great Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	219	-	836
Japan	387	-	164	551	796	-	209	1,005	-	-	-	-	318	219	-	537
Switzerland	244	-	-	244	237	-	200	437	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	181
UAE (Dubai)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453	220	-	673
Total Office of Development Partners Overseas	1,961	-	164	2,125	2,282	-	993	3,275	-	-	-	-	2,864	-	873	3,737

Table 9g: Overseas Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

(in thousands of dollars)

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	FY 2008 Actuals				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2009 Pending Supplemental				FY 2010 Request			
	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total	Mission Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
DCHA OHA-Rome	445	-	161	606	459	-	161	620	-	-	-	-	470	-	168	638
Total Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	445	-	161	606	459	-	161	620	-	-	-	-	470	-	168	638

**Table 10a: USAID Workforce Summary
FY 2008 - FY 2010**

Organization	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request							
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total		
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE				
Washington Workforce																										
Office of the Administrator	49	-	-	49	1	50	57	-	-	57	1	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	57	1	58		
Equal Opportunity Programs	5	-	-	5	-	5	9	2	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	11	-	11		
Small and Disadvantaged Business	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9		
Office of Security	43	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	-	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	43	-	43		
General Counsel	42	-	-	42	2	44	42	-	-	42	3	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	42	3	45		
Legislative and Public Affairs	42	-	-	42	-	42	42	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	42		
Program and Policy Coordination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Development Alliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	43	-	-	43	-	43	47	-	-	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	47		
Office of Development Partners	28	-	-	28	2	30	29	-	-	29	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	2	31		
Management	339	-	-	339	2	341	365	-	-	365	2	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	365	2	367		
Human Resources	85	2	-	87	-	87	90	2	-	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	2	-	98	-	98		
Africa	66	-	-	66	25	91	66	-	-	66	40	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	66	45	111		
Asia (ex-ANE)	39	-	-	39	10	49	42	-	-	42	23	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	42	23	65		
Middle East (ex-ANE)	25	-	-	25	26	51	25	-	-	25	27	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	27	52		
Europe and Eurasia	57	-	-	57	27	84	57	-	-	57	28	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	57	25	82		
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	-	-	54	17	71	54	-	-	54	17	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1	-	55	12	67		
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	116	6	-	122	169	291	135	2	-	137	227	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	2	-	137	225	362		
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	106	2	-	108	115	223	106	2	-	108	118	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	2	-	108	118	226		
Global Health	95	-	-	95	214	309	95	-	-	95	287	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	105	275	380		
Complement	136	-	-	136	-	136	136	-	-	136	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	136	-	136		
Subtotal Washington	1,379	10	-	1,389	610	1,999	1,449	8	-	1,457	775	2,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,465	9	-	1,474	758	2,232		
Overseas Workforce																										
Africa	246	19	775	1,040	1,035	2,075	250	20	775	1,045	1,035	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	43	775	1,077	1,035	2,112		
Asia (part of ex-ANE)	179	18	557	754	670	1,424	194	27	589	810	857	1,667	107	43	-	150	-	150	315	71	588	974	768	1,742		
Middle East (part of ex-ANE)	113	25	307	445	165	610	103	35	367	505	152	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	367	493	152	645		
Europe and Eurasia	92	13	344	449	294	743	85	10	339	434	324	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	10	338	432	380	812		
Latin America and Caribbean	129	12	394	535	470	1,005	128	13	398	539	481	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	9	418	562	496	1,058		
Office of Development Partners	4	3	3	10	-	10	5	3	3	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	11	-	11		
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian	4	-	-	4	92	96	4	1	-	5	151	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	158	163		
Subtotal Overseas	767	90	2,380	3,237	2,726	5,963	769	109	2,471	3,349	2,999	6,348	107	43	-	150	-	150	918	147	2,489	3,554	2,988	6,542		
Lapse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Washington and Overseas	2,146	100	2,380	4,626	3,335	7,961	2,218	117	2,471	4,806	3,774	8,580	107	43	-	150	-	150	2,383	156	2,489	5,028	3,746	8,774		
Development Leadership Initiative	120	-	-	-	-	120	413	-	110	523	96	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	708	-	369	1,077	321	1,398		
Active & Standby Response Corp							46																			
GRAND TOTAL	2,266	100	2,380	4,626	3,335	8,081	2,677	117	2,581	5,329	3,870	9,199	107	43	0	150	0	150	3,091	156	2,858	6,104	4,068	10,172		
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(17)	0	0	(17)	(184)	(201)	(20)	0	0	(20)	(210)	(230)	(78)	0	0	(78)	0	(78)	(103)	0	0	(103)	(205)	(308)		

Table 10b: USAID Workforce - Africa

Africa Overseas Staff	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Angola	4	-	5	9	8	17	4	-	5	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	10	8	18	
Benin	2	-	14	16	10	26	2	-	14	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	17	10	27	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	2	13	22	41	63	8	2	13	23	41	64	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	13	24	41	65	
Ethiopia	19	3	69	91	132	223	20	3	69	92	132	224	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	69	92	132	224	
Ghana	12	-	1	13	27	40	7	-	1	8	27	35	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	11	27	38	
Guinea and Sierra Leone	4	-	20	24	12	36	4	2	20	26	12	38	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	20	27	12	39	
Kenya	19	-	35	54	87	141	20	-	35	55	87	142	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	35	64	87	151	
Liberia	9	-	20	29	15	44	9	-	20	29	15	44	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	20	31	15	46	
Madagascar	3	1	30	34	31	65	3	1	30	34	31	65	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	30	35	31	66	
Malawi	5	-	31	36	28	64	5	-	31	36	28	64	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	31	38	28	66	
Mali	6	-	22	28	45	73	7	-	22	29	45	74	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	22	30	45	75	
Mozambique	15	-	36	51	75	126	15	-	36	51	75	126	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	36	53	75	128	
Namibia	3	-	11	14	14	28	3	-	11	14	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	11	15	14	29	
Nigeria	14	1	61	76	45	121	15	-	61	76	45	121	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	61	77	45	122	
East Africa	22	-	51	73	84	157	21	-	51	72	84	156	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	51	72	84	156	
Regional Center for Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rwanda	5	1	15	21	37	58	5	1	15	21	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	15	23	37	60	
Senegal	11	-	24	35	27	62	11	-	24	35	27	62	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	24	37	27	64	
South Africa	25	3	67	95	83	178	25	3	67	95	83	178	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	67	96	83	179	
Sudan	7	5	82	94	33	127	12	5	82	99	33	132	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	82	98	33	131	
Tanzania	8	-	22	30	39	69	8	-	22	30	39	69	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	22	32	39	71	
Uganda	15	-	31	46	77	123	15	-	31	46	77	123	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	31	48	77	125	
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	15	3	48	66	24	90	15	3	48	66	24	90	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	48	64	24	88	
Zambia	11	-	36	47	48	95	11	-	36	47	48	95	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	36	47	48	95	
Zimbabwe	5	-	31	36	13	49	5	-	31	36	13	49	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	31	36	13	49	
Africa Workforce SubTotal	246	19	775	1,040	1,035	2,075	250	20	775	1,045	1,035	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	259	43	775	1,077	1,035	2,112	
Development Leadership Initiative	44	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	41	194	36	229	-	-	-	-	-	262	-	210	472	183	655	
Africa Workforce Total	290	19	775	1,040	1,035	2,075	403	20	816	1,239	1,070	2,309	-	-	-	-	-	521	43	985	1,549	1,218	2,767	
of which FSL appointments	(6)	-	-	(6)	(69)	(75)	(7)	-	-	(7)	(77)	(84)	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	(9)	(75)	(84)	

Table 10c: USAID Workforce - Asia

Asia	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Afghanistan	39	6	98	143	195	338	42	7	98	147	231	378	107	43	-	150	-	150	149	50	98	297	231	528
Bangladesh	11	-	34	45	46	91	11	4	30	45	66	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	30	42	66	108
Cambodia	8	-	21	29	24	53	8	-	22	30	25	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	22	32	25	57
Central Asian Republics (now in Asia)	19	2	114	135	63	198	20	2	118	140	66	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	118	141	50	191
East Timor	3	3	10	16	9	25	3	1	9	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	15	12	27
India	13	-	35	48	44	92	13	-	39	52	47	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	39	54	47	101
Indonesia	15	-	71	86	71	157	15	-	72	87	74	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	72	92	74	166
Mongolia	1	-	2	3	6	9	1	0	2	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	2	5	6	11
Morocco	4	-	15	19	17	36	4	-	16	20	23	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	21	23	44
Nepal	9	1	22	32	36	68	9	1	24	34	40	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	24	36	40	76
Pakistan	21	2	18	41	16	57	29	8	32	69	104	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	2	32	63	40	103
Philippines	16	-	65	81	50	131	16	-	66	82	50	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	66	82	50	132
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDM)	15	4	30	49	42	91	17	4	34	55	56	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	34	56	56	112
Sri Lanka	4	-	19	23	17	40	4	-	22	26	18	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	22	27	18	45
Vietnam	1	-	3	4	34	38	2	-	5	7	39	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	11	30	41
Asia SubTotal	179	18	557	754	670	1,424	194	27	589	810	857	1,667	107	43	-	150	-	150	315	71	588	974	768	1,742
Development Leadership Initiative	42	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	39	183	34	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Workforce Total	221	18	557	754	670	1,424	338	27	628	993	891	1,884	107	43	-	150	-	150	315	71	588	974	768	1,742
of which FSL appointments	(4)	-	-	(4)	(45)	(49)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(52)	(57)	(78)	-	-	(78)	-	(78)	(84)	-	-	(84)	(50)	(134)

Table 10d: USAID Workforce - Europe and Eurasia

Europe and Eurasia Overseas Staff	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Albania	4	1	7	12	16	28	4	1	9	14	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	13	30	43
Armenia	7	1	17	25	27	52	7	2	16	25	27	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	16	23	35	58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1	26	33	27	60	6	1	26	33	27	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	26	32	35	67
Bulgaria	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	3
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	1	1	-	2	3	5	1	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	5
Georgia and Azerbaijan	15	-	40	55	41	96	11	-	39	50	55	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	38	53	55	108
Hungary	10	5	33	48	2	50	7	4	35	46	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	35	47	2	49
Kosovo	7	-	53	60	32	92	7	-	53	60	33	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	53	61	33	94
Macedonia	3	2	12	17	15	32	3	1	8	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	15	19	25	44
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	14	-	43	57	46	103	14	0	43	57	46	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	45	55	46	101
Serbia & Montenegro	8	-	53	61	32	93	8	-	29	37	31	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	29	36	31	67
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	17	2	59	78	53	131	16	-	79	95	69	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	70	88	85	173
Europe and Eurasia SubTotal	92	13	344	449	294	743	85	10	339	434	324	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	10	338	432	380	812
Development Leadership Initiative	12	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	11	52	10	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	57	128	49	177
Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total	104	13	344	449	294	743	126	10	350	486	334	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	10	395	559	429	989
of which FSL appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(18)	(20)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(21)	(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	(21)	(24)

Table 10e: USAID Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas Staff	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Bolivia	15	1	71	87	42	129	13	2	65	80	40	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	60	73	40	113
Brazil	2	-	8	10	14	24	2	-	8	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	13	15	28
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	1	1	2	4	6	10	1	1	2	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	10	14
Colombia	17	-	20	37	51	88	17	-	20	37	51	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	20	37	40	77
Dominican Republic	10	1	39	50	29	79	11	2	44	57	28	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	45	60	28	88
Ecuador	4	-	15	19	16	35	4	-	12	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	12	16	16	32
El Salvador	13	-	33	46	38	84	12	-	34	46	39	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	36	49	40	89
Guatemala	7	-	35	42	44	86	8	-	35	43	44	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	35	43	50	93
Guyana	1	-	4	5	7	12	1	-	4	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	10	9	19
Haiti	12	2	37	51	79	130	13	2	41	56	84	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	42	53	85	138
Honduras	10	-	42	52	28	80	9	-	38	47	31	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	39	48	32	80
Jamaica	2	1	7	10	10	20	2	-	7	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	10	11	21
Mexico	4	1	6	11	19	30	4	1	6	11	21	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	12	21	33
Nicaragua	9	1	14	24	26	50	8	1	14	23	26	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	20	26	46
Panama	2	-	4	6	6	12	2	-	4	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	7	13
Paraguay	1	1	24	26	5	31	2	1	25	28	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	25	30	6	36
Peru	19	3	33	55	50	105	19	3	39	61	44	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	55	78	60	138
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce SubTotal	129	12	394	535	470	1,005	128	13	398	539	481	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	9	418	562	496	1,058
Development Leadership Initiative	22	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	20	94	17	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	102	230	89	319
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce Total	151	12	394	535	470	1,005	202	13	418	633	498	1,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	9	520	792	585	1,377
of which FSL appointments	(3)	-	-	(3)	(33)	(36)	(4)	-	-	(4)	(38)	(42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)	(37)	(42)

Table 10f: USAID Workforce - Middle East

Middle East	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request						
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			
Egypt	37	5	92	134	41	175	26	4	144	174	14	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	144	179	14	193	
Iraq	37	18	114	169	-	169	36	29	113	178	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	4	113	152	-	152	
Jordan	13	-	36	49	25	74	13	-	42	55	31	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	42	55	31	86	
Lebanon	2	-	6	8	3	11	3	-	9	12	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9	16	3	19	
Morocco	4	-	15	19	17	36	4	-	16	20	23	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	21	23	44	
West Bank and Gaza	19	2	38	59	74	133	18	2	38	58	73	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	38	59	73	132	
Yemen	1	-	6	7	5	12	3	-	5	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	10	8	18	
Middle East SubTotal	113	25	307	445	165	610	103	35	367	505	152	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	367	493	152	645	
Development Leadership Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Workforce Total	113	25	307	445	165	610	103	35	367	505	152	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	367	493	152	645	
of which FSL appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(19)	(21)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(22)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	(22)	(24)	

Table 10g: USAID Workforce - Office of Development Partners

Organization	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Belgium	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
China	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
France	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	
Great Britain																		1	-	-	1	-	1	
Japan	1	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	
Switzerland	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	
UAE																		1	-	-	1	-	1	
ODP Workforce Total	4	3	3	10	-	10	5	3	3	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	11	-	11	
of which FSL appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
of which NEP/IDI/JO trainees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 10h: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Staff	September 30, 2008 Actual						September 30, 2009 Estimate						September 30, 2009 Pending Supplement						September 30, 2010 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Enitrea	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Germany	2	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Italy	1	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
East Africa	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nepal	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
South Africa	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sudan	1	-	-	1	18	19	1	-	1	25	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	26
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
DCHA Workforce Total	4	-	-	4	92	96	4	1	-	5	151	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	158	163
of which FSL appointments	-	-	-	-	[3]	-	-	-	-	-	[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[4]	-

Table 11: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Request		
	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate
Africa (AFR)									
Ghana		19	1		20	1		-	
Malawi		53	142		53	142		53	142
Uganda		1,600	2,178		1,600	2,178		1,620	2,178
Zambia		100	5,720		100	5,720		100	5,720
Total AFR		1,772			1,773			1,773	
Asia									
Bangladesh		105	66		51	68		168	68
Indonesia		1,000	9,000		1,000	11,950		1,001	11,950
Pakistan		440	59		530	80		531	80
Philippines		299	54		300	49		400	49
Total Asia		1,844			1,881			2,100	
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)									
Colombia		65	2,393		-			-	
Dominican Republic		450	33		200	33		-	
El Salvador		565	9		671	9		742	9
Guatemala		10	8		10	8		10	8
Honduras		1,200	19		1,200	19		1,291	19
Jamaica		100	65		100	67		100	73
Nicaragua		36			11			-	
Total LAC		2,426			2,192			2,143	
Middle East (ME)									
Egypt		12,000	8		12,018	6		11,918	6
Jordan		1,325	1		1,925	1		1,326	1
Total ME		13,325			13,943			13,244	
Worldwide Overseas Summary		19,367			19,789			19,260	

Table 12: Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(in thousands of dollars)

Category	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	130,808	190,161	267,837
Foreign National Direct Hire	72,992	72,992	73,151
Subtotal 11.1	203,800	263,153	340,988
11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	2,176	5,893	6,025
Foreign National Direct Hire	41,746	41,901	41,910
U.S. PSC	7,401	8,053	8,077
Subtotal 11.3	51,323	55,847	56,012
11.5 Other personnel compensation			
USDH Compensation	26,731	29,875	30,109
FNDH Compensation	6,635	7,415	7,473
US/FN PSC Compensation	2,017	2,255	2,272
Subtotal 11.5	35,384	39,545	39,855
11.8 Special personal services payments			
U.S. Citizens	2,093	2,317	2,025
Personnel Details/Interns	125	138	120
Subtotal 11.8	2,217	2,455	2,145
12.1 Personnel benefits			
US Direct Hire			
Retirement	38,841	45,481	51,783
Health and Life	18,221	19,928	24,292
Educational Allowances	6,584	7,201	8,778
All Other USDH Benefits	21,545	23,564	28,724
FN Direct Hire	4,772	5,219	6,362
USPSC Benefits	1,540	1,685	2,054
Subtotal 12.1	91,504	103,078	121,992
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
Foreign Service Nationals	881	922	1,008
Subtotal 13.0	881	922	1,008
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel			
Training Travel	4,160	5,863	5,971
Post Assignment	2,332	3,256	3,347
Assignment to Washington Travel	771	1,055	1,107
Home Leave Travel	1,615	2,231	2,319
R & R Travel	4,764	6,470	6,839
All Other	8,699	12,263	12,487
Operational Travel	13,889	19,658	19,937
Operational Trave	-	-	-
Subtotal 21.0	36,230	50,796	52,007

Table 12: Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(in thousands of dollars)

Category	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
22.0 Transportation of things			
Post Assignment Freight	7,386	16,472	19,540
Home Leave Freight	1,041	2,459	2,753
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	2,032	5,153	5,375
Other Transportation of Things	1,635	4,120	4,324
Subtotal 22.0	12,093	28,204	31,993
23.1 Rental payments to GSA			
Rental Payments to GSA	5,356	41,766	41,924
Subtotal 23.1	5,356	41,766	41,924
23.2 Rental payments to others			
Rental Payments to Others	56,537	68,234	86,076
Subtotal 23.2	56,537	68,234	86,076
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			
Office/Residential Utilities	6,109	6,102	6,461
Communications Cost	7,484	7,476	7,915
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	2,523	2,520	2,668
Subtotal 23.3	16,116	16,098	17,045
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
Printing and reproduction	1,543	1,902	1,955
Subtotal 24.0	1,543	1,902	1,955
25.1 Advisory and assistance services			
Advisory and assistance services	89,875	106,034	132,364
Subtotal 25.1	89,875	106,034	132,364
25.2 Other Services			
Training	12	19	20
Information Technology Systems			
Design/Analysis/Maintenance		-	
Other IT Support Costs			
Office/Residential Security Guards	10,998	24,044	19,104
Other Miscellaneous Services	16,445	26,983	28,567
Other Miscellaneous Services	3,608	5,920	6,268
Subtotal 25.2	31,062	56,947	53,939
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			
All Other	64,773	75,213	88,041
Subtotal 25.3	64,773	75,213	88,041
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	6,490	7,787	7,973
Subtotal 25.4	6,490	7,787	7,973

Table 12: Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(in thousands of dollars)

Category	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
25.5 Research and development contracts			
Research and development contracts			
Subtotal 25.5	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care			
Medical care	384		
Subtotal 25.6	384	-	-
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			
Information Technology (IT) Systems		-	
Storage of Effects	2,273	2,894	2,934
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	1,904	2,425	2,459
Other Miscellaneous	491	625	634
Subtotal 25.7	4,668	5,944	6,027
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			
Subsistence /Support of Persons			
Subtotal 25.8	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials			
Supplies and materials	11,488	13,075	16,082
Subtotal 26.0	11,488	13,075	16,082
31.0 Equipment			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	15,370	49,149	59,357
Vehicles	3,946	8,795	15,238
IT Hardware and Software	6,816	15,192	26,323
Subtotal 31.0	26,132	73,135	100,918
32.0 Lands and structures			
Lands and structures	10,567	39,757	279,745
Subtotal 32.0	10,567	39,757	279,745
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	32,522	28,143	27,939
Subtotal 41.0	32,522	28,143	27,939
42.0 Claims and indemnities			
Claims and indemnities	1,183	1,857	2,081
Subtotal 42.0	1,183	1,857	2,081
43.0 Interest and Dividends			
Interest and Dividends	21		
Subtotal 43.0	21	-	-
44.0 Refunds			
Refunds	72		
Subtotal 44.0	72	-	-
Total Costs 1/	792,220	1,079,892	1,508,109

1/ Total costs does not include Trust Fund levels.

FY 2010

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Title IV Supporting Information

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Estimating Foreign Military Sales

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) policies derive from U.S. statutes, Presidential directives, and policies of the U.S. Departments of State and Defense. The U.S. offers to sell defense articles and services (including training) under FMS procedures only in response to specific requests from authorized representatives from foreign governments or eligible international organizations.

The following table is in two parts. The first part shows the total dollar value by country of government-to-government FMS Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) signed in FY 2008, regardless of when the articles and services were or will be delivered.

The second part shows the estimated dollar values projected for FY 2009 and FY 2010. These estimates were derived through:

- a. An analysis of each country's historical FMS sales record (past 10 years).
- b. In-depth, multi-tiered evaluation of each item contained on individual country lists of potential sales (based on inputs by the Security Assistance Offices, Military Departments, and reviewed by DSCA Regional Directorates). Each entry is evaluated for:
 - (i) Likelihood of sale, in and of itself, to be made in the year listed.
 - (ii) Likelihood that the sale will go FMS and not Direct Commercial Sales (DCS).
 - (iii) Release considerations, if any, associated with the item and likelihood for approval and sale after completion of the thorough U.S. Government review process.
 - (iv) A judgment of how essential the listed military equipment of defense service is to the country's defense needs.
 - (v) Whether the country's foreign procurement budget, as a whole, is adequate to fund the listed item in its entirety or possibly, at a lesser amount of quantity and dollars.
 - (vi) Whether the funding required to make the purchase will in fact be approved by the purchasing country's budget process.
- c. Consideration of potential economic and political/military factors over the time frame concerned.

Each phase of the FMS LOA request/offer/acceptance process has many variables that make it difficult to determine exactly when – or even if – a particular sale may occur. Variance of one day in a purchasing country's acceptance of a single significant sales agreement could shift the recording of the transaction from one fiscal year to the next.

AECA Section 25 Sales Estimates

(\$ in thousands)

	ACTUAL		ESTIMATED	
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
Africa:				
African Union	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–
Botswana	136	3,850	200	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
Burundi	200	–	–	–
Cameroon	240	–	–	–
Cape Verde	200	–	–	–
Central Africa Republic	–	–	–	–
Chad	368	–	500	–
Comoros	895	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	250	600	2,450	–
Djibouti	3,294	2,800	2,500	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	2,318	4,000	3,000	–
Gabon	300	–	200	–
Gambia	–	–	–	–
Ghana	139	300	450	–
Guinea	200	300	200	–
Kenya	13,999	100	1,000	–
Lesotho	50	–	–	–
Liberia	343	1,500	9,000	–
Madagascar	126	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–
Mali	–	–	200	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	383	–	–	–
Mozambique	611	–	–	–
Niger	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	285	1,350	1,350	–
Republic of Congo	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome & Principe	–	–	–	–
Senegal	531	–	400	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	250	–	–	–
South Africa	–	–	800	–
Swaziland	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	–	–	200	–
Togo	–	–	–	–
Uganda	–	–	300	–

AECA Section 25 Sales Estimates

(\$ in thousands)

	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Africa Con't:			
Zambia	—	—	—
Regional Total	25,118	14,800	22,750
East Asia & Pacific:			
Australia	1,138,270	604,600	2,200,000
Brunei	1,500	—	—
Cambodia	304	2,750	1,000
East Timor	1,061	—	1,000
Fiji	—	—	250
Indonesia	3,322	18,000	20,000
Japan	840,523	433,808	1,290,669
Korea (Seoul)	1,127,155	1,084,844	1,006,416
Malaysia	28,979	55,000	642,000
Maldives	—	—	—
Mongolia	7,137	2,000	7,000
New Zealand	14,401	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—
Rep of Philippines	72,904	18,247	15,650
Singapore	445,655	173,750	231,710
Thailand	56,410	64,080	166,860
Tonga	913	500	750
Vanuatu	—	—	—
Vietnam	—	500	1,345
Regional Total	3,738,534	2,458,079	5,584,650
Europe & Eurasia:			
Albania	9,224	20,200	43,550
Armenia	7,563	3,000	3,000
Austria	14,485	2,000	—
Azerbaijan	5,908	3,000	4,000
Belgium	10,802	30,815	21,641
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,900	8,000	8,500
Bulgaria	19,164	19,000	13,200
Croatia	515	39,900	4,900
Czech Republic	4,725	6,900	5,900
Denmark	67,820	102,990	61,080
Estonia	5,687	5,200	4,000
Finland	33,534	434,400	11,000
France	120,775	434,600	15,100
Georgia	50,404	11,800	14,000
Germany	166,757	468,293	280,035
Greece	225,097	37,200	—
Hungary	20,784	11,300	2,200

AECA Section 25 Sales Estimates

(\$ in thousands)

	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Europe & Eurasia Con't:			
Iceland	2,937	–	–
Ireland	562	–	–
Italy	73,593	420,000	160,000
Kosovo	–	6,800	9,000
Latvia	3,189	8,656	7,585
Lithuania	2,793	10,350	7,400
Luxembourg	670	–	332
Macedonia	4,603	10,800	8,500
Malta	–	1,000	–
Moldova	1,130	1,200	1,500
Montenegro	880	1,000	2,200
Netherlands	226,338	84,000	335,610
Norway	283,068	625,400	20,000
Poland	79,800	84,000	104,500
Portugal	51,458	22,300	–
Romania	45,324	75,000	357,750
Serbia	311	1,500	1,500
Slovakia	2,444	2,600	1,500
Slovenia	5,413	1,100	56,000
Spain	130,338	9,100	–
Sweden	14,159	1,200	6,200
Switzerland	25,692	354,200	–
Turkey	366,998	681,236	120,000
Ukraine	7,280	8,400	11,000
United Kingdom	1,100,722	162,825	96,825
Regional Total	3,196,846	4,211,265	1,799,508
Near East:			
Bahrain	85,130	103,000	313,000
Egypt	2,356,968	1,599,906	1,300,000
Iraq	2,548,485	3,500,000	2,200,700
Israel	1,356,802	3,457,300	1,120,000
Jordan	273,130	270,000	775,000
Kuwait	559,459	949,720	481,600
Lebanon	54,406	62,200	100,000
Morocco	2,415,516	232,910	19,220
Oman	34,361	172,750	16,000
Qatar	17,352	124,000	2,701,000
Saudi Arabia	6,107,610	3,527,300	1,402,900
Tunisia	10,073	22,910	20,910
United Arab Emirates	634,600	9,149,912	7,310,000
Yemen	11,670	12,725	23,003
Regional Total	16,465,562	23,184,633	17,783,333

AECA Section 25 Sales Estimates

(\$ in thousands)

	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
South & Central Asia:			
Afghanistan	1,044	1,000	1,000
Bangladesh	–	1,000	2,500
India	1,006,239	30,500	283,000
Kazakhstan	772	7,000	9,400
Kyrgyz Republic	569	4,000	3,000
Nepal	–	–	1,100
Pakistan	336,894	269,000	500,000
Sri Lanka	–	900	1,600
Tajikistan	–	675	1,500
Turkmenistan	–	150	1,500
Uzbekistan	–	3,000	1,000
Region Total	1,345,518	317,225	805,600
Western Hemisphere:			
Antigua-Barbuda	239	100	653
Argentina	41,427	35,700	3,300
Bahamas	190	150	260
Barbados	–	400	800
Belize	195	200	200
Bolivia	–	–	–
Brazil	349,886	45,000	–
Canada	579,479	177,700	160,700
Chile	62,968	33,000	750
Colombia	258,164	93,300	67,000
Costa Rica	–	1,541	325
Dominica	104	100	653
Dominican Republic	679	1,900	16,000
Ecuador	2,839	4,805	2,615
El Salvador	22,414	4,800	4,800
Grenada	104	100	653
Guatemala	–	500	1,643
Guyana	–	300	735
Haiti	60	1,600	1,600
Honduras	394	900	1,300
Jamaica	370	1,100	1,300
Mexico	4,109	122,700	270,000
Nicaragua	1,396	900	1,300
Panama	733	2,250	2,100
Paraguay	–	111	750
Peru	16,401	3,660	3,000
St. Kitts & Nevis	–	100	653
St. Lucia	50	100	653
St. Vincent & Grenadines	50	100	550

AECA Section 25 Sales Estimates

(\$ in thousands)

	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Suriname	–	300	751
Trinidad & Tobago	–	500	750
Uruguay	684	500	20,050
Regional Total	<u>1,342,935</u>	<u>534,417</u>	<u>565,844</u>
Non-Regional:			
Classified Totals (A)	3,010,059	6,545,000	10,260,000
International Org.	47,354	75,280	78,214
Non-Regional Total	<u>3,057,413</u>	<u>6,620,280</u>	<u>10,338,214</u>
Worldwide Total	29,171,926	37,340,699	36,899,899

Note: Totals May Not Add Due To Rounding

(A) For further information, please see the classified annex to this document.

Foreign Military Sales Administrative Costs

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program is implemented, for the most part, by the same Department of Defense personnel who work in the military departments and defense agency procurement, logistics support and administrative organizations established to carry out DoD's requirements for procurement and support of weapons, equipment, supplies and services needed by our Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. A small number of fully dedicated security assistance organizations and personnel are also employed by the military departments and defense agencies in accomplishing the FMS mission. This integration of FMS provides organizational efficiencies and procurement cost economies to both the U.S. and the FMS customer countries.

The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) requires that the costs of implementing FMS be paid by FMS customer countries. To satisfy this requirement, an "administrative surcharge" of three point eight percent (3.8%) is applied to FMS cases written on or after August 1, 2006. For cases that were written between June 1, 1999 and July 31, 2006 a two and half percent (2.5%) surcharge was applied. These administrative funds collected from the FMS customer are made available to the military departments and defense agencies to pay for their FMS administrative costs related to such functions as FMS case preparation (including preparation of price and availability estimates/information), sales negotiations, case implementation and execution, procurement, program control, ADP operations, accounting, budgeting and other financial program management. Operating costs of overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) relating to support of the FMS programs are also financed from FMS administrative funds. DSCA administers an annual budget process to develop estimated funding requirements and establish approved administrative funding levels.

The ceiling included in Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2008, was \$435 million, the request for 2009 of \$470 million. Through a Congressional Notification dated 15 December 2008, the ceiling was increased to \$513.8 million. All FMS administrative budget obligations and expenditures are from FMS customers' funds that have been collected into the U.S. Treasury in the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund account. There is no net outlay impact on the U.S. budget from the operations of the FMS administrative budget.

In FY 2010, \$594 million is required. DoD's FMS workload is significantly increasing as indicated by actual sales between FYs 2001-2005 in the \$10-13 billion range; FY 2006 and 2007 sales were over \$20 billion and sales for FY 2008 are in the \$38 billion range. Projected Sales for FY 2009 are \$42 billion. Additionally, there are major infrastructure investments required, including Information Technology.

The following table shows FMS administrative budget amounts for FYs 2008-2010.

Foreign Military Sales Administrative Costs/Workyears
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Estimate		FY 2010 Request	
	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars
Military Departments	2,306	288.134	2,970	333.018	3,276	375.750
Other Defense Activities	677	107.791	666	138.896	676	176.846
Overseas (Net)	394	39.075	401	41.886	406	41.400
Total	3,377	435.000	4,037	513.800	4,358	593.996

Overseas Military Program Management

United States military and civilian personnel are assigned to Security Cooperation Organizations (SCOs) overseas to ensure effective planning and management of host country security assistance/cooperation programs. SCO personnel (including local national hires) serve under the authority of the Chiefs of U.S. Diplomatic Missions. Each SCO provides liaison between the Mission, the Department of Defense, and the host country defense establishment in security assistance/cooperation matters.

SCO personnel work closely with members of the host country defense establishment to develop and execute security assistance/cooperation programs, such as Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and International Military Education and Training (IMET), among others. These programs are key to the development of a defense infrastructure capable of integrating U.S. weapons and support systems into the existing force structure. Professional military personnel exchanges and cooperative planning contribute to effective and efficient country security assistance/cooperation programs.

The Department of Defense reviews staffing authorizations in coordination with the Department of State, the Chiefs of U.S. Diplomatic Missions, and the Geographic Combatant Commands to ensure that SCOs are properly staffed to conduct their missions efficiently.

In FY 2009, separate SCOs will be assigned to 106 countries. In 13 additional countries, programs will be administered by augmentation personnel assigned to carry out security assistance management functions under the supervision of the Defense Attaché or other Mission staff. In other countries with which the U.S. maintains a security cooperation relationship, Defense Attaches and other Mission personnel manage the programs without augmentation personnel.

The following tables identify the SCO authorized staffing levels and associated costs at the conclusion of FY 2008 and the estimated levels for FY 2009 and FY 2010. Actual assigned strengths for FY 2008 and FY 2009 may be less than the authorized levels shown. Staffing requirements may change as individual country programs develop.

The following is a glossary of SCOs assigned to U.S. Diplomatic Missions overseas that manage host country security assistance/cooperation programs:

U.S. SECURITY COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS (SCOs)

DAO	Defense Attaché Office	OMC-K	Office of Military Cooperation – Kuwait
JUSMAG	Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group	OSC	Office of Security Cooperation
JUSMAG-K	Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group - Korea	SAAO	Security Assistance Augmentation Office
KUSLO	Kenya U.S. Liaison Office	SAO	Security Assistance Organization
MAP	Military Assistance Program	SCO	Security Cooperation Organization
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office	USLO	U.S. Liaison Office
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation	USMAAG	U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group
ODR	Office of Defense Representative	USMILGP	U.S. Military Group
ODRP	Office of Defense Representative – Pakistan	USMLO	U.S. Military Liaison Office
OMC	Office of Military Cooperation	USMTM	U.S. Military Training Mission - Saudi Arabia
OMC-E	Office of Military Cooperation - Egypt		

Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Proposed			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
<u>Africa:</u>										
Angola	DAO	65	-	65	77	-	77	85	-	85
Benin	EMBASSY	109	-	109	129	-	129	141	-	141
Botswana	ODC	468	117	585	564	123	687	604	126	730
Cameroon	DAO	16	-	16	19	-	19	21	-	21
Cape Verde	EMBASSY	15	-	15	18	-	18	20	-	20
Chad	DAO	86	-	86	102	-	102	489	-	489
Cote d'Ivoire	DAO	22	-	22	26	-	26	29	-	29
Democratic Rep of Congo	DAO	-	-	-	208	-	208	332	-	332
Djibouti	USLO	421	313	734	620	233	853	627	199	826
Eritrea	USLO	152	84	236	203	72	274	196	46	243
Ethiopia	SAO	282	132	414	435	46	481	762	23	785
Gabon	EMBASSY	30	-	30	35	-	35	38	-	38
Ghana	ODC	306	-	306	361	-	361	358	-	358
Guinea	DAO	30	-	30	35	-	35	35	-	35
Guinea-Bissau	EMBASSY	3	-	3	4	-	4	4	-	4
Kenya	KUSLO	876	538	1,414	1,083	556	1,639	1,170	543	1,713
Lesotho	EMBASSY	25	-	25	30	-	30	30	-	30
Liberia	ODC	-	235	235	-	253	253	561	248	809
Libya	ODC	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	1,047	1,443
Madagascar	DAO	141	-	141	166	-	166	182	-	182
Malawi	EMBASSY	96	136	232	141	128	269	125	107	232
Mali	DAO	84	-	84	99	-	99	108	-	108
Mauritania	EMBASSY	78	-	78	92	-	92	101	-	101
Mozambique	DAO	75	-	75	89	-	89	97	-	97
Namibia	DAO	116	145	261	143	160	303	150	161	311
Niger	DAO	89	-	89	105	-	105	115	-	115
Nigeria	ODC	573	378	951	807	291	1,098	1,057	262	1,319
Rwanda	DAO	98	-	98	116	-	116	127	-	127
Sao Tome & Principe	EMBASSY	68	-	68	81	-	81	88	-	88
Senegal	ODC	413	252	665	604	170	774	532	130	662
Seychelles	EMBASSY	76	-	76	89	-	89	97	-	97
South Africa	ODC	253	237	490	414	155	568	374	125	499
Tanzania	DAO	69	-	69	82	-	82	90	-	90
Togo	EMBASSY	63	-	63	74	-	74	81	-	81
Uganda	DAO	30	-	30	35	-	35	38	-	38
Zambia	DAO	32	-	32	38	-	38	42	-	42
Zimbabwe	DAO	25	-	25	30	-	30	33	-	33
Regional Total		5,285	2,567	7,852	7,154	2,186	9,340	9,337	3,016	12,353
<u>East Asia & Pacific:</u>										
Australia	ODC	100	444	544	126	468	594	141	476	616
Cambodia	DAO	81	115	196	91	125	216	98	124	222
East Timor	SAO	116	127	243	131	137	268	141	135	277
Fiji	SAO	403	107	510	454	115	570	441	115	555
Indonesia	ODC	354	180	534	400	195	594	432	193	625
Japan	MDAO	249	1,429	1,678	303	1,525	1,828	303	1,532	1,835
Malaysia	ODC	290	345	635	335	366	701	354	370	723

Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Proposed			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
East Asia & Pacific										
Con't:										
Mauritius	EMBASSY	14	-	14	16	-	16	18	-	18
Mongolia	DAO	170	-	170	192	-	192	208	-	208
New Zealand	DAO	-	174	174	-	189	189	-	187	187
Philippines	JUSMAG	545	795	1,340	614	861	1,475	639	853	1,492
Singapore	ODC	135	847	982	153	917	1,069	165	909	1,073
South Korea	JUSMAG	241	1,266	1,507	272	1,370	1,642	284	1,352	1,636
Thailand	JUSMAG	450	772	1,222	508	836	1,344	514	829	1,343
Vietnam	DAO	58	-	58	66	-	66	46	-	46
Regional Total		3,206	6,601	9,807	3,660	7,104	10,764	3,782	7,075	10,857
Europe & Eurasia:										
Albania	ODC	252	140	392	295	126	421	304	119	423
Armenia	ODC	144	137	281	169	123	291	173	116	289
Austria	ODC	40	391	431	47	360	407	49	335	383
Azerbaijan	ODC	197	146	343	231	133	364	250	131	381
Belgium	ODC	54	740	794	61	801	862	66	794	860
Bosnia	ODC	242	155	397	273	168	441	295	166	461
Bulgaria	ODC	192	262	454	217	284	500	234	281	515
Croatia	ODC	236	164	400	266	177	444	287	176	463
Czech Republic	ODC	135	321	456	153	347	500	165	344	509
Denmark	ODC	75	461	536	85	499	584	92	494	586
Estonia	ODC	231	196	427	261	212	473	282	210	492
Finland	DAO	1	67	68	2	72	74	3	72	75
France	ODC	50	563	613	57	609	666	62	604	666
Georgia	ODC	192	127	319	269	137	406	291	136	427
Germany	ODC	86	831	917	97	900	997	105	892	997
Greece	ODC	499	1,495	1,994	563	1,619	2,181	583	1,599	2,181
Hungary	ODC	254	307	561	286	332	618	305	329	634
Italy	ODC	140	848	988	158	918	1,075	170	909	1,079
Latvia	ODC	151	160	311	168	170	338	178	162	339
Lithuania	ODC	170	174	344	188	188	376	207	178	385
Luxembourg	EMBASSY	5	57	62	5	59	64	6	55	61
Macedonia	ODC	223	180	403	247	191	438	262	181	443
Malta	EMBASSY	39	-	39	43	-	43	45	-	45
Moldova	ODC	172	102	274	190	108	298	201	103	304
Netherlands	ODC	73	632	705	81	670	751	85	651	736
Norway	ODC	110	341	451	121	362	483	128	342	471
Poland	ODC	422	792	1,214	466	818	1,284	481	773	1,253
Portugal	ODC	465	610	1,075	513	630	1,143	524	595	1,119
Romania	ODC	202	269	471	223	278	502	236	264	500
Russia	DAO	221	76	297	244	79	323	257	76	333
Slovakia	ODC	181	189	370	200	196	396	211	186	397
Slovenia	ODC	161	170	331	177	176	354	187	167	354
Spain	ODC	159	386	545	175	399	574	185	378	562
Sweden	ODC	-	75	75	-	78	78	-	75	75
Switzerland	DAO	-	100	100	-	104	104	-	99	99
Turkey	ODC	1,448	1,504	2,952	1,801	1,366	3,167	1,621	1,269	2,890
Ukraine	ODC	237	152	389	262	158	420	277	150	427
United Kingdom	ODC	27	242	269	30	251	281	32	237	269
Regional Total		7,486	13,562	21,048	8,623	14,098	22,721	8,839	13,649	22,488

Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Proposed			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
<u>Near East:</u>										
Algeria	DAO	137	117	254	151	124	275	160	120	280
Bahrain	OMC	287	508	795	319	575	894	335	523	858
Egypt	OMC	2,186	1,957	4,143	2,428	2,095	4,523	2,436	1,948	4,384
Iraq	OMC	–	–	–	350	843	1,193	325	1,117	1,442
Israel	DAO	35	357	392	43	389	432	41	368	409
Jordan	MAP	725	598	1,323	801	668	1,469	824	616	1,440
Kuwait	OMC	164	533	697	187	570	757	191	549	740
Lebanon	DAO	538	337	875	595	368	963	630	347	977
Morocco	ODC	574	277	851	735	194	929	632	624	1,256
Oman	OMC	386	519	905	431	587	1,017	451	535	986
Qatar	USLO	420	370	790	473	402	875	491	381	872
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	–	1,425	1,425	–	1,521	1,521	–	1,470	1,470
Tunisia	ODC	343	231	574	379	248	628	401	237	639
United Arab Emirates	USLO	216	931	1,147	243	988	1,230	252	959	1,211
Yemen	OMC	150	155	305	172	170	342	175	159	333
Regional Total		6,161	8,315	14,476	7,306	9,742	17,048	7,343	9,954	17,297
<u>South & Central Asia:</u>										
Afghanistan	OMC	67	408	475	83	472	555	78	420	499
Bangladesh	ODC	184	132	316	214	188	401	214	135	350
India	ODC	322	524	846	357	566	923	376	540	916
Kazakhstan	SAO	353	226	579	397	244	642	429	241	670
Kyrgyz Republic	SAO	149	224	373	168	242	410	180	239	419
Nepal	SAO	130	256	386	143	265	408	150	257	407
Pakistan	ODRP	525	514	1,039	585	551	1,136	614	529	1,144
Sri Lanka	DAO	128	88	216	148	101	249	148	90	238
Tajikistan	SAO	136	194	330	150	201	351	159	191	350
Turkmenistan	DAO	147	–	147	162	–	162	171	–	171
Uzbekistan	SAO	259	179	438	284	186	469	294	178	472
Regional Total		2,400	2,745	5,145	2,690	3,016	5,706	2,814	2,821	5,635
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>										
Argentina	MILGP	385	235	620	436	253	689	444	252	696
Bahamas	USNLO	30	–	30	34	–	34	38	–	38
Belize	MLO	197	156	353	222	169	391	240	167	407
Bolivia	MILGP	612	238	850	693	256	948	721	256	977
Brazil	MLO	265	218	483	300	235	535	323	234	556
Canada	DAO	–	258	258	–	276	276	–	277	277
Chile	MILGP	257	399	656	290	432	722	314	428	742
Colombia	MILGP	641	762	1,403	723	825	1,548	736	817	1,554
Costa Rica	ODR	309	212	521	348	230	578	351	228	578
Dominican Republic	MAAG	360	216	576	406	234	640	429	232	660
Eastern Caribbean	MLO	319	204	523	360	221	580	379	219	598
Ecuador	MILGP	595	309	904	677	329	1,006	700	331	1,031
El Salvador	MILGP	490	266	756	621	326	947	623	357	980
Guatemala	MILGP	295	–	295	333	–	333	350	–	350
Guyana	MLO	20	64	84	23	69	92	24	68	92
Haiti	MLO	710	–	710	801	–	801	840	–	840
Honduras	MILGP	507	330	837	579	351	929	608	354	962

Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

	Org	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Proposed		
		FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total
Western Hemisphere										
Con't:										
Jamaica	MLO	375	126	501	423	136	559	457	135	593
Mexico	ODC	534	305	839	608	325	933	625	327	952
Nicaragua	MLO	308	219	527	347	237	584	375	400	774
Panama	ODC	174	94	268	197	102	299	212	101	313
Paraguay	ODC	233	77	310	294	90	384	284	119	403
Peru	MAAG	529	152	681	596	165	761	311	163	474
Suriname	DAO	23	-	23	26	-	26	28	-	28
Trinidad & Tobago	MLO	44	74	118	49	80	130	53	179	232
Uruguay	ODC	230	154	384	248	167	415	281	165	446
Venezuela	MILGP	309	217	526	348	235	583	376	233	608
Region Total		8,751	5,285	14,036	9,981	5,742	15,722	10,118	6,042	16,160
Worldwide Total		33,289	39,075	72,364	39,415	41,886	81,301	42,234	42,556	84,790

Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel Strengths

	ORG	FY 2008 ACTUAL				FY 2009 ESTIMATED				FY 2010 PROJECTED			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
<u>Africa:</u>													
Botswana	ODC	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Chad	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2
Democratic Rep of Congo	ODC	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Djibouti	USLO	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Eritrea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	SAAO	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Ghana	ODC	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Kenya	KUSLO	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
Liberia	ODC	3	-	1	4	4	-	1	5	4	-	1	5
Madagascar	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Namibia	EMB /b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Nigeria	ODC	3	-	1	4	3	-	2	5	3	-	2	5
Rwanda	DAO a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Senegal	ODC	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
South Africa	ODC	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Regional total		20	1	15	36	21	1	19	41	22	1	20	43
<u>East Asia & Pacific:</u>													
Australia	ODC	4	-	1	5	4	-	1	5	4	-	1	5
Cambodia	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
East Timor	ODC	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Fiji	DAO a/	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Indonesia	ODC	3	-	8	11	3	-	9	12	3	-	9	12
Japan	MDAO	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14
Malaysia	ODC	2	-	6	8	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9
Mongolia	DAO a/	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
New Zealand	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Papua New Guinea	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Philippines	JUSMAG	11	1	5	17	11	2	5	18	11	2	5	18
Singapore	ODC	5	-	4	9	5	-	5	10	5	-	5	10
South Korea	JUSMAG-K	11	-	15	26	13	-	13	26	13	-	13	26
Thailand	JUSMAG	11	1	10	22	10	1	10	21	10	1	10	21
Vietnam	DAO a/	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Regional Total		55	5	65	125	56	6	67	129	56	6	67	129
<u>Europe & Eurasia:</u>													
Albania	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Armenia	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Austria	ODC	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Azerbaijan	ODC	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Belgium/Luxembourg	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Bosnia	ODC	1	-	3	4	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Bulgaria	ODC	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4
Croatia	ODC	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Czech Republic	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Denmark	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Estonia	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Finland	ODC	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
France	ODC	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Georgia	ODC	3	-	2	5	3	-	2	5	3	-	2	5
Germany	ODC	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6
Greece	ODC	5	-	8	13	5	-	8	13	5	-	8	13
Hungary	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Italy	ODC	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6
Kosovo	ODC	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Latvia	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Lithuania	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Macedonia	ODC	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Moldova	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3

Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel Strengths

	ORG	FY 2008 ACTUAL				FY 2009 ESTIMATED				FY 2010 PROJECTED			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
Netherlands	ODC	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5
Norway	ODC	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Poland	ODC	5	-	3	8	5	-	3	8	5	-	3	8
Portugal	ODC	4	-	2	6	4	-	2	6	4	-	2	6
Romania	ODC	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4
Russia	ODC	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Serbia/Montenegro	ODC	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Slovakia	ODC	1	1	1	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Slovenia	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Spain	ODC	5	3	1	9	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7
Sweden	DAO/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	DAO/a	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Turkey	ODC	17	3	5	25	19	2	5	26	19	2	5	26
Ukraine	ODC	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
United Kingdom	ODC	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3
Regional Total		80	12	69	161	81	9	73	163	81	9	73	163
<u>Near East:</u>													
Algeria	ODC	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Bahrain	OMC	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9
Egypt	OMC	28	7	17	52	27	7	17	51	27	7	17	51
Iraq	OMC	8	-	4	12	8	-	4	12	8	-	8	16
Israel	ODC	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3
Jordan	MAP	9	1	5	15	10	-	5	15	10	-	5	15
Kuwait	OMC	10	1	1	12	10	1	1	12	10	1	1	12
Lebanon	ODC	2	-	3	5	4	-	3	7	4	-	3	7
Morocco	ODC	3	1	3	7	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8
Oman	OMC	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9
Qatar	USLO	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	63	-	8	71	60	-	8	68	60	-	8	68
Tunisia	ODC	4	-	1	5	3	-	1	4	3	-	1	4
United Arab Emirates	USLO	7	1	1	9	9	1	2	12	9	1	2	12
Yemen	OMC	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Regional Total		154	14	49	217	155	13	50	218	155	13	54	222
<u>South & Central Asia:</u>													
Afghanistan	OMC	6	-	3	9	6	-	3	9	6	-	3	9
Bangladesh	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
India	ODC	3	-	8	11	6	-	6	12	6	-	6	12
Kazakhstan	SAAO	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4
Kyrgyz Republic	SAAO	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Nepal	ODC	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Pakistan	ODRP	4	1	6	11	8	-	6	14	8	-	6	14
Sri Lanka	ODC	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Tajikistan	SAAO	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Turkmenistan	ODC	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Uzbekistan	SAAO	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Regional Total		23	1	28	52	30	-	27	57	30	-	27	57
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>													
Argentina	USMILGP	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6
Barbados	USMLO c/	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Belize	USMLO	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Bolivia	USMILGP	4	-	3	7	4	-	3	7	4	-	3	7
Brazil	USMLO	4	-	1	5	4	-	1	5	4	-	1	5
Canada	ODC	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	3
Chile	USMILGP	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	7
Colombia	USMILGP	6	2	3	11	6	2	3	11	6	2	3	11
Costa Rica	ODR	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Dominican Republic	USMAAG	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Ecuador	USMILGP	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9

Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel Strengths

	ORG	FY 2008 ACTUAL				FY 2009 ESTIMATED				FY 2010 PROJECTED			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
El Salvador	USMILGP	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7
Guatemala	USMILGP	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Guyana	USMLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	USMLO	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Honduras	USMILGP	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8
Jamaica	USMLO	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Mexico	ODC	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	5	1	4	10
Nicaragua	USMLO	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Panama	ODC	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5
Paraguay	ODC	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Peru	USMAAG	1	-	4	5	1	-	4	5	1	-	4	5
Suriname	DAO a/	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Trinidad and Tobago	USMLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	ODC	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4
Venezuela	USMILGP	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Regional Total		60	8	44	112	60	8	44	112	63	8	44	115
Worldwide Total		392	41	270	703	403	37	280	720	407	37	285	729

a/ Personnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.

b/ Personnel authorized to assist the Embassy with security assistance management functions.

c/ Manages programs for Eastern Caribbean countries.

Excess Defense Articles

The Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program enables the United States to meet foreign policy objectives while simultaneously supporting our friends and allies in improving their defense capabilities. EDA may be sold to any country eligible to purchase defense articles or provided on a grant basis to countries justified in the country papers to receive grant EDA. Providing EDA on a grant basis turns U.S. defense items that are in excess of our Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock into instruments that meet a number of our national security interests. Some of the objectives met by EDA are: strengthening coalitions, cementing bilateral foreign military relationships, enhancing interoperability, furthering legitimate modernization efforts of our allies, aiding in multilateral peacekeeping efforts, combating illegal narcotics production and narco-trafficking, and aiding in demining assistance programs.

Providing EDA on a grant basis has contributed to our foreign policy successes. The excess equipment has helped Latin America combat the threat of illegal narco-trafficking and has permitted South American nations to participate in support of U.S. and UN peacekeeping operations. Grant EDA contributes to regional stability by supporting the ongoing military reform efforts of democratic governments in central and eastern Europe and the Baltics. Additionally, grant EDA has a positive global impact – furthering U.S. national security interests and supporting the growth and strengthening of democracies, promoting military reform and fighting the spread of illicit narcotics.

EDA articles are transferred in an “as is, where is” condition to the recipient and are only offered in response to a demonstrated requirement. The grant EDA program operates at essentially no cost to the United States, with the recipient responsible for any required refurbishment and repair of the items as well as any associated transportation costs. The vast majority of EDA items are of low to medium technologies that do not present proliferation concerns.

Each grant eligible country has a justification statement providing the objective and proposed use of potential EDA. The statements for FY 2009 were provided separately to the following Congressional Committees: Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, House Committee on Appropriations, and House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Eligibility simply permits a nation to be considered for grant EDA and does not guarantee the transfer of any EDA, nor does it circumvent or bypass in any way the comprehensive case-by-case review each potential EDA offer receives. Furthermore, all potential EDA transfers are subject to the same Conventional Arms Transfer Policy interagency review as any other government-to-government transfer.

Grants of Excess Defense Articles
Under the Provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act
(\$ in thousands)

	OFFERED IN FY 2008		DELIVERED IN FY 2008	
	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
<u>AFRICA:</u>				
SENEGAL	9,593	2,457	-	-
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,593	2,457	-	-
<u>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:</u>				
CAMBODIA	918	275	3,905	893
EAST TIMOR	6,882	1,376	-	-
REGIONAL TOTAL	7,800	1,651	3,905	893
<u>EUROPE & EURASIA:</u>				
ARMENIA	3,645	788	170	17
AZERBAIJAN	1,652	413	-	-
GEORGIA	2,753	688	3,390	1,017
GREECE	12,920	5,366	2,736	274
MOLDOVA	-	-	282	141
REGIONAL TOTAL	20,970	7,255	6,578	1,449
<u>NEAR EAST:</u>				
BAHRAIN	40,370	8,570	-	-
EGYPT	57,987	7,699	208,240	40,762
IRAQ	-	-	16,197	3,635
ISRAEL	3,932	1,127	49,989	12,704
JORDON	62,684	12,545	74	36
LEBANON	2,225	445	13,411	3,812
MOROCCO	56,911	15,483	43,900	8,973
REGIONAL TOTAL	224,109	45,869	331,811	69,922
<u>SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA:</u>				
KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	1,845	185
NEPAL	-	-	10	3
PAKISTAN	169,781	70,014	166,168	56,082
TAJKISTAN	5,208	2,604	-	-
REGIONAL TOTAL	174,989	72,618	168,023	56,270
<u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</u>				
COLOMBIA	442	111	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	7,445	1,308
ECUADOR	-	-	849	338
EL SALVADOR	662	164	-	-
HONDURAS	-	-	27	3
NICARAGUA	-	-	21	10
PANAMA	-	-	3,066	585
PERU	19,306	2,485	-	-
REGIONAL TOTAL	20,410	2,760	11,408	2,244
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	457,871	132,610	521,555	130,761

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Sales of Excess Defense Articles
Under Foreign Military Sales Provisions**
(\$ in thousands)

	OFFERED IN FY 2008		DELIVERED IN FY 2008	
	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
<u>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:</u>				
AUSTRALIA	-	-	3	1
TAIWAN	299,700	17,844	9,500	950
REGIONAL TOTAL	299,700	17,844	9,503	951
<u>EUROPE & EURASIA:</u>				
ARMENIA	-	-	11,058	1,284
ICELAND	-	-	2,038	123
ISRAEL	200	100	-	-
ITALY	-	-	1,000	500
TURKEY	11,203	1,120	1,120	1,120
REGIONAL TOTAL	11,403	1,220	15,216	3,027
<u>NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:</u>				
EYGPT	57,365	2,868	57,365	2,868
KUWAIT	560	280	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	164,980	42,502	-	-
REGIONAL TOTAL	222,905	45,650	57,365	2,868
<u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</u>				
ARGENTINA	20,693	1,886	-	-
CANADA	400	200	400	200
REGIONAL TOTAL	21,093	2,086	400	200
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	555,101	66,800	82,484	7,046

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

Leased Defense Articles

The lease of defense articles can be authorized under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), Chapter 6, if there are compelling U.S. foreign policy and national security reasons for providing defense articles on a lease rather than a sales basis. Defense articles cannot be leased if they are needed for public use during the period of the lease.

Except for leases entered into for the purposes of cooperative research or development, military exercises or communications or electronics interface projects, the country leasing the defense article(s) must agree to pay, in U.S. dollars, all costs incurred by the United States Government in leasing the article(s). These costs include reimbursement for depreciation of the article(s) while leased. In addition, the country must also pay the cost of restoration or replacement if the article(s) are damaged while leased. If the article(s) is lost or destroyed while leased, the U.S. requires funds to cover the replacement cost (less depreciation, if any) or an amount equal to the actual value (less depreciation) when the article(s) will not be replaced in the U.S. inventory.

The President may waive reimbursement of depreciation for any defense article which has passed three-quarters of its normal service life if the President determines that to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States. In some cases, the President may waive the reimbursement of all lease charges with respect to a lease that is made in exchange with the lessee for a lease on substantially reciprocal terms of defense articles for the Department of Defense. Waivers for depreciation or reciprocity are made before the implementation of the lease agreement.

Leases are conducted for a fixed duration of time not to exceed five years and provide that, at any time during the lease, the U.S. may terminate the lease and require the immediate return of the defense article(s).

Leases Under the Arms Export Control Act Implemented FY 2008

	REPLACEMENT VALUE	TOTAL RENTAL VALUE
<u>East Asia Pacific:</u>		
Singapore	\$747,381.00	\$1,670,099.15
Regional Total	\$747,381.00	\$1,670,099.15
<u>Europe and Eurasia:</u>		
France	\$73,616.34	\$255,332.10
Regional Total	\$73,616.34	\$255,332.10
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>		
Canada	\$706,691.66	\$7,186,333.66
Regional Total	\$706,691.66	\$7,186,333.66
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	\$1,527,689.00	\$9,111,764.91

Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries

Section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended, establishes annual ceilings on the value of additions of defense articles located abroad that may be set aside, reserved, or otherwise earmarked from U.S. military inventories for use as War Reserves Stocks by Allies (WRSA) or other foreign countries (other than NATO). Most defense articles added to stockpiles under this ceiling will come from existing stocks.

In FY 2010, it is anticipated that no defense articles will be added to existing stockpiles as items are in sufficient supply to provide the necessary support.

Value of Annual Ceiling for Stockpiling

(\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount Stockpiled
1976	96,750
1977	125,000
1978	270,000
1979	90,000
1980	95,000
1981	85,000
1982	130,000
1983	125,000
1984	125,000
1985	248,000
1986	360,000
1987	125,000
1988	116,000
1989	77,000
1990	165,000
1991	378,000
1992	378,000
1993	389,000
1994	292,000
1995	250,000
1996	50,000
1997	50,000
1998	60,000
1999	340,000
2000	60,000
2001	50,000
2002	-
2003	100,000
2004	-
2005	-
2006	-
2007	200,000
2008	200,000
2009	-
2010	-

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

Introduction

In 1996, Congress amended [Public Law 104-164] Section 40A [22 U.S.C. 2785] of the Arms Export Control Act "...requiring that the President establish a program which provides for the end-use monitoring of defense articles and defense services sold, leased, or exported under this Act or under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Section 40A requires that to the extent practicable, such program shall be designed to provide reasonable assurances that the recipient is complying with the requirements imposed by the United States Government with respect to the use, transfers, and security of defense articles and monitoring of U.S. arms transfers, and security of defense articles and services." Section 40A also requires an annual report to Congress on the actions taken to implement the end-use monitoring program, to include detailed accounting of costs and number of personnel associated with the monitoring program. This report describes the actions the Department of Defense is taking to comply with its end-use monitoring requirements in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act (AECA).

Department of Defense (DoD) End-Use Monitoring (EUM) - Golden Sentry

As DoD's Executive Agency responsible for managing the Department of State's (DoS) foreign military sales program the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) developed the Golden Sentry program to comply with Section 40A of the AECA. Through the Golden Sentry Program, DoD monitors government-to-government transfers to ensure that defense articles and services provided by the United States Government (USG) are utilized and safeguarded in accordance with the terms and conditions of the transfers. Primarily, Golden Sentry's objectives are to minimize security risks to the U.S., its friends and allies, and to ensure compliance with the technology control requirements that are associated with U.S.-origin arms transfers via government-to-government programs.

DoD Processes *Prior* to Any Transfer- Pre-checks and Vetting

There is a carefully established process between the DoD and the Department of State to thoroughly review transfers of highly sensitive technologies before a consensus is reached. In view of the serious consequences of the proliferation of dangerous weapons and technologies, we believe that by 'front-loading' this array of processes and procedures, we mitigate these risks.

"Each proposed transfer is thoroughly vetted by many different organizations and offices to ensure that releasability, disclosure, and other concerns are addressed. The most important measures placed on these exports, involve establishing the trustworthiness of the purchaser and the actual "end-use" of the defense article *before* a determination is made regarding a transfer. Foreign customers' requests for significant military equipment are coordinated closely with the combatant commanders and the U.S. country team. The U.S. country team must assess several aspects of the transfer to include political impacts in the region as well as the ability of the host nation and the security assistance organization in country to properly perform their end-use monitoring responsibilities. The endorsement of the combatant commander and consistency with the Theater Security Cooperation strategy and implementation plans are critical. During this "pre-sale" process, determinations are made as to whether a country has the will and the capability to secure, account for, and operate these systems within the requirements established by the United States. For some systems, approval must be obtained from the National Disclosure Policy Committee for release to each specific country. Finally, a formal notification is provided to the Congress before any offers of transfer are made. These notifications clearly identify the customer and the capability being proposed for transfer and provide an opportunity for further discussion or Congressional disapproval of a proposed transfer."

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

DoD Processes *During* Transfer- Government-to-Government Agreements

All transfers of defense articles, services, or training provided through the Foreign Military Sales Program, are conducted under a government-to-government agreement (known as a Letter of Offer and Acceptance or “LOA”) between the United States and the foreign government or international organization. This agreement specifies the type and quantities of items to be sold, as well as any unique conditions regarding end-use monitoring requirements determined by the military departments or the interagency’s export policy or by Congressional request during the transfer approval process.. The LOA may require the country to secure, account for, and operate the systems in accordance with provisos that as a minimum equal the requirements of the U.S. Military Departments. The conditions of the LOA may also state that USG officials may be permitted, upon request, to conduct EUM verification with respect to the use, transfer and security of defense articles and defense services transferred, and conduct physically inventories of specific types of equipment – either as part of routine visits or to verify reports of unauthorized use. Signing the document commits the purchaser to the conditions established on the LOA. DoD remains sensitive to issues of sovereignty with all U.S. friends and allies, and, therefore, efforts are constantly made to ensure that these governments are informed and understand the requirements of end-use monitoring mandated by U.S. law.

DoD Processes *After* Transfer - End-Use Monitoring and Compliance

The purpose of the “Golden Sentry” program is to scrutinize the foreign purchaser’s use of defense articles and services (to include training) to ensure their use complies with the agreements under which they were provided. The “Golden Sentry” program was initiated in 2001, and continues to promulgate policy guidance and procedures throughout the security assistance/cooperation community. The program levies monitoring and compliance requirements to foreign governments, agencies within the military departments responsible for implementing the Foreign Military Sales program, the Combatant Commands, and U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCO) worldwide. It also comprises of annual Compliance Assessment Visits (CAV) by DSCA Golden Sentry personnel to determined countries to ensure that proper end-use, security and accountability procedures are being followed by our foreign partners and U.S. security cooperation personnel responsible for implementing the EUM program.

To conduct EUM with available resources, Golden Sentry uses a risk management approach. Routine EUM is conducted on low technology/low risk defense articles. During routine visits to host nations’ military installations, U.S. security cooperation personnel monitor U.S.-transferred equipment to ensure it is used for the purposes for which they were provided. Enhanced EUM (EEUM) is conducted on determined high technology/high risk defense articles. In addition to Routine end-use monitoring, security cooperation personnel are required to perform periodic physical security and accountability inventories of EEUM designated items and maintain a record of these inventories in an EUM database.

DSCA’s Enhanced EUM program monitors high risk exports which include: man portable air defense systems (MANPADS), such as Stinger Missiles and gripstocks; long range, highly capable man portable land attack missiles (such as JAVELIN and Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided missile (TOW-2B)); and beyond visual range air-to-air missiles (such as the AIM-120 AMRAAM), Night Vision Devices, and Communications Security (COMSEC) Equipment. Additional Enhanced EUM items that were added in 2004 were the AIM-9X Sidewinder, the Harpoon Block II missile and the entire family of precision guided munitions, i.e., the Joint Stand-Off Weapon (JSOW), Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and the Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM). In 2006, Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) and Special Provisions pertaining to specific countries’ Physical Security and Accountability with the transfer were also added to the Enhanced EUM list. In 2007, the Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) was added.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

EUM Guidance

DSCA has published seven policy memoranda to promulgate clearly the direction of the EUM Golden Sentry program. All have been incorporated into the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM).

1. The first memorandum published was “End-Use Monitoring (EUM) Responsibilities in Support of the Department of Defense Golden Sentry EUM Program (DSCA Policy Memo 02-43)”, dated 4 December 2002. This policy delineated the responsibilities of the security assistance/cooperation community in support of the Golden Sentry program.
2. The second policy memorandum was titled “Revised Guidance for Stinger/Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) (DSCA Policy Memo 03-10)”, dated 4 June 2003. This memorandum increased the U.S. inventory requirement by the security assistance organizations from 5 percent to 100 percent annually of foreign Stinger missiles, grip stocks and essential components.
3. A third policy memorandum is titled “Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring (EUM) Visits Policy (DSCA Policy memo 04-11)”, dated 2 April 2004. This memorandum provides defined guidance for the conduct of three types of EUM visits: Familiarization, Compliance Assessment Visit and Investigative.
4. The fourth policy memorandum was titled “Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring (EUM) Stinger Missile and Gripstock Inventory Standardized Procedures (DSCA Policy Memo 05-10)”, dated 29 March 2005. This policy promulgates a more refined procedure for Stinger Missile and gripstock inspection requirements. Additionally, it mandates all USG representatives adhere to the standards within the checklist in the conduct of Stinger missiles and gripstock inventories.
5. The fifth policy memorandum is titled “Enhanced End Use Monitoring (Enhanced EUM) Update (DSCA 07-14)”, dated 05 April 2007. This change updates Chapter 6 and 8 of the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM). The change reflects additional information relating to Enhanced EUM. Chapter 6 identifies supplementary criteria for Enhanced EUM record keeping. Chapter 8 adds Figure C8.F1., which outlines the procedure for adding or removing defense items to or from the Enhanced EUM list.
6. The sixth policy memorandum is titled “Note for End Use Monitoring (DSCA 07-07)”, dated 11 May 2007. This update revised the standard LOA note for EUM, which is mandatory for all LOAs.
7. The seventh policy memorandum is titled “Update of Chapter 8, End-Use Monitoring (EUM) of the SAMM (DSCA Policy Memo 07-20)”, dated 28 June 2007. The revisions clearly articulate End Use Monitoring responsibilities to the Implementing Agencies, COCOMs, SAOs, and supporting agencies. The change also renames “Tiger Team Visits” to “Compliance Assessment Visit”. In addition, the change describes a new quarterly reporting responsibility vice “End of Year” reporting. Finally, the change gives detail instruction on the use of the EUM application within the Security Cooperation Information Portal (EUM-SCIP) as a means to track and report on EUM related labor and costs as well as maintain accountability of Enhanced items.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

Efforts since FY2008 CBJ report

Resources: DSCA is currently staffed with five full-time civilian employees, which develop policy guidance, manage and oversee the implementation of the Golden Sentry program worldwide to meet the EUM requirements of the AECA and FAA, conduct EUM training for security cooperation personnel, and conduct compliance assessment visits within each combatant command's designated regions. Additionally, funding for option year three was provided for the Target Corporation to operate, maintain, and develop necessary software application enhancements for the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) EUM database.

Security Cooperation Organization (SCO) EUM Workload Surveys: EUM activity was added to the annual SAO tasking as a separate workload measure in 2003. A detailed explanation was developed to clarify which tasks performed by SAOs should be included in the EUM category, thereby capturing the resource expenditures associated with the performance of "Routine" and "Enhanced" EUM by the SAO.

Actual for FY08

	EUM FUNDING	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	11.0	10,460.9
EUCOM	36.0	16,428.2
NORTHCOM	0.0	708.2
PACOM	52.0	6,503.0
SOUTHCOM	13.0	7,389.7
TOTAL	112.0	41,490.0

*Figures are represented in the thousands

Estimated for FY09

	EUM FUNDING	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	44.0	12,202.0
EUCOM	104.0	14,469.0
NORTHCOM	4.0	672.0
PACOM	50.0	6,723.0
SOUTHCOM	52.0	6,225.0
AFRICOM	2.0	2,865.0
TOTAL	256.0	43,156.0

*Figures are represented in the thousands

DSCA and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) On-Site Inspection Directorate Partnership: In 2004, DSCA and DTRA established a joint long-term support relationship, which will improve the DoD End-Use Monitoring program. DSCA will maintain overall operational authority and management responsibility for DoD's EUM program. DTRA will assist DSCA with supplemental manpower support in the conduct of Enhanced EUM missions worldwide to the degree possible with its ongoing missions.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

EUM Compliance Assessment Visits: Four EUM Compliance Assessment Visits were conducted in FY2008. These included assessments of the EUM programs in Estonia, Latvia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. EUM Compliance Assessment Visits are conducted to assess USG representatives and host nations' compliance with transfer provisos and other conditions of sales, and/or to follow-up potential violations of the AECA, FAA, or other transfer agreements, e.g., compliance visits. The visit objectives are to:

1. Assess a specific country team or regional command's overall EUM compliance program.
2. Assess a country's compliance with specific physical security and accountability agreements through facility visits, records review, and review of local security policies and procedures.
3. Conduct routine or special inventories of U.S.-origin defense articles and/or services.
4. Appraise possible violations of the AECA, FAA, and/or other transfer instruments, e.g., Bi/Multi-Lateral Memorandum of Agreement or Understanding and other Implementing Agreements.

Compliance with Section 1228 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (FY08 NDAA): DSCA led DoD's effort to ensure the establishment of a registration and monitoring system for all defense articles exported to Iraq and coordinated The President's certification to Congress as required by Section 1228. DSCA's actions included the following:

1. Drafted a directive signed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense requiring all DoD components involved in exports or transfers of defense articles to Iraq to comply with Section 1228.
2. Verified that all organizations transferring or authorizing the export of defense articles to Iraq have appropriate measures that comply with Section 1228.
3. Developed a process to verify compliance through established periodic reports and assessment visits by Golden Sentry personnel.

EUM-SCIP Enhancements: With the assistance of contract support, DSCA incorporated the following EUM-SCIP enhancements in FY08.

1. The SCO community can now capture all labor and man-hour cost associated with EEUM.
2. EUM-SCIP has a support tab that assist the SCO community in establishing their EUM program. This "One-Stop-Shopping" consist of all EUM related policy and procedure memorandums, current EEUM defense article checklist, EUM LOA notes, EUM-SCIP user handbook, Regional Forum briefings and historical documentation.
3. A tool that allows selective users to mass upload EEUM items versus manually adding items.
4. The ability to set inventory frequency globally by country or a particular defense article.
5. EUM-SCIP now has the ability to sort and perform inventories by article location.
6. The ability to enter defense articles prior to Host Nation arrival. This will assist the SCO community in tracking estimated shipments and performing his or her initial 100% inventories.
7. The Delinquent Report was enhanced to include various reports. The report now includes three types of delinquent reports (no 100% initial, past due dates and those items deployed), a planned report (items that are due within 90 days), and a worksheet that includes all their defense articles.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

The Way Ahead

Resources: \$1.4 million is projected towards PE #27 (Enhanced EUM) to be managed at the DSCA Headquarters.

Projected for FY10

	EUM FUNDING	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	46.2	12,512.0
EUCOM	109.2	14,877.0
NORTHCOM	4.2	997.0
PACOM	52.5	7,062.0
SOUTHCOM	54.5	6,620.0
AFRICOM	2.1	4,286.0
TOTAL	268.7	46,354.0

*Figures are represented in the thousands

EUM Automation Support: In 2005, DSCA increased funding for the development of an automation tool that incorporates end-use monitoring functions for the security assistance/cooperation community. The implementing agencies, the combatant commanders, the SAO and host nations are now able to “read” Enhanced EUM inputs in a real-time, secure and “compartmentalized” environment via the web. The EUM function helps notify users when items are received, inventories are delinquent, when inventories are performed, and provide a variety of other standard reports. The EUM application also allows authorized users to establish, update, change the disposition, and indicate transfers of the Enhanced EUM items. Currently, the EUM-SCIP database contains over 115,000 defense articles, which require Enhanced end use monitoring in over 78 countries.

Improvements to the EUM-SCIP database scheduled for FY09 include:

1. Ability to sort items by Serial Numbers, Item Location or case designator. This option will be available for various reports and performing inventories.
2. Ability to write important detailed notes to each individual defense article.
3. Retrieve data from Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS), creating an automated report that compares FMS worldwide EEUM defense articles sold versus what is currently in EUM-SCIP.
4. Ability to record inventories of defense articles which contain sensitive components with multiple serial numbers (i.e. NVD “Intensifier Tubes” or the HARPOON Block II “GCU”). This enhancement will improve accountability of all sensitive components within an enhanced EUM system.
5. Adding new categories to the existing menu support tab and labor/man-hour cost drop-down listings to meet increasing growth in EUM responsibilities and workload to SCOs.

Outreach Programs: Golden Sentry continues its outreach program through Familiarization Visits, Regional Forums, and by engaging in bi-lateral and other stakeholders’ meetings in various venues worldwide. This outreach has tremendously contributed to a greater understanding of the “Golden Sentry” program, thereby strengthening awareness of U.S. export controls. Additionally, outreach has proven to be a useful instrument in support of broader U.S. policy goals related to being a responsible arms provider.

EUM Regional Forums: Defense Security Cooperation Agency together with the Combatant Commands conducts quarterly regional forums. The purpose of EUM Regional Forums is to familiarize the Security Assistance Community with the objectives of the Golden Sentry Program, to provide insight into the latest EUM and other policy issues and offer hands-on EUM training on the SCIP EUM application (SAO/TOOLBOX).

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Services

Conclusion

DSCA continues to work to refine EUM policy guidance to better implement the EUM program worldwide. Although much more remains to be done to ensure that EUM compliance is executed within all of DoD, much has been accomplished to date. All combatant commands and SCOs worldwide are increasingly aware and are working to implement the EUM program. Nevertheless, the Golden Sentry program's EUM workload continues to grow because of additional EUM requirements mandated by laws such as Section 1228 of the NDAA and the constant increase in the quantities and types of defense articles requiring Enhanced EUM. To meet the increased workload, additional personnel and funding will be required for the out years.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Commercial Exports, FY 2008

This report describes actions taken by the Department of State during fiscal year 2008 to implement the “Blue Lantern” end-use monitoring program. The Blue Lantern program, operated in accordance with section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) (22 USC 2778), as amended, monitors the end-use of defense articles (including related technical data) and defense services exported through commercial channels and subject to Department of State licenses or other approvals under section 38 of the AECA.

The Department of State’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/DDTC) is responsible for administering the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130) that implement section 38 of the AECA. PM/DDTC’s functions include registration of manufacturers, brokers, and exporters; licensing of defense trade; insuring compliance with the ITAR and implementing civil enforcement; supporting the Department of Justice and other U.S. law enforcement agencies in investigations and prosecutions of AECA and ITAR criminal violations; as well as the end-use monitoring of transactions licensed or authorized by PM/DDTC.

The Blue Lantern program is managed within PM/DDTC by the Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance (DTCC) and its Research and Analysis Division (RAD). Blue Lantern end-use monitoring entails pre-license, post-license, or post-shipment inquiries or “checks” undertaken to verify the *bona fides* of proposed foreign consignees and end-users, to confirm the legitimacy of proposed transactions, and to provide “reasonable assurance that –

- i) the recipient is complying with the requirements imposed by the U.S. Government with respect to use, transfers, and security of defense articles and defense services; and
- ii) such articles and services are being used for the purposes for which they are provided.”¹

PM/DDTC is currently authorized a full-time complement of 78 State Department personnel, which is supplemented by 8 military officers, approximately 60 contract personnel, a DHS/Immigration and Customs Enforcement Senior Special Agent, and an FBI Supervisory Special Agent. PM/DDTC’s operational budget for FY 2008, in addition to American salaries, was approximately \$3.1 million. Five State Department personnel and two contract personnel currently work on the Blue Lantern program, in addition to other duties, within RAD.

Overseas End-use Monitoring: The Blue Lantern Program

Initiated in September 1990 as the U. S. Government’s first systematic end-use monitoring program, Blue Lantern has strengthened the effectiveness of U.S. export controls and has proven to be a useful instrument in:

- 1) deterring diversions to unauthorized end-users and identifying possible ITAR violations,
- 2) aiding the disruption of illicit supply networks used by international criminal organizations or governments under U.S. or international restrictions and sanctions,
- 3) educating foreign governments and private companies about U.S. export controls, and
- 4) helping the Department to make informed licensing decisions and to ensure compliance with the AECA and the ITAR.

End-use checks performed under the Blue Lantern program have significantly encouraged compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and have proven effective in combating the global “gray arms” trade. “Gray arms” refers to the use of fraudulent export documentation or deliberate misrepresentation of the facts of a transaction to acquire defense articles through legitimate channels for illicit re-transfer to unauthorized end-users.

¹ See section 40A(a)(2) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2785(a)(2).

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Commercial Exports, FY 2008

U.S. embassy personnel, or in some instances PM/DDTC personnel, conduct Blue Lantern end-use checks overseas to verify the *bona fides* of unfamiliar foreign parties, to ensure delivery of licensed United States Munitions List (USML) articles/services to authorized end-users, to confirm proper end-use, and to determine compliance with PM/DDTC licenses and agreements and provisos imposed thereon.

In fiscal year 2008, PM/DDTC completed action on nearly 83,000 license applications and other requests. Blue Lantern inquiries are not conducted randomly, but rather are carefully selected to identify transactions that appear most at risk for diversion or misuse. License applications and other requests undergo review by licensing officers and compliance specialists, who check case details against established criteria for determining potential risks: unfamiliar foreign parties, unusual routing, overseas destinations with a history of illicit activity or weak export/customs controls, commodities not known to be in the inventory of the host country's armed forces, and other indicators of concern. The information derived from Blue Lantern checks helps PM/DDTC licensing officers and compliance specialists assess risks associated with the export of certain defense articles and services to various countries and regions, and provides significant insight into the reliability of companies and individuals involved in defense procurement overseas.²

Blue Lantern End-Use Inquiries in FY 2008

For the sixth year in a row, the Blue Lantern program increased its overall number of inquiries initiated in FY 2008, setting a new record at 719 (Figure 1). These checks were conducted in 98 countries, also a record number. Of the 543 Blue Lantern cases closed in FY 2008, 82 (15 percent) were determined to be "unfavorable." An unfavorable determination means that the Blue Lantern's findings of fact are not consistent with the information contained in the application or license. Problems identified during a pre-license check may result in denial of the license, removal of a party or parties, or the license being returned without action. Problems identified during a post-shipment check, if sufficiently serious, may result in revocation of the existing license. Entities of concern identified in pre-license or post-shipment checks are entered into DTCC's Watch List for further monitoring.

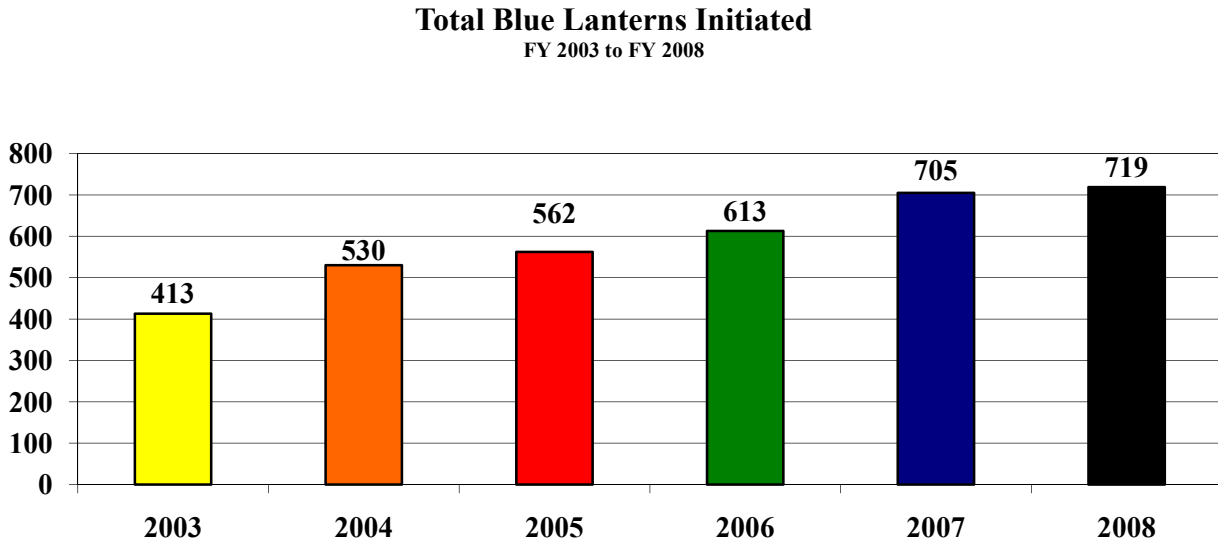
Unfavorable Blue Lantern cases are referred to DTCC's Enforcement Division for review. Where appropriate, parties involved in unfavorable Blue Lantern cases may be subject to civil enforcement actions or referred to the federal law enforcement community for criminal investigation. FY 2008 Blue Lantern checks resulted in 15 disclosures and 3 referrals for possible criminal investigation.

The chart on the following page illustrates the number of Blue Lantern checks initiated by year.

² Because Blue Lantern checks are selected based on potential risk and not a random sampling across all PM/DDTC licenses, data on unfavorable checks should not be regarded as statistically representative of all license applications.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Commercial Exports, FY 2008

Figure 1:



The charts on the next page illustrate the regional distribution of export requests and of Blue Lantern checks initiated, completed, and found to be unfavorable. For statistical purposes, PM/DDTC attributes a Blue Lantern check to the region of the end-user listed on the application or license. Blue Lantern inquiries, however, may be initiated or determined to be “unfavorable” due to foreign intermediaries in third countries.

Figure 2 illustrates the regional distribution of USML export license applications.

As Figure 3 illustrates, the geographical distribution of Blue Lantern inquiries initiated during FY 2008 does not necessarily match that of license applications received. As has been the pattern for several years, Europe has relatively fewer Blue Lantern checks (22 percent) proportionate to the number of applications (41 percent). East Asia, conversely, was the site of 37 percent of all Blue Lantern checks despite representing only 28 percent of applications. Likewise, the proportion of Blue Lantern checks initiated in Africa, South/Central Asia, and the Near East was significantly greater than those region’s respective shares of applications.

Figure 4 illustrates the regional distribution of Blue Lanterns completed during FY 2008, which provides a useful baseline for the regional distribution of unfavorable Blue Lantern results illustrated in Figure 5. Here again, the East Asia/Pacific region is noteworthy for representing more than half (54 percent) of unfavorable Blue Lantern results despite comprising only a third (37 percent) of checks completed. Except for Africa, the respective proportions of unfavorable checks for all other regions were either less than or equal to their proportion of completed checks.

**End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services
Commercial Exports, FY 2008**

Figure 2:



Figure 3:

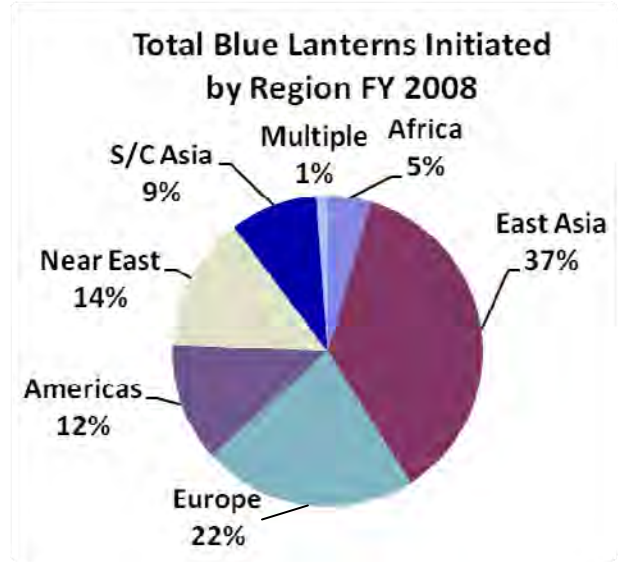


Figure 4:

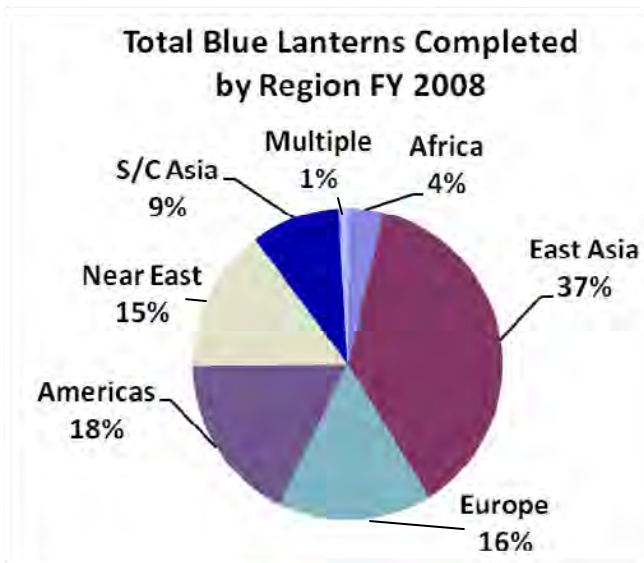
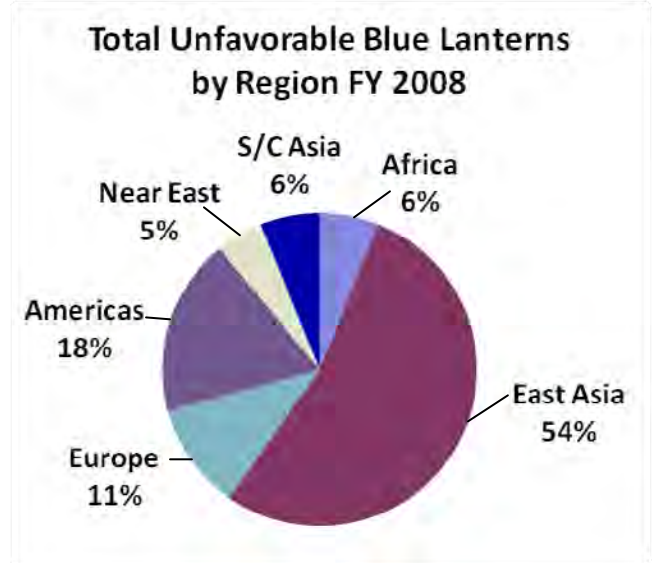


Figure 5:

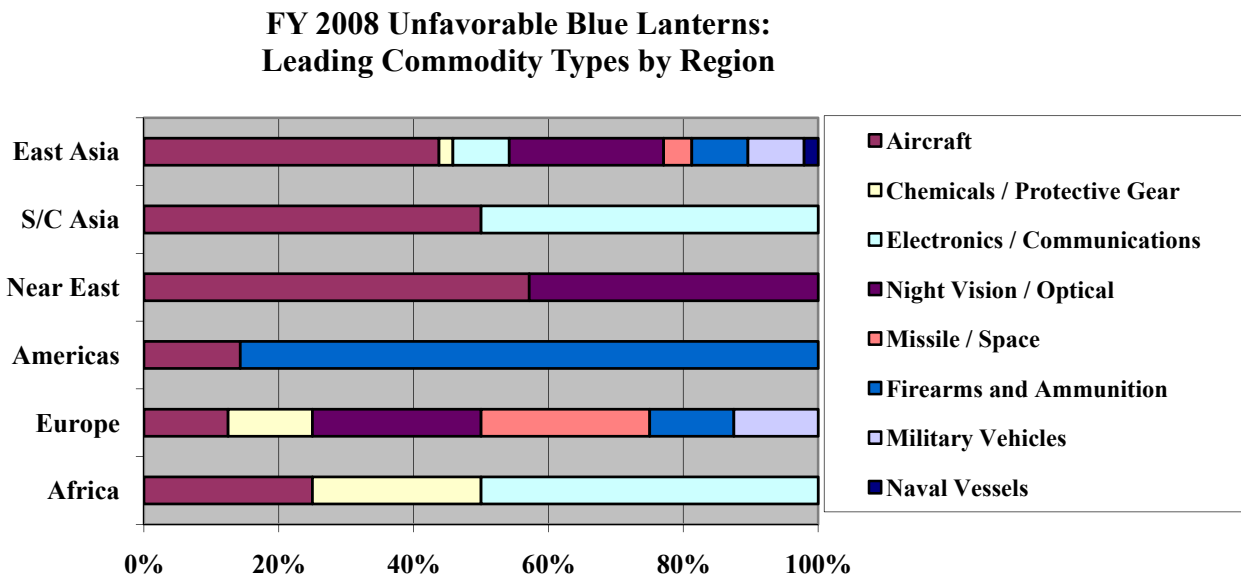


End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Commercial Exports, FY 2008

Analysis of Unfavorable Checks by Commodity and Region

Figure 6 illustrates the types of commodities most often the subject of unfavorable Blue Lanterns by region. The Western Hemisphere (especially Central America and the Caribbean) continues to be a region with a high incidence of unfavorable cases involving firearms and ammunition. Many of these cases involve pre-license checks on unfamiliar retail firearms vendors who have been determined to have insufficient weapons security, poor record-keeping and inventory controls, or other irresponsible business practices. Aircraft parts continue to generate large numbers of Blue Lanterns, especially in the East Asia/Pacific region and the Near East. After a decline in FY 2007, night vision and optical guidance/detection equipment returned to its previous status as a category with a high incidence of unfavorable checks, especially in the East Asia/Pacific region.

Figure 6:



Reasons for Unfavorable Checks in FY 2008

- Indications or evidence of diversion or unauthorized re-transfer or re-export: 24 percent (n=20)
- Foreign party (end-user and/or consignee) involved in transaction but not listed on license/application: 23 percent (n=19)
- Unable to confirm order or receipt by end-user: 18 percent (n=15)
- Unauthorized brokering: 9 percent (n=7)
- Warehousing or stockpiling: 6 percent (n=5)
- Derogatory information / foreign party deemed unreliable recipient of USML: 5 percent (n=4)
- Unable to confirm existence of foreign party listed on license: 5 percent (n=4)

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- Refusal to cooperate: 5 percent (n=4)
- End-use differs from that listed on license: 1 percent (n=1)
- Exported from U.S. without authorization: 1 percent (n=1)
- Exported items received by end-user but unaccounted for: 1 percent (n=1)
- Party violated terms of license or agreement: 1 percent (n=1)

The relative frequency of reasons for unfavorable determinations in FY 2008 shifted, in some cases significantly, compared to the previous fiscal year. The new leading category, attempted or actual diversions or unauthorized retransfers of USML articles or technology, represented 24 percent of unfavorable results in FY 2008 but only 7 percent in FY 2007 (sixth place). Some speculation on the reasons for this is discussed in the final section of this report.

Under Section 38(g)(2) of the AECA and 126.13(b) of the ITAR, U.S. applicants are required to identify all domestic and foreign parties – end-users and/or consignees – on a license request. In FY 2008, 23 percent of inquiries resulted in an unfavorable response due to the applicant’s failure to fulfill that statutory requirement. In FY 2007 that figure was 19 percent. While in some cases this appears to be a minor oversight, identification of all parties is a critical element in the ability of PM/DDTC to maintain a secure chain of custody from U.S. exporter to foreign end-user. Without transparency regarding all parties to a transaction, diversion to unauthorized end-users and end-use is far more likely to occur.

The third most common reason for unfavorable results, at 18 percent, was the inability to confirm receipt or order of USML items by the end-user listed on the license application. This category represents the combination of two categories from FY 2007 – “end-user did not order items on license” and “unable to confirm receipt or order by end-user” – which represented 8 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of unfavorable results last year. As in the failure to identify all foreign parties, this category contains both benign and malign cases. While some instances seem to be due to sloppy paperwork or ineffective tracking mechanisms, others appear to represent foiled attempts at diversion.

Only 5 percent of unfavorable checks in FY 2008 were due to the discovery of derogatory information or a party being deemed unreliable, compared to 13 percent in FY 2007.

FY 2008 saw an increase in the incidence of unauthorized brokering activities (9 percent compared to 5 percent in FY 2007), most often by unregistered entities. This reflects increased attention to the issue of foreign consignees acting as brokers for licensed transactions, and resulted in several new brokering registrations as well as the placement of noncompliant companies on the Watch List.

Remaining relatively unchanged compared to FY 2007 were the proportions of parties who refused to cooperate (5 percent) and findings of unauthorized stockpiling by foreign consignees (6 percent). While maintaining an inventory of ITAR-controlled parts may make good business sense for foreign suppliers, this practice reduces the Department’s ability to control defense exports effectively and can lead to illicit diversion. A foreign company maintaining an inventory of defense articles must be party to an approved Warehouse and Distribution Agreement per ITAR section 124.14.

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Blue Lantern Case Studies FY 2008

Case Study #1: Stockpiling and Unauthorized Re-transfer/Re-export
(Pre-License Check)

Request for Temporary Import

Items: Armored vehicle parts and components
End-User: Central American company
Source/Foreign Consignee: European company

Reasons for Check

- Apparent improper use by U.S. applicant of temporary import application (DSP-61) for transshipment
- Unclear how European company had acquired U.S.-origin items which were to be re-transferred to Central America via U.S. applicant; no record of re-transfer authorization

Findings

- European company routinely acquired U.S.-origin items from third parties without authorization, stocked them, and re-transferred/re-exported them without authorization to a variety of end-users
- DTCC initiated directed disclosure proceedings and ultimately placed the European company under a policy of denial

Case Study #2: End-user Unable to Confirm Order by Foreign Consignee
(Pre-License Check)

License for Permanent Export

Items: C-130 aircraft parts
End-user: West African air force
Foreign Consignees: Several European companies

Reasons for Check

- Large order of aircraft spare parts and limited licensing history of end-user

Findings

- End-user had no record of the order for aircraft spare parts
- Evidence points either to attempted diversion by intermediate consignees or poor record-keeping and procurement practices by end-user or foreign consignee

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Case Study #3: Attempted Circumvention of Congressional Notification Requirements
(Pre-License Check)

Multiple Requests for Permanent Export

Items: Assault rifles
End-Users: Central American military and police forces
Foreign Consignee: Central American company

Reason for Check

- High volume of weapons
- Identical commodities were ordered via multiple licenses involving same exporter and end-user

Findings

- U.S. applicant and foreign consignee appeared to have deliberately divided one large order into multiple licenses in order to avoid Congressional notification requirements (\$1,000,000 threshold for firearms licenses)
- DDTC returned applications without action; U.S. applicant resubmitted as a single license, which DDTC notified to Congress

Case Study #4: Unable to Find Foreign Consignee
(Pre-License Check)

Request for Permanent Export

Item/End-Use: F-16 aircraft spare parts
End-User: Southeast Asian air force
Foreign Consignees: Southeast Asian company

Reason for Check

- Sensitive commodity and unfamiliar foreign consignee

Findings

- Unable to locate or contact foreign consignee
- A bar/nightclub located at foreign consignee address stated in license application
- License denied

Case Study #5: Items Exported Prior to License Approval
(Pre-License Check)

Request for Permanent Export

Item/End-Use: Military electronic sensors
End-User: Asian military
Foreign Consignee: Asian subsidiary of European company

Reason for Check

- Confirm end-user's order of sensitive items

Findings

- End-user confirmed order; already in receipt of items
- Items were exported prior to license approval in violation of ITAR and AECA

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Case Study #6: Suspected Diversion of Technical Data to Proscribed Destination
(Check on Proposed Amendment to Manufacturing License Agreement)

Proposed Amendment to Manufacturing License Agreement (MLA)

Item: Technical data for digital radio
End-User: Southeast Asian company in support of US DOD contract

Reason for Check

- Sensitive technology
- End-user company had subsidiaries in country subject to ITAR 126.1 (U.S. arms embargo)

Findings

- Confirmed end-user had subsidiary and manufacturing facilities in embargoed country, though no clear indication that technical data would reach proscribed destination
- Company facilities in embargoed country had sought USML technical data for unrelated project
- Referred to DTCC's Enforcement Division for further inquiry

Case Study #7: Exports Exceed Authorized Quantity
(Post-Shipment Check on Several Licenses)

Request for Permanent Export

Items: Aircraft spare parts
End-User: Southeast Asian military
Foreign Consignee: Southeast Asian company

Reason for Check

- Commodities in inventories of countries subject to U.S. arms embargoes

Findings

- Transaction legitimate, but exporter exceeded quantity of authorized commodities by over 30 percent
- Foreign consignee deliberately sought to stockpile items for future sales to end-user
- U.S. company also exported commodities not listed on licenses

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Case Study #8: Probable Attempted Diversion to Proscribed Destination
(Pre-License Check)

Request for Permanent Export

Items: Aircraft components
End-User: Middle Eastern aviation company
Foreign Consignee: Middle Eastern trading company

Reason for Check

- Unfamiliar end-user and consignee
- Items frequently sought by country subject to U.S. arms embargo

Findings

- Unable to reach principal of end-user company because he was on business travel in U.S. embargoed country
- Consignee had no actual office in country listed on application
- End-user abruptly cancelled order following Blue Lantern inquiry; high suspicion of attempt to divert USML items to embargoed destination

Case Study #9: Bogus End-Use Certificate
(Post-Shipment and Pre-License Check)

One License and One Request for Permanent Export

Items: Aircraft spare parts
End-User: South Asian air force
Foreign Consignee: Middle Eastern company

Reason for Check

- Same non-transfer and use certification (Form DSP-83) submitted by two different U.S. applicants in support of two different license applications
- Foreign consignee on the Watch List and appeared to be reusing certificate to place orders with multiple U.S. suppliers

Findings

- Signer of the DSP-83 had left South Asian MOD two months before date on DSP-83
- Application returned without action; items on license already had been exported
- PM/DDTC requires that all subsequent applications involving foreign consignee include a signed DSP-83 from the end-user

Insight: Why more cases of diversion, unauthorized re-transfers, and re-exports?

The ongoing globalization of defense industries and defense trade poses significant challenges to compliance with the ITAR and the AECA. As noted earlier in this report, the leading reason for unfavorable Blue Lantern determinations for fiscal year 2008 was indications of diversion or re-transfer/re-export to end-users or for end-uses not authorized on the license. Less than half of the unfavorable end-use checks in this category, however, involved apparent deliberate attempts to divert USML articles or technology to an unauthorized end-user. More commonly, authorized end-users

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employed licensed exports for unauthorized end-uses or re-transferred or re-exported items to unauthorized foreign intermediate consignees for integration into finished products in what were otherwise legitimate transactions.

In one case, a combination of misunderstanding and miscommunication resulted in a license application failing to state that the African consignee was to integrate USML communications equipment into a larger system which would be transferred to a previously unidentified African manufacturer. The manufacturer in turn intended to integrate the system into an unmanned aerial vehicle for export to the armed forces of a Middle Eastern country.

In another case, a Southeast Asian consignee explained that it regularly re-exported military-grade zinc selenide to its facilities in China for manufacturing, along with non-USML raw materials. Company employees admitted they were unfamiliar with restrictions on USML items and did not realize the re-exports constituted ITAR violations.

The increasing complexity of global supply chains, combined with laxity about U.S. export controls compliance among certain foreign parties – and sometimes among U.S. defense exporters as well – appears to have contributed to the rise in cases of unauthorized re-transfers and re-exports during FY 2008. To be sure, the numbers of these cases are few relative to the vast majority of defense trade transactions which are legitimate and fully compliant with U.S. export controls. The increase in unauthorized re-exports and re-transfers, however, does serve as a cautionary flag that U.S. and foreign companies need to place as much emphasis on compliance as they do on obtaining an export license. Any transaction which evades requirements under the ITAR and the AECA and undermines the chain of custody on which our export control system is built heightens the risk of technology transfer to adversaries of the United States and weakens our national security. In the coming year, PM/DDTC will continue to use the licensing review process and Blue Lantern program to identify violations of this sort and, where appropriate, refer for civil or criminal enforcement action.

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

UNCLASSIFIED

REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 655 OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED Direct Commercial Sales Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2008

Overview

This report covers defense articles and services licensed for permanent export during FY 2008 under Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. It is provided pursuant to Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The report specifies the aggregate dollar value and quantity of defense articles and defense services, by category, authorized to each foreign country, including any international organizations operating in each country, as well as data on the actual shipments occurring during the fiscal year. Actual shipment data contained herein shows the total dollar value of all shipments to each destination. Authorizations in this report are categorized based on the destination country licensed. This includes articles exported for use by U.S. Government agencies within the country of export as well as articles exported for use by U.S. and Allied forces operating on foreign soil.

In accordance with subsection (c) of Section 655, this report is also being made available to the public on the Internet through the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, at www.pmdtc.state.gov.

Part 1 of the report details approximately \$34.2 billion in licenses authorizing the permanent export of defense articles by country, including any international organizations operating in that country, quantity, value, and U.S. Munitions List (USML) Category and Sub Category.

Part 2 of the report details approximately \$71.3 billion in defense services (i.e., agreements) authorized for export by country including any international organizations operating in that country, value, and USML Category.

Authorizations applicable to multiple countries are included under the designation "Various" in Parts 1 and 2. Since documentation for shipping purposes requires a definitive destination be declared, actual shipments for those articles approved under the designation "Various" are attributed to the country listed on the shipping documentation. Actual shipments for articles approved for the United Nations are attributed to the country in which the UN will utilize the items.

Importantly, the value of authorizations provided under Section 38 for defense articles and defense services does not precisely correlate to the value of articles actually transferred during this same time frame. Most licenses issued for articles shown in Part 1 are valid for four years and may be used throughout the period of validity to carry out the authorized export transactions. Similarly, manufacturing license and technical assistance agreements set forth in Part 2 of the report cover a wide range of programmatic activities for multi-year periods (generally exceeding the four-year validity period of defense article export licenses). Because the scope of the Department's regulatory authority over such agreements continues for as long as these multi-year agreements remain in effect, export authorizations furnished in Fiscal Year 2008 also include certain activities occurring in prior years.

The Categories and Subcategories of the USML referenced throughout this report are as follows, and note that entries with an asterisk are Significant Military Equipment (SME).

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Category I – Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns

- * (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms
- * (b) Fully automatic firearms
- * (c) Firearms and other weapons
- * (d) Combat shotguns
- * (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors
- (f) Riflescopes
- * (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms
- (h) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (i) Technical data

Category II – Guns and Armament

- * (a) Guns over caliber .50
- (b) Flame throwers
- (c) Devices for launching or delivering ordnance
- * (d) Kinetic energy weapon systems
- (e) Signature control materials, techniques, and equipment
- * (f) Engines specifically designed for self-propelled guns and howitzers
- (g) Tooling and equipment
- (h) Test and evaluation equipment
- (i) Autoloading systems for electronic programming of projectile function
- (j) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (k) Technical data

Category III – Ammunition/Ordnance

- * (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I & II articles
- (b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment
- (c) Equipment and tooling
- (d) Components, parts, and associated equipment:
 - * (1) Guidance and control components
 - * (2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components
 - (3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment
- (e) Technical data

Category IV – Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines

- * (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps
- * (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems
- (c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)
- * (d) Missile and space launch vehicle power plants
- * (e) Military explosive excavating devices
- * (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category

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- * (g) Non/nuclear warheads for rockets and guided missiles
- (h) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (i) Technical data

Category V – Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents

- * (a) Explosives
- * (b) Propellants
 - (c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances
 - (d) Oxidizers
- * (e) Binders
 - (f) Additives
 - (g) Precursors
 - (h) Technical data

Category VI – Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment

- * (a) Warships, amphibious warfare vessels, landing craft, mine warfare vessels, and patrol vessels
 - (b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels
- * (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems
 - (d) Harbor entrance detection devices and controls
- * (e) Naval nuclear propulsion plants, their land prototypes, and facilities for their construction, support, and maintenance
 - (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment
 - (g) Technical data

Category VII – Tanks and Military Vehicles

- * (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment
- * (b) Military tanks, combat engineer vehicles, bridge launching vehicles, half-tracks and gun carriers
 - (c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons
- * (d) Military recovery vehicles
- * (e) Amphibious vehicles
- * (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)
 - (g) Components, parts, and associated equipment
 - (h) Technical data

Category VIII – Aircraft and Associated Equipment

- * (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft
- * (b) Military aircraft engines

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- * (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment
- (d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)
- * (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems
- (f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components
- * (g) Ground effect machines and components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed for use with such machines
- (h) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (i) Technical data

Category IX – Military Training Equipment and Training

- (a) Training equipment
- (b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter
- (c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category
- (d) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (e) Technical data

Category X – Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters

- (a) Protective personnel equipment
- (b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter
- (c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category
- (d) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (e) Technical data

Category XI – Military Electronics

- (a) Electronic equipment not included in Category XII. This equipment includes but is not limited to:
 - * (1) Underwater sound equipment
 - * (2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures
 - (3) Radar systems, with capabilities such as:
 - * (i) Search
 - * (ii) Acquisition
 - * (iii) Tracking
 - * (iv) Moving target indication
 - * (v) Imaging radar systems
 - (vi) Ground air traffic control radar
 - * (4) Electronic combat equipment
 - * (5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment
 - (6) Computers specifically designed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article

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(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application

- * (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance
- (c) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (d) Technical data

Category XII – Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment

* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military television sighting and viewing units; periscopes

* (b) Lasers

* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices

* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros

- (e) Components, parts, and associated equipment
- (f) Technical data

Category XIII – Auxiliary Military Equipment

(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry equipment, and components

(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components

(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus

(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes

(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter

(f) Structural materials

(g) Concealment and deception equipment

(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction

(i) Metal embrittling agents

* (j) Hardware and equipment that is associated with the measurement or modification of system signatures for detection of defense articles

(k) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category

(l) Technical data

Category XIV – Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment

* (a) Chemical agents

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- * (b) Biological agents and biologically derived substances
- * (c) Chemical agent binary precursors and key precursors
 - (d) Tear gases and riot control agents
 - (e) Defoliants
- * (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment
 - (g) Antibodies, polynucleotides, biopolymers or biocatalysts specifically designed or modified for use with articles controlled in (f)
 - (h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)
 - (i) Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment
 - (j) Test facilities specifically designed or modified for the certification and qualification of articles controlled in (f)
 - (k) Components, parts, and associated equipment, exclusive of incinerators, specifically designed or modified for destruction of the chemical agents in (a) or the biological agents in (b)
 - (l) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled in (f)
 - (m) Technical data

Category XV – Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment

- * (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites
 - (b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII
 - (c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment
 - (d) Radiation-hardened microelectronic
 - (e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.
 - (f) Technical data

Category XVI – Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items

- * (a) Any article, material, equipment, or device which is specifically designed or modified for use in the design, development, or fabrication of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices
- * (b) Any article, etc. specifically designed for use in the devising, carrying out, or evaluating of nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosions (including for modeling or simulating the employment of nuclear weapons)
- * (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices
 - (d) Components, parts and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category
 - (e) Technical data

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Category XVII – Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated

- (a) All articles, technical data, and defense services which are classified in the interests of national security and which are not otherwise enumerated in the USML

Category XVIII – Directed Energy Weapons

- *(a) Directed energy weapon systems
- *(b) Equipment specifically designed or modified for the detection or identification of, or defense against, articles controlled in (a)
 - (c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of defense articles controlled by this category
 - (d) Test and evaluation equipment and test models specifically designed or modified for the defense articles controlled by this category
 - (e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in (a) through (d)
 - (f) Technical data

Category XIX – Reserved

Category XX – Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment

- *(a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants
- *(b) Swimmer delivery vehicles
 - (c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)
 - (d) Technical data

Category XXI – Miscellaneous Articles

- (a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes
- (b) Technical data

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PART I

F Y 2008 Authorized Defense Articles Under Section 38 of the AECA

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AFGHANISTAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons, and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,519	36,532
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	40	14,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,162	186,378
	(i) Technical data	3	251,100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>6,724</i>	<i>488,010</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1	250,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>250,000</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,684,130	848,407
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>1,684,130</i>	<i>848,407</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistics Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	609	58,422
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	4,139	744,525
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,043	12,073,779
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>5,791</i>	<i>12,876,726</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	150	6,863
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>6,863</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	50	1,250,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	11,410	40,177,000
	(h) Technical data	3	29,580,500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>11,463</i>	<i>71,007,500</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	1	7,985,168
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,035	201,459,252
	(i) Technical data	33	660,297
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>210,104,717</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	561	15,119,839

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Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AFGHANISTAN			
(cont.)			
Category IX (cont.)	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	1,507	24,801,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	5,000
	(e) Technical data	3,045	605,003
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>5,114</i>	<i>39,986,342</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,572	1,174,691
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	239	31,705
	(e) Technical data	1	100,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1,812</i>	<i>1,306,396</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	1	359,700
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	22	549,855
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	54	289,373
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	9,930	37,432,499
	(d) Technical data	35	600,380
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>10,042</i>	<i>39,231,807</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	4	5,200,000
	* (b) Lasers	445	21,285,000
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	41	2,815,042
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	132,421	25,011,391
	(f) Technical data	20	200
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>132,531</i>	<i>54,311,633</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	1	100
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AFGHANISTAN (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	225	22,214
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	225	22,214
Category XVII	Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated		
	(a) All articles, technical data, and defense services which are classified in the interests of national security and which are not otherwise enumerated in the USML	5	21,550
	<i>Category XVII Value Total</i>	5	21,550
	AFGHANISTAN Country Total Authorized	1,859,058	430,462,265
	AFGHANISTAN Country Total Shipments		1,017,275,000
 ALBANIA			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	16	2,200,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	16	2,200,000
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2	2,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	2	2,000
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	2,615
	(e) Technical data	2	30,814
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	3	33,429
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	25	180,242
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	25	180,242
	ALBANIA Country Total Authorized	62	2,427,051
	ALBANIA Country Total Shipments		636,000
 ALGERIA			
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	22	4,549,622
	(k) Technical data	52	163,980
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	74	4,712,602

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ALGERIA (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	17,070	1,981,631
	(e) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>17,071</i>	<i>1,981,632</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	120	339,920
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>339,920</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	64	160,510
	(g) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>161,510</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	280,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>280,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	96	33,779
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Unites, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	32	1,634,590
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	281	28,157,899
	(i) Technical data	50	9,534
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>29,835,802</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	2,231	33,943,449
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,164	15,842,643
	(d) Technical data	180	33,755
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>5,575</i>	<i>49,819,847</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	4,500
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	148	322,360

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ALGERIA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	98	77,065
	(f) Technical data	9	1,700
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	256	405,625
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	1	100
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	13	2,110
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	13	2,110
	ALGERIA Country Total Authorized	23,635	87,540,148
	ALGERIA Country Total Shipments		112,937,000
 ANDORRA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	150	24,444
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	19	4,762
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	45	2,858
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	214	32,064
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	194,500	79,935
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	194,500	79,935
	ANDORRA Country Total Authorized	194,714	111,999
	ANDORRA Country Total Shipments		12,000
 ANGOLA			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	15	240,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	20,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	115	260,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ANGOLA (cont.)			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	370	1,141,160
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	370	1,141,160
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	7,192
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	12	7,192
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	10	100
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	10	100
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	7	124,038
	(d) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	8	125,038
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	40	152,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	40	152,000
	ANGOLA Country Total Authorized	555	1,685,490
	ANGOLA Country Total Shipments		682,000
ANGUILLA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	15	8,985
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	15	8,985
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	5,000	1,550
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	5,000	1,550
	ANGUILLA Country Total Authorized	5,015	10,535
	ANGUILLA Country Total Shipments		5,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ANTARCTICA			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance (NOTE: Supporting University of Alaska sponsored project.)	4	17,500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	4	17,500
	ANTARCTICA Country Total Authorized	4	17,500
	ANTARCTICA Country Total Shipments		-
 ANTIGUA			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	55,000	17,200
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>55,000</i>	<i>17,200</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	1,000,000
	(d) Technical data	100	10,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>1,010,000</i>
	ANTIGUA Country Total Authorized	55,200	1,027,200
	ANTIGUA Country Total Shipments		55,000
 ARGENTINA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	6,012	2,301,663
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	250	200,000
	* (d) Combat shotguns	20	175
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	91	8,740
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	468	25,491
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>6,841</i>	<i>2,536,069</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	12,385,850	2,112,176
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	253,000	45,540
	(c) Equipment and tooling	2,300	1,970
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	1,797,400	225,584
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>14,438,550</i>	<i>2,385,270</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ARGENTINA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	16	160
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>160</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	17	16,107
	(g) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16,207</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	4	155,520
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	527	448,550
	(h) Technical data	19	113,050
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>717,120</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	3	8,550
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	11	368,356
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	38,818	62,066,564
	(i) Technical data	8	5,201
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>38,840</i>	<i>62,448,671</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	150
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>150</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	15	14,295
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14,295</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	124	2,817,725
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	444	1,043,551
	(d) Technical data	427	170,705
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>4,031,981</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ARGENTINA (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	164	156,800
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	396,000
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; Astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	2	1,084,250
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	153	98,795
	(f) Technical data	5	111
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	325	1,735,956
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	300,600	3,083,237
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	45,030	415,210
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	345,630	3,498,447
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	8	178,952
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	228	575,037
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	1,064	2,622,568
	(f) Technical data	8	20,450
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	1,308	3,397,007
	ARGENTINA Country Total Authorized	14,833,089	80,781,963
	ARGENTINA Country Total Shipments		15,818,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ARUBA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	11	14,100
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	17	1,003
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	28	15,103
	ARUBA Country Total Authorized	28	15,103
	ARUBA Country Total Shipments		64,000
AUSTRALIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	44,030	16,948,749
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	4	4,000
	(d) Combat shotguns	150	3,225
	(f) Riflescopes	36	32,771
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	106,362	1,575,889
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	64,708	2,079,921
	(i) Technical data	22	350
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	215,312	20,644,905
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	228	1,070,373
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	30	569
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	152	647,916
	(k) Technical data	150	1,500
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	560	1,720,358
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	126,647,912	52,945,582
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1,175	71,428
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	54,888	176,202
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	25,312	1,265,094
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	291,958,735	15,699,262
	(e) Technical data	15	1,016
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	418,688,037	70,158,584
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	2,978	25,318,563

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRALIA (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	56,637	9,038,889
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	14	16,999
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	52,777	35,585,240
	(i) Technical data	133	3,380,250
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>112,539</i>	<i>73,339,941</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	32,440	682,427
	* (b) Propellants	900	9,351
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	2,466	481,912
	(d) Oxidizers	1,103	7,600
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>36,909</i>	<i>1,181,290</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,057	11,267,238
	(g) Technical data	53	8,684
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>4,110</i>	<i>11,275,922</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	2	599,680
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,618	12,170,655
	(h) Technical data	30	7,672,933
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>7,650</i>	<i>20,443,268</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	15	3,473,009
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	8	209,000
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel airborne equipment	420	111,649
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	220	6,337,740
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	301	1,414,179
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	179,228	222,846,292

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRALIA (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2,814	582,661
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>183,006</i>	<i>234,974,530</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	772	6,757,905
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	124	3,770,944
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	240	113,228
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,575	8,558,982
	(e) Technical data	96	322,627
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>3,807</i>	<i>19,523,686</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	4,631	198,798
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,913	322,481
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>8,544</i>	<i>521,279</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(a) Electronic equipment not included in Category XII	111	14,073,327
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	564	1,103,895
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	27	2,709,000
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	3	274,950
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	15	90,462
	* (a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	6	48,000
	* (a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	1	115,000
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	84,182	5,293,449
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	569	17,527,233
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	316	8,060,258
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	36	1,235,899
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	281	19,811,530
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	209,990	234,459,264
	(d) Technical data	416	5,677,591
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>296,562</i>	<i>310,479,858</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRALIA (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	3	1,163,663
	* (b) Lasers	66	72,520
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	285	8,224,255
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; Astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	465	7,950,810
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,828	36,160,834
	(f) Technical data	142	58,758
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>20,789</i>	<i>53,630,840</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	13,786	38,664,192
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter, which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	12	934,200
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled in this subchapter	71	57,255
	(f) Structural materials	62	223,200
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	121,654	6,610,174
	(i) Technical data	41	490,730
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>135,626</i>	<i>46,979,751</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	10,148	193,698

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRALIA (cont.)			
Category XIV (cont.)	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2,071	347,283
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	100	1,960
	(m) Technical data	1	3,600
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>12,320</i>	<i>546,541</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	16	23,920
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category; satellite fuel, ground support equipment, etc.	294	22,621,829
	(f) Technical data	104	289,712
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>22,935,461</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) or (b)	134	121,527
	(d) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>121,627</i>
	AUSTRALIA Country Total Authorized	419,726,320	888,477,841
	AUSTRALIA Country Total Shipments		622,796,000
AUSTRIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	3,370	1,411,911
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	66	24,676
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	501,027	605,513
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>504,463</i>	<i>2,042,100</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	8,070,125	1,006,127
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	50,000	5,500

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRIA (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1	35
	*(d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	100	15,216
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	2,053,960	58,524
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>10,174,186</i>	<i>1,085,402</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(a) Explosives	668	114,732
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	25	1,393
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>116,125</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	23	1,108,024
	(h) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>1,108,524</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	13	598,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,862	16,810,973
	(i) Technical data	40	6
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>6,915</i>	<i>17,408,979</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	13	61,759
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	315	33,035
	(e) Technical data	1	25
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>94,819</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	2	123,336
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2	56,850
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,262	2,186,260

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AUSTRIA (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	90	14,986
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	4,356	2,381,432
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	6	8,097
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	325	46,466
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; Astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	93	962,401
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	204	107,980
	(f) Technical data	5	9
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	633	1,124,953
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter, which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	3	422,156
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1	1,732
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	4	423,888
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, etc.	2	41,700
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	2	41,700
	AUSTRIA Country Total Authorized	10,691,607	25,828,972
	AUSTRIA Country Total Shipments		6,769,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
AZERBAIJAN			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	3	8,500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	3	8,500
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	1	63,000
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	1	63,000
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	135	159,000
	(d) Technical data	102	5,600
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	237	164,600
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	10	49,750
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; Astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	8	38,304
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	18	88,054
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	5,378	791,818
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	5,378	791,818
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	20	6,960
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	20	6,960
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	2	230,000
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	78	586,692
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	80	816,692
	AZERBAIJAN Country Total Shipments	5,737	1,939,624
	AZERBAIJAN Country Total Authorized		1,507,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BAHAMAS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	298	152,463
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	15	26,820
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	313	179,283
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	454,800	181,230
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	454,800	181,230
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than -50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	2	189,424
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	2	189,424
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2	6,922
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	2	6,922
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	25	650
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	25	650
	BAHAMAS Country Total Authorized	455,142	557,509
	BAHAMAS Country Total Shipments		16,892,000
BAHRAIN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	44	52,117
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	44	52,117
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	2	2,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	2	2,000
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,067	108,000
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	14	3,094
	(c) Equipment and tooling	56	2,967
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	10,137	114,061

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BAHRAIN (cont.)			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	8	868,040
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	33	288
	(g) Technical data	31	32,045,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	72	32,913,328
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	29	495,952
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	29	495,952
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	483	50,006,310
	(i) Technical data	2	1,100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	485	50,007,410
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	30	166,320
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	30	166,320
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3	66,515
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	779	2,481,736
	(d) Technical data	292	168,400
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	1,074	2,716,651
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2	205,996
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	56	1,013,936
	(f) Technical data	7	2,331
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	65	1,222,263
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	1	1,701,513
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	1	1,701,513
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,500	18,795

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BAHRAIN (cont.)			
Category XIV (cont.)	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1	4,000,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>1,501</i>	<i>4,018,795</i>
	<i>BAHRAIN Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>13,440</i>	<i>93,410,470</i>
	<i>BAHRAIN Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>618,122,000</i>
 BANGLADESH			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	622	7,478,567
	(i) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>7,479,067</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	80	87,672
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	270	7,075
	(e) Technical data	1	150,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>244,747</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1	119,677
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,011	398,459
	(d) Technical data	450	168,200
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,462</i>	<i>686,336</i>
	<i>BANGLADESH Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>2,436</i>	<i>8,410,150</i>
	<i>BANGLADESH Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>1,663,000</i>
 BARBADOS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	74	53,166
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	72	2,592
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>55,758</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	316,010	106,675
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>316,010</i>	<i>106,675</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BARBADOS (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	6	19,770
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	6	19,770
	BARBADOS Country Total Authorized	316,162	182,203
	BARBADOS Country Total Shipments		1,215,000
 BELGIUM			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	47,096	14,135,364
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,643	241,977
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	54,954	2,719,803
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>103,693</i>	<i>17,097,144</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	19	3,686,000
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	1	137,400
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	45	6,172
	(k) Technical data	12	315
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>3,829,887</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	85,488,295	8,469,849
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	1,320	976
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	210	40,470
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	62,096,280	1,839,836
	(e) Technical data	2	150
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>147,586,107</i>	<i>10,351,551</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,529	15,996
	(i) Technical data	67	41,050
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>57,016</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	153	36,268
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>36,268</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BELGIUM (cont.)			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	528
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	40	528
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	51,901	11,610,598
	(h) Technical data	50	42,950
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	51,951	11,653,548
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	1	3,361
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	3	38,700
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	63,982	7,538,928,039
	(i) Technical data	7	2,600
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	63,993	7,538,972,700
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	1,304
	(e) Technical data	24	2,500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	32	3,804
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	2,479	279,156
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	19	2,101
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	2,498	281,257
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	3,002	202,200
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	5	87,987
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,084	14,092,398
	(d) Technical data	29	715,969
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	7,120	15,098,554
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	7	88,882
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,364	132,528
	(f) Technical data	2	1,000,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	2,373	1,221,410
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	12	144,316

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BELGIUM (cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	1	68,286
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter, which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	5	23,637
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled in this subchapter	5	119,646
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	6,000	33,947
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>6,024</i>	<i>389,932</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,150	3,738
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2,212	29,516
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	8	8
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>3,370</i>	<i>33,262</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	10	700,000
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	4,855	3,822,000
	(f) Technical data	2	200
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>4,867</i>	<i>4,522,200</i>
	<i>BELGIUM Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>147,833,894</i>	<i>7,603,549,061</i>
	<i>BELGIUM Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>285,745,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BELIZE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	133	75,430
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	260	433,842
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	38	850
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>510,122</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	57,200	41,200
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>57,200</i>	<i>41,200</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	4	20,556
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20,556</i>
	<i>BELIZE Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>57,635</i>	<i>571,878</i>
	<i>BELIZE Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>581,000</i>
BERMUDA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	4	3,886
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	861
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>4,747</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	400	8,460
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>8,460</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	3,900	304,200
	(d) Oxidizers	9,000	166,500
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>12,900</i>	<i>470,700</i>
Category XII	Fire Controls, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	2	1,972

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BERMUDA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Controls, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	171
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	3	2,143
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	100	2,300
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	100	2,300
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	2	113,560,000
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	3,810	504,480
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	3,812	114,064,480
	<i>BERMUDA Country Total Shipments</i>	17,239	114,552,830
	<i>BERMUDA Country Total Authorized</i>		5,606,000
BHUTAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1	2,185
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1	2,185
	<i>BHUTAN Country Total Authorized</i>	1	2,185
	<i>BHUTAN Country Total Shipments</i>		-
BOLIVIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,228	220,350
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	84	714
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,312	221,064
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	10,247,000	359,680
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	10,247,000	359,680

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BOLIVIA (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>500</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	6	5,536,224
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,442	2,045,731
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>2,448</i>	<i>7,581,955</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	28	11,922
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>11,922</i>
	<i>BOLIVIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>10,250,789</i>	<i>8,175,121</i>
	<i>BOLIVIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>13,683,000</i>
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	4,325
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4,325</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	50	28,350
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>28,350</i>
	<i>BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>32,675</i>
	<i>BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>198,000</i>
BOTSWANA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	80	20,370
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	75	6,450
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>26,820</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	17	2,201,275
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2,201,275</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	65	18,219,540
	(i) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>18,220,540</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BOTSWANA			
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	3,210
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	20	3,210
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	4	1,324,000
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	618	5,762,047
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,991	5,024,595
	(d) Technical data	788	171,488
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	4,401	12,282,130
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	2	3,625
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	2	3,625
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	200	932,250
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	200	932,250
	BOTSWANA Country Total Authorized	4,861	33,669,850
	BOTSWANA Country Total Shipments		8,975,000
BRAZIL			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	558	292,753
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	46	92,708
	(f) Riflescopes	33	22,248
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	93	52,570
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	226,079	292,492
	(i) Technical data	20	100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	226,804	749,976
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	50	2,700
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	50	2,700
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	6,769,680	3,508,710
	(b) Ammunition handling equipment	350,888	41,318
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1	100
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	855	7,013
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	101	1,250
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	268,600	39,280

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BRAZIL (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(e) Technical data	20	100
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>7,390,145</i>	<i>3,597,771</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,917	115,486
	(i) Technical data	2	500
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,919</i>	<i>115,986</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	160	9,154
	* (b) Propellants	46,234	294,222
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	31,500	2,440,500
	(f) Additives	40	3,800
	(h) Technical data	5	500
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>77,939</i>	<i>2,748,176</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	461	5,572,424
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>5,572,424</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,725	243,351
	(h) Technical data	6	111,500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,731</i>	<i>354,851</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	9	10,169,683
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	17	15,149,229
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	295	435,170
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	126	3,135,669
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,922	40,948,309
	(i) Technical data	295	387,199
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>23,664</i>	<i>70,225,259</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	6	60,600
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	25	72,830

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BRAZIL (cont.)			
Category IX (cont.)	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	10	56,260
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	41	189,690
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	100	97,021
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,175	67,559
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	2,275	164,580
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	6	87,173
	*(a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	2	3,954
	*(a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	14	49,700
	*(a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	1	19,561
	*(a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	12	59,484
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	1	15,223
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	3,000	106,200
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	173	2,622,155
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	27	1,414,527
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	2	2,525
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	29	583,939
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,522	7,100,074
	(d) Technical data	51	22,250
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	5,840	12,086,765
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plan array detectors; image intensification and other night vision sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	85	407,993
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	79	2,718,151
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,727	696,544

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BRAZIL (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	11	6,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,902</i>	<i>3,828,688</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	38	53,180
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>53,180</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	8	2,736
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	375	104,322
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>107,058</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	13	979,000
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	15	17,250
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	81	218,060
	(f) Technical data	13	36,150
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>1,250,460</i>
	<i>BRAZIL Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>7,733,337</i>	<i>101,050,459</i>
	<i>BRAZIL Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>48,075,000</i>
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	50,000	13,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>
	<i>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>
	<i>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>34,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BRUNEI			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	295	55,549
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	10,984	56,099
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>11,279</i>	<i>111,648</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	1,002	775,434
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	175	20,652
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>796,086</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	1	32,000,000
	(g) Technical data	4	3,400
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>32,003,400</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	154	1,732,137
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>1,732,137</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	505	6,719
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>6,719</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	997	21,213,910
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	883	3,687,276
	(d) Technical data	23	7,305
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,903</i>	<i>24,908,491</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	25	94,850
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	35	147,304
	(f) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>242,155</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BRUNEI (cont.)			
Category XIII	Military Auxiliary Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1	1,559
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,559</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	322	74,067
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>74,067</i>
	BRUNEI Country Total Authorized	15,407	59,876,262
	BRUNEI Country Total Shipments		8,758,000
BULGARIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	160,443	1,293,416
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	7	202,302
	* (d) Combat shotguns	200	1,950
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	499	5,259
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>161,149</i>	<i>1,502,927</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	4,052,050	768,678
	(e) Technical data	2	194,625
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>4,052,052</i>	<i>963,303</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	14	453,757
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,056	25,619
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>19,070</i>	<i>479,376</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>300</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	7	8,136,569
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	1,519,662

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BULGARIA (cont.)			
Category VII (cont.)	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	3	225,374
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	12	9,881,605
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	394	1,940,740
	(i) Technical data	3	250
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	397	1,940,990
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	1	10
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	74	2,654,243
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	76	266,022
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	256	579,285
	(d) Technical data	1,315	752,561
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	1,721	4,252,111
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	14	634,177
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	11,976
	(f) Technical data	11	2,335
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	28	648,488
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled in this subchapter	4	18,962
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	4	18,962
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	57	21,739
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	57	21,739

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
BULGARIA (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	1	68,108
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	1	68,108
	BULGARIA Country Total Authorized	4,234,495	19,777,919
	BULGARIA Country Total Shipments		20,389,000
 BURKINA FASO			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1	550
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	800,000	56,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>800,001</i>	<i>56,550</i>
	BURKINA FASO Country Total Authorized	800,001	56,550
	BURKINA FASO Country Total Shipments		57,000
 BURUNDI			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	30	22,711
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>22,711</i>
	BURUNDI Country Total Authorized	30	22,711
	BURUNDI Country Total Shipments		29,000
 CAMBODIA			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	15	240,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	20,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>260,000</i>
	CAMBODIA Country Total Authorized	115	260,000
	CAMBODIA Country Total Shipments		567,000
 CAMEROON			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,113	13,022,899

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CAMEROON (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	7	12,371
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>13,035,270</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	30	3,300
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>3,300</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(b) Technical data	1	100,000
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,000</i>
	CAMEROON Country Total Authorized	1,151	13,138,570
	CAMEROON Country Total Shipments		59,000
 CANADA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,945,706	92,059,933
	*(b) Fully automatic firearms	78	53,473
	*(c) Firearms and other weapons	62	19,835
	*(d) Combat shotguns	536,805	924,620
	(f) Riflescopes	443	394,685
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	16,026	2,588,510
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,430,334	23,057,240
	(i) Technical data	94	37,266
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>3,929,548</i>	<i>119,135,562</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	*(a) Guns over caliber .50	42	23,906
	(c) Devices for launching or delivering ordnance	480	3,098
	(g) Tooling and equipment	680	1,190,862
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	2	2,090
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	9,942	4,630,157
	(k) Technical data	253	4,200
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>11,399</i>	<i>5,854,313</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	362,577,521	70,985,904
	(c) Equipment and tooling	3	685
	*(d)(1) Guidance and control components	7,955,978	1,311,278
	*(d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	85,707	1,584,566
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	205,033,955	20,768,527
	(e) Technical data	88	21,091
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>575,653,252</i>	<i>94,672,051</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CANADA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	3,582	280,051
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	4	253,734
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	6	932
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,756	6,099,175
	(i) Technical data	2,567	546,882
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>28,915</i>	<i>7,180,774</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	301,922	5,556,614
	* (b) Propellants	246,606	3,653,388
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	54,300	1,534,941
	(d) Oxidizers	13,600	299,200
	* (e) Binders	13,123	1,028,170
	(f) Additives	185	119,300
	(h) Technical data	3	225,100
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>629,739</i>	<i>12,416,713</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	* (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	1	104,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,391	228,151
	(g) Technical data	33	298,594
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>630,745</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	100
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	12	354,972
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	23,487	169,918,378
	(h) Technical data	5,009	105,868,450
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>28,509</i>	<i>276,141,900</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CANADA (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	3	23,674,108
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1,038	26,110,959
	(f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components	2	7,500
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	32,078	188,880,486
	(i) Technical data	6,590	3,226,855
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>39,711</i>	<i>241,899,908</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	10	4,245,470
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	16	520,680
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,957	158,243
	(e) Technical data	2,016	682,600
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>3,999</i>	<i>5,606,993</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	5	896
	(e) Technical data	2,055	276,300
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>277,196</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	19	212,044
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	21	663,762
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	37	226,590
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	5	7,310
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	933,045	66,055,688
	(d) Technical data	2,334	1,527,002
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>935,461</i>	<i>68,692,396</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	37	89,628,668
	* (b) Lasers	394	9,893,952

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CANADA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	940	30,308,680
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	199	8,739,897
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	10,921	27,158,263
	(f) Technical data	112	1,150,208
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>12,603</i>	<i>166,879,668</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	68	5,425,388
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	1,238	167,931
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	1	1,000,000
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter, which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	6,861	9,213
	(f) Structural materials	1	1
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1,004	5,025,043
	(i) Technical data	3	100,101
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>9,176</i>	<i>11,727,677</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	74,753	1,635,298
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	253,875	5,021,640
	(m) Technical data	86	206,861
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>328,714</i>	<i>6,863,799</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CANADA (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	2	192,731,200
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	116	2,663,000
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	50	18,025
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	2,158	5,697,611
	(f) Technical data	3,344	7,933,971
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>5,670</i>	<i>209,043,807</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	(e) Technical data	2	50,100
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>50,100</i>
Category XVII	Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated		
	(a) All articles, technical data, and defense services which are classified in the interests of national security and which are not otherwise enumerated in the USML	10	11,600
	<i>Category XVII Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11,600</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	*(b) Swimmer delivery vehicles	12	684,854
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	33	274,070
	(d) Technical data	2	30,100
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>989,024</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	1	35,000
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>35,000</i>
	CANADA Country Total Authorized	581,620,276	1,228,109,800
	CANADA Country Total Shipments		2,532,552,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CAPE VERDE, REPUBLIC OF			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1	383
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1	383
	CAPE VERDE, REPUBLIC OF Country Total Authorized	1	383
	CAPE VERDE, REPUBLIC OF Country Total Shipments		20,000
 CAYMAN ISLANDS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	9	5,305
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	9	5,305
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	87,800	22,261
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	87,800	22,261
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	6	3,963
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	6	3,963
	CAYMAN ISLANDS Country Total Authorized	87,815	31,529
	CAYMAN ISLANDS Country Total Shipments		71,000
 CHAD			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	2	100

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CHAD (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	50	48,700
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	50	48,700
	CHAD Country Total Authorized	52	48,800
	CHAD Country Total Shipments		-
 CHILE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,039	375,971
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	2	3,582
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	28	6,512
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	568	37,963
	(i) Technical data	2	2
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>424,030</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	7,466,460	821,336
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	700	1,684
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	350	18,025
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	180,000	3,600
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>7,647,510</i>	<i>844,645</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	7,408	343,232
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	4	5,576
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	50	161,431
	(i) Technical data	8	5,082
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>7,470</i>	<i>515,321</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CHILE (cont.)			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	69	19,977
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	69	19,977
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	1	32,000,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	500	10,325
	(g) Technical data	13	240
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	514	32,010,565
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	*(d) Military recovery vehicles	24	1,396,800
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	495	301,257
	(h) Technical data	3	282,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	522	1,980,057
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel airborne equipment	62	284,170
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	9	476,788
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	27,794	70,491,273
	(i) Technical data	39	21,270
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	27,904	71,273,501
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	6	59,400
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	16	145,435
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	11,812
	(e) Technical data	32	630
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	55	217,277
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	292	181,759
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	431	66,682
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	723	248,441
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	75	60,000
	*(a)(3)(ii) Acquisition radar	19	2,741,850
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	2,551	95,809

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CHILE (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	25	1,084,963
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	1	75,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,222	4,112,946
	(d) Technical data	535	193,794
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	5,428	8,364,362
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	14	20,780
	* (b) Lasers	60	50,400
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	423	3,314,444
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	27	614,487
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	425	666,205
	(f) Technical data	39	130,162
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	988	4,796,478
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled in this subchapter	12	56,888
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	5	2,890
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	7	17,699
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	24	77,477
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	14,540	350,070

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CHILE (cont.)			
Category XIV (cont.)	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	29,184	685,232
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	43,724	1,035,302
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	2	60,700
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	6	775,472
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	8	836,172
	CHILE Country Total Authorized	7,736,578	122,643,605
	CHILE Country Total Shipments		24,321,000
COLOMBIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	325	1,869,129
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	21	1,034,837
	(f) Riflescopes	69	44,715
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	168	496,215
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	12,690	2,022,917
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	13,273	5,467,813
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,798,785	2,978,329
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	2,000	48,840
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	2,800,785	3,027,169
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	28,408	1,500,380
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	10	299,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
COLOMBIA (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	30	1,498,800
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	18,613	503,981
	(i) Technical data	40	8,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>47,101</i>	<i>3,810,161</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(b) Propellants	8,225	2,095,463
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	268	487,656
	(d) Oxidizers	75,000	237,750
	*(e) Binders	117,028	370,979
	(h) Technical data	3	250
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>200,524</i>	<i>3,192,098</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	*(a) Warships, amphibious warfare vessels, landing craft, mine warfare vessels, and patrol vessels	1	124,000
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	1	32,000,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>32,124,100</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	*(f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	28	680,512
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	59	2,727,511
	(h) Technical data	1	2,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>3,410,023</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	12	51,756,846
	*(b) Military aircraft engines	2	650,000
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel airborne equipment	11	12,905
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	10	855,828
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	15,391	113,758,661

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
COLOMBIA (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	557	5,816
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	15,983	167,040,056
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	20,246
	(e) Technical data	5	454,808
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	8	474,854
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	130	91,843
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	385	530,160
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	515	622,003
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	48	1,540,565
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2	23,508
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	484	6,712,723
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,990	17,945,327
	(d) Technical data	256	312,977
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	3,780	26,535,100
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights; bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	21	458,327
	* (b) Lasers	1,608	2,280,400
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	5,799	35,366,727
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	46	383,882
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	10,062	1,826,984

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
COLOMBIA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	5	1,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>17,541</i>	<i>40,317,320</i>
Category XIII	Military Auxiliary Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	26	245,700
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	26	211,450
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter, which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	10	443,264
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled in this subchapter	32	2,197,756
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	13,143	351,999
	(i) Technical data	1	28,900
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>13,238</i>	<i>3,479,069</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	186,983	4,006,756
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>186,983</i>	<i>4,006,756</i>
	COLOMBIA Country Total Authorized	3,299,832	293,506,702
	COLOMBIA Country Total Shipments		162,084,000
CONGO			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(i) Technical data	2	1,100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,100</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	800	6,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>6,000</i>
	CONGO Country Total Authorized	802	7,100
	CONGO Country Total Shipments		138,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
COSTA RICA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	4,566	1,288,365
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	32	3,740
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	691	19,027
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>5,290</i>	<i>1,311,132</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	3,967,880	770,604
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>3,967,880</i>	<i>770,604</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	17,000,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	1	907,533
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>907,533</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,650	5,385,000
	(d) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>3,651</i>	<i>5,385,100</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2,274	43,643
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>2,274</i>	<i>43,643</i>
	<i>COSTA RICA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>3,979,098</i>	<i>25,418,012</i>
	<i>COSTA RICA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>4,022,000</i>
CROATIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	165	58,772
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100,063	212,015
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>100,228</i>	<i>270,787</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	300	4,608
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>4,608</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CROATIA (cont.)			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	12,306
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12,306</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	54	198,349
	(i) Technical data	4	400
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>198,749</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,069	110,927
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>8,069</i>	<i>110,927</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	61	67,011
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>67,011</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	555	1,189,500
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	3	24,510
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	829	396,923
	(d) Technical data	289	168,500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,676</i>	<i>1,779,433</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	21	8,652
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	4	67,936
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	64	62,252
	(f) Technical data	4	40
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>138,880</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CROATIA (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	750	17,205
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	750	17,205
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	10	700,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	10	700,000
	CROATIA Country Total Authorized	111,258	3,300,006
	CROATIA Country Total Shipments		1,864,000
CYPRUS			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	5,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	1	5,000
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	13,669
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	1	13,669
	CYPRUS Country Total Authorized	2	18,669
	CYPRUS Country Total Shipments		19,088,000
CZECH REPUBLIC			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	3,804	1,643,631
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	80	112,720
	(f) Riflescopes	177	82,834
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	414	81,211
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,668	102,916
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	11,143	2,023,312
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	63	12,033
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	63	12,033

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CZECH REPUBLIC			
(cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	4,505,400	410,215
	(b) Ammunition handling equipment	200,000	80,000
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	34,750	252,633
	(d)(3) All other components, part, and associated equipment	6,727,500	622,550
	(e) Technical data	41	300
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>11,467,691</i>	<i>1,365,698</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	2,000	3,480
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>3,480</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	10,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	338	112,735
	(h) Technical data	108	1,000,008
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>1,122,743</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	1	256,539
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	3	60,375
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,993	729,124
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>3,997</i>	<i>1,046,038</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective Personnel Equipment	1	65
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>65</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	1	26,955
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	16	712,983
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	1	12,766
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	73	962,295

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CZECH REPUBLIC			
(cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	288	892,450
	(d) Technical data	298	168,105
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>2,775,554</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range , position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	1	1
	* (b) Lasers	5	2,185
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	623	275,560
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapons systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	6	216,184
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	620	102,811
	(f) Technical data	6	6
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,261</i>	<i>596,747</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	160	9,270
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9,270</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1,513	1,743,321
	(m) Technical data	1	5
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>1,514</i>	<i>1,743,326</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
CZECH REPUBLIC (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	25	8,775
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	25	8,775
	CZECH REPUBLIC Country Total Authorized	11,488,979	10,707,041
	CZECH REPUBLIC Country Total Shipments		7,267,000
 DENMARK			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,722	2,230,527
	*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	10	5,830
	(f) Riflescopes	7	8,050
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	196	25,490
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,367	1,133,509
	(i) Technical data	30	226
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	25,332	3,403,632
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	*(a) Guns over caliber .50	7	2,094,319
	(g) Tooling and equipment	18	16,128
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	3	1,566
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	46	31,466
	(k) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	75	2,143,579
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	14,252,200	1,369,602
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1,410,000	338,400
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	4,827,300	279,101
	(e) Technical data	2	60
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	20,489,502	1,987,163
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	18	131,400

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
DENMARK (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	12	45,000,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	9	570,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,108	16,740,102
	(i) Technical data	11	1,340
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>8,158</i>	<i>62,443,142</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	47	10,401
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>10,401</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,922	2,259,762
	(h) Technical data	137	529,018
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>7,059</i>	<i>2,788,780</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	6	10,980
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	12	799,314
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	87,629	38,771,696
	(i) Technical data	183	7,076
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>87,830</i>	<i>39,589,066</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	4	11,500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11,500</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,275	615,029
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	35	3,613
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>618,642</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	38	2,107,466
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	6	150,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	29,064	11,197,108
	(d) Technical data	1,111	38,845
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>30,219</i>	<i>13,493,419</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
DENMARK (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range , position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	5	643,485
	* (b) Lasers	26	42,308
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	60	612,465
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapons systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	235	3,863,450
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,776	1,346,872
	(f) Technical data	13	2,851
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>6,115</i>	<i>6,511,431</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	196	6,112
	* (j) Hardware and equipment that is associated with the measurement or modification of system signatures for detection of defense articles	660	1,220,080
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>1,226,192</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,500	43,350
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	18,000	352,080
	(m) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>19,501</i>	<i>395,440</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
DENMARK (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	20	1,400,000
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	10	24,200
	(f) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1,424,300</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	*(c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	118	120,728
	(d) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	70	1,820
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>122,548</i>
	<i>DENMARK Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>20,676,227</i>	<i>136,169,235</i>
	<i>DENMARK Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>106,537,000</i>
DJIBOUTI			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	6,300
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6,300</i>
	<i>DJIBOUTI Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6,300</i>
	<i>DJIBOUTI Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>138,000</i>
DOMINICA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	38	10,676
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>10,676</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
DOMINICA (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,000	2,990
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>2,990</i>
	DOMINICA Country Total Authorized	10,038	13,666
	DOMINICA Country Total Shipments		7,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	230	265,905
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	800	17,200
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>283,105</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,552,400	2,072,404
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>2,552,400</i>	<i>2,072,404</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	8,000,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8,000,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	65,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>65,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	37	72,705
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>72,705</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	91,066	865,815
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>91,066</i>	<i>865,815</i>
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Country Total Authorized	2,644,536	11,359,129
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Country Total Shipments		3,387,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
EAST TIMOR			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	54	59,400
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	54	59,400
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	54	81,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	54	81,000
	<i>EAST TIMOR Country Total Authorized</i>	108	140,400
	<i>EAST TIMOR Country Total Shipments</i>		236,000
ECUADOR			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,470	1,777,230
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,470	1,777,230
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	91,700	113,220
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	91,700	113,220
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	4	388,572
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	54	18,775
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	58	407,347
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	9	117,050
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	865	28,016,731
	(i) Technical data	49	10,100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	923	28,143,881
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	12	17,694
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	12	17,694
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	12,000	560,000
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	118	1,630,674
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	1	100
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,157	3,511,855

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ECUADOR (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	11	74,571
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>18,287</i>	<i>5,777,200</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	17	1,467,900
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	24	4,561
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>1,472,461</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	40	720,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>720,000</i>
	ECUADOR Country Total Authorized	112,531	38,429,033
	ECUADOR Country Total Shipments		38,284,000
EGYPT			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	155	132,944
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	2	1,674
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>134,618</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	50,338	331,740
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	20,000	16,000
	(e) Technical data	5	364,175
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>70,343</i>	<i>711,915</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	252	8,400
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	61,200	1,459,008
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	523	2,065,761

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
EGYPT (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	11	300
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>61,986</i>	<i>3,533,469</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	1	32,000,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	70,000
	(g) Technical data	10	15,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>32,085,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	13,650	1,501,833
	(h) Technical data	12	277,544
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>13,662</i>	<i>1,779,377</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	8	242,456
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,189	27,520,919
	(i) Technical data	8	5,250
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,205</i>	<i>27,768,625</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	2	100
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	691	135,814
	(e) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>135,964</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	12	2,412
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2,412</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	26	1,227,542
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	35	695,196
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,338	8,687,299
	(d) Technical data	450	209,658
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>10,819,695</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(b) Lasers	40	68,920

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
EGYPT (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	3	27,100
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	8	753,490
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	800	1,312,225
	(f) Technical data	11	3,631
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	862	2,165,366
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	102,370	1,893,927
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	102,370	1,893,927
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning Systems (GPS) receiving equipment	14	200,942
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	6	540,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	20	740,942
	EGYPT Country Total Authorized	253,174	81,771,410
	EGYPT Country Total Shipments		121,485,000

EL SALVADOR

Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,626	368,223
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,000	24,182
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,626	392,405
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	1	100

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
EL SALVADOR (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	4,829,000	1,667,610
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1,650,000	98,000
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	900,000	18,000
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,772,000	177,650
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>9,151,000</i>	<i>1,961,260</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	2	8,500
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8,500</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	6	1,500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	183	235,099
	(i) Technical data	5	43,500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>278,599</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	16	16
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d)		
	Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	10	32,385
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>32,385</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	18	810
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	20,000	320,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>20,018</i>	<i>320,810</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	EL SALVADOR Country Total Authorized	9,173,869	2,997,575
	EL SALVADOR Country Total Shipments		6,435,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
EQUATORIAL GUINEA			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA Country Total</i>		
	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA Country Total</i>		
	<i>Shipments</i>		<i>-</i>
 ESTONIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	56	24,815
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	42	1,772
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>26,587</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	22,550	12,430
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	10,000	300
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>32,550</i>	<i>12,730</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2	5,100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5,100</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	22	385,632
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	78	1,329,237
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	207	312,763
	(d) Technical data	693	512,379
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>2,540,011</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(b) Lasers	1	599
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	5,022	153,439

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ESTONIA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	8	88,970
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	7	19,001
	(f) Technical data	1	300
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>5,039</i>	<i>262,309</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	207	3,411,282
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>3,411,282</i>
	ESTONIA Country Total Authorized	38,896	6,258,019
	ESTONIA Country Total Shipments		287,000
ETHIOPIA			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	14	3,086,822
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3,086,822</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	8	913,584
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,524	906,547
	(d) Technical data	10	710
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>7,542</i>	<i>1,820,841</i>
	ETHIOPIA Country Total Authorized	7,556	4,907,663
	ETHIOPIA Country Total Shipments		1,817,000
FINLAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	5,927	2,161,255
	(f) Riflescopes	169	67,262
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,060	248,716
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	12,861	379,379
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>20,017</i>	<i>2,856,612</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	32	71,714
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	7	47,607
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	445	1,727,913
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>1,847,234</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FINLAND (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	18,815,350	2,990,493
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	4,433,800	1,504,315
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	800,000	372,000
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	14,549,294	1,102,703
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>38,598,444</i>	<i>5,969,511</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	1,075	60,298
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	102	27,121
	(i) Technical data	69	91,900
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,246</i>	<i>179,319</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	1,253	121,940
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	50	2,064
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>1,303</i>	<i>124,004</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,195	411,945
	(h) Technical data	1	100,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>2,196</i>	<i>511,945</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c)		
	Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	1,400	10,290
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	35,993	28,475,857
	(i) Technical data	53	5,300
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>37,446</i>	<i>28,491,447</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	5	36,003
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	1	12,928
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	92	83,901
	(e) Technical data	8	420
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>133,252</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1	955
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	150	1,563
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>2,518</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FINLAND (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	4	169,920
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	38	2,680,121
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	9	722,320
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	104,714	10,313,625
	(d) Technical data	100	49,181
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>104,865</i>	<i>13,935,167</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	107	116,418
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	18	31,223
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	792	462,586
	(f) Technical data	4	301
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>574,528</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	740	1,518,821
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	2	2,784
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	52	9,375
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	75	370,611
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	588	93,874
	(i) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>1,995,475</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FINLAND (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2	51,389
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	2,100	39,690
	(i) Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment	1	5,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>2,103</i>	<i>96,079</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	125	195,500
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	499	33,689
	(f) Technical data	2	120,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>349,189</i>
	<i>FINLAND Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>38,771,366</i>	<i>57,066,280</i>
	<i>FINLAND Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>24,379,000</i>
FRANCE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	13,156	4,815,600
	* (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	18	5,153
	(f) Riflescopes	290	192,588
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	719	95,965
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	55,042	880,826
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>69,225</i>	<i>5,990,132</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	1	275,000
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	94	56,036
	(k) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>331,037</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FRANCE (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	31,922,240	6,023,477
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1,038,150	144,170
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	4,061	36,928
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	16,937,761	1,702,319
	(e) Technical data	3	600
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>49,902,215</i>	<i>7,907,494</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	69	1,367,671
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	11	23,373
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	9,545	1,390,570
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	516,792	17,799,784
	(i) Technical data	43	150,432
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>526,460</i>	<i>20,731,830</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	214	20,294
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	9,086	400,285
	* (e) Binders	200	149,600
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>9,500</i>	<i>570,179</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	141,724	1,317,716
	(g) Technical data	30	3,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>141,764</i>	<i>1,320,716</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,203	396,277
	(h) Technical data	45	68,600
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,248</i>	<i>464,877</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	7	6,167,000
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	290	434,710
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	1,508	5,194,154

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FRANCE (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	37	1,022,612
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	351,929	133,574,963
	(i) Technical data	797	2,431,371
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>354,568</i>	<i>148,824,810</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	59	682,745
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	11	19,020
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	34	108,900
	(e) Technical data	20	241,988
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>1,052,653</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1	80
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed or modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	70	9,100
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	111	35,126
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>44,306</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	5,035	8,562,118
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	155	249,550
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radars	1	39,000
	* (a)(3)(ii) Tracking radars	1	1
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	14	442,172
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	5	26,370
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	2	84,575
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	12	182,885
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	34,197	29,025,466
	(d) Technical data	1,428	1,801,471
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>40,850</i>	<i>40,413,608</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FRANCE (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	263	1,389,517
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	10,752	3,580,184
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1,011	13,454,194
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,479	9,618,636
	(f) Technical data	711	18,543
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>17,216</i>	<i>28,061,074</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	2	104,200
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	9	1,062,863
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	1	6,600
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	439	245,035
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	17,068	661,500
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>17,519</i>	<i>2,080,198</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2,900	476,567
	(m) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>476,667</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FRANCE (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground controls stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	13	703,000
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	6,531	1,502,922
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	36,550	135,008,369
	(f) Technical data	212	1,326,666
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>43,306</i>	<i>138,540,957</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	*(b) Any article, etc. specifically designed for use in the devising, carrying out, or evaluating of nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosions (including for modeling or simulating the employment of nuclear weapons)	2	96,000
	(d) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	2	9,400
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>105,400</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	*(b) Swimmer delivery vehicles	2	114,142
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	3	20,786
	(d) Technical data	2	4,688
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>139,616</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	55	570,500
	(b) Technical data	5	906,006
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>1,476,506</i>
	FRANCE Country Total Authorized	51,127,244	398,532,060
	FRANCE Country Total Shipments		208,511,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
FRENCH GUIANA			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	67	6,652
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	2,890
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>9,542</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(d) Oxidizers	500	26,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>26,000</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	38	102,600
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>102,600</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	29	9,697
	(f) Technical data	2	1
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>9,698</i>
	<i>FRENCH GUIANA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>147,840</i>
	<i>FRENCH GUIANA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>265,806,000</i>
FRENCH POLYNESIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	11	10,969
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1	286
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11,255</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1	2,987
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,987</i>
	<i>FRENCH POLYNESIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14,242</i>
	<i>FRENCH POLYNESIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>43,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GABON			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	500	916,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>916,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	2,000,000
	Category VIII Value Total	2	2,000,000
	<i>GABON Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>2,916,000</i>
	<i>GABON Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>16,000</i>
GEORGIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	256,907	20,158,285
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	20	1,053,785
	(f) Riflescopes	155	139,968
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100,270	1,920,507
	(i) Technical data	1	16,825
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>357,353</i>	<i>23,289,370</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	36,455,150	16,765,800
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>36,455,150</i>	<i>16,765,800</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	40	320,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	3	613,423
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	10	44,000
	(i) Technical data	68	121,200
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,098,623</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	1,000	152,955
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>152,955</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	717	872,909
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>872,909</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GEORGIA (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	6	8,400,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	7	98,301
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	60	88,192
	(i) Technical data	11	55,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	84	8,641,493
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	15,000
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	1	15,000
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,085	768,160
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	1,085	768,160
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1,178	17,191,172
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	6	95,544
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	41	782,526
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	782	4,422,976
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	2,007	22,512,218
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	144	7,570,800
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	244	254,315
	(f) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	389	7,825,215
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	4,002	259,222

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GEORGIA (cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	30	3,300
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	4,032	262,522
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	171	162,248
	(m) Technical data	2	200
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	173	162,448
	GEORGIA Country Total Authorized	36,822,112	82,366,713
	GEORGIA Country Total Shipments		78,736,000
 GERMANY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	14,175	5,293,760
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	1	1,113
	(f) Riflescopes	53	31,928
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanism	5,827	1,074,328
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	593,844	7,015,507
	(i) Technical data	2,008	2,900
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	615,908	13,419,536
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	28	2,005,018
	(g) Tooling and equipment	66	43,725
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	100	235,000
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	60,736	2,721,900
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	60,930	5,005,643
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	173,271,350	14,807,883
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1,497,001	302,616
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1	95
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	60,650	36,125
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	5,000	22,500
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	130,162,937	7,760,381
	(e) Technical data	6	510
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	304,996,945	22,930,110

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GERMANY (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	97	8,754,861
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	100	82,000,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	699	3,656,798
	* (e) Military explosive excavating devices	42	6,300
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	4,152	9,564,785
	* (g) Non-nuclear warheads for rockets and guided missiles	1	200,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	87,034	58,832,862
	(i) Technical data	39	68,111
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>92,164</i>	<i>163,083,717</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	55,448	992,014
	* (b) Propellants	10,831	140,734
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	176,500	785,640
	(d) Oxidizers	41	988
	* (e) Binders	2,100	21,725
	(f) Additives	15	2,115
	(h) Technical data	6	105
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>244,941</i>	<i>1,943,321</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	291	2,152,685
	(g) Technical data	64	13,220
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>2,165,905</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	1	10,000,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,432	19,825,733
	(h) Technical data	1,770	1,696,614
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>6,203</i>	<i>31,522,347</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	8	60,228,562
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	5	26,264,382

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GERMANY (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	525	308,070
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	96	1,090,556
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	628,921	453,142,456
	(i) Technical data	837	408,890
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>630,392</i>	<i>541,442,916</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	6,650	203,686,965
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	75	77,703,278
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	22	37,912
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,738	29,386,558
	(e) Technical data	249	1,025,479
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>9,734</i>	<i>311,840,192</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	4,223	1,241,695
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	15,839	598,940
	(e) Technical data	3	2,200
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>20,065</i>	<i>1,842,835</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	373	768,200
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	2	10,000,000
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	153	18,815,770
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	28	106,647,283
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	199	52,519
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	112	2,956,484
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	215,605	347,637,002
	(d) Technical data	3,752	18,783,132
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>220,224</i>	<i>505,660,390</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GERMANY (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	1	107,590,953
	* (b) Lasers	30	205,309
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	4,986	13,546,362
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	662	4,372,869
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,888	5,658,626
	(f) Technical data	228	13,092
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>13,795</i>	<i>131,387,211</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	4	170,000
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	40	829,500
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	350	41,300
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	54	169,224
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	6,779	946,365
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>2,156,389</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	55,481	5,835,438

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GERMANY (cont.)			
Category XIV (cont.)	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	104,500	3,990,000
	(m) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>159,982</i>	<i>9,825,448</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellite, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	2	85,068
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	1,592	3,483,379
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	81	91,371
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	3,251	144,801,122
	(f) Technical data	98	876,935
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>5,024</i>	<i>149,337,875</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	(e) Technical data	2	20
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>20</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	2	4,212,838
	(d) Technical data	1	13,542
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4,226,380</i>
	GERMANY Country Total Authorized	307,083,894	1,897,790,235
	GERMANY Country Total Shipments		2,065,390,000

GHANA

Category VI

	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	4	905,128

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GHANA (cont.)			
Category VI (cont.)	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,976	388,575
	(g) Technical data	5	2,926
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,296,629</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	280,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>280,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	GHANA Country Total Authorized	1,987	1,577,629
	GHANA Country Total Shipments		1,342,000
 GIBRALTAR			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	82	226,240
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>226,240</i>
	GIBRALTAR Country Total Authorized	82	226,240
	GiBRALTAR Country Total Shipments		4,000
 GREECE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	253	158,153
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanism	51	3,975
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	691	35,138
	(i) Technical data	4	8,360
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>205,626</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	300	14,346
	(k) Technical data	7	1,600
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>15,946</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	24,350	7,790
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	10,290	623,574
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	7,482,000	75,620
	(e) Technical data	17	10,350
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>7,516,657</i>	<i>717,334</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GREECE (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	226	48,700
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	1	470,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	1,047	24,068
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	1	60,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	9,166	675,974
	(i) Technical data	35	16,618
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>10,476</i>	<i>1,295,360</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	911	168,405
	(g) Technical data	6	120
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>917</i>	<i>168,525</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,163	782,751
	(h) Technical data	744	103,348
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>4,907</i>	<i>866,099</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	30	14,527
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	16	120,070
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	54,114	125,012,825
	(i) Technical data	39	177,202
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>54,199</i>	<i>125,324,624</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	2	950,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	5,440
	(e) Technical data	23	30,401
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>985,841</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	8	7,896
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	122
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8,018</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GREECE (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radars	65	48,585
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3	753,884
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	195,819	27,044,401
	(d) Technical data	219	25,815
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>196,106</i>	<i>27,872,685</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	12	5,244
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	9	158,613
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	2	70,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	296	124,158
	(f) Technical data	17	2,631
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>360,646</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	5	8,577
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	9	5,001
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1,200	10,200
	(l) Technical data	2	2
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,216</i>	<i>23,780</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	2,050	55,250
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	205	44,280
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>2,255</i>	<i>99,530</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GREECE (cont.)			
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	1	714
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	1	714
	GREECE Country Total Authorized	7,788,412	157,964,728
	GREECE Country Total Authorized		126,226,000
 GREENLAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	335	131,710
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	460	2,273
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	795	133,983
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	2,496,500	249,650
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	2,496,500	249,650
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	2,119
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	1	2,119
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	23	26,113,602
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	23	26,113,602
	GREENLAND Country Total Authorized	2,497,319	26,499,354
	GREENLAND Country Total Shipments		24,526,000
 GRENADA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	29	12,080
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	29	12,080
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	32,700	8,100
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	32,700	8,100
	GRENADA Country Total Authorized	32,729	20,180
	GRENADA Country Total Shipments		26,000
 GUATEMALA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,625	878,624
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	6	10,800

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GUATEMALA (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	18	900
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	500	5,439
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>3,149</i>	<i>895,763</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	15,060,000	543,700
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>15,060,000</i>	<i>543,700</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	750,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>750,000</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	1	4,917,287
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4,917,287</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	20	25,246
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25,246</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	32	496,635
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	4	61,381
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>558,016</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	8,763
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>8,763</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	18	12,510
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12,510</i>
	GUATEMALA Country Total Authorized	15,063,265	7,711,285
	GUATEMALA Country Total Shipments		4,456,000

GUYANA

Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	74	33,725
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>33,725</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II	133,000	58,710
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1	1,299

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
GUYANA (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	20,000	1,200
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>153,001</i>	<i>61,209</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(b) Propellants	24	1,248
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>1,248</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	200	28,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	56	12,620
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>40,620</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	200	7,085
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>7,085</i>
	GUYANA Country Total Authorized	153,555	143,887
	GUYANA Country Total Shipments		212,000
HAITI			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	120	50,720
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	1,600
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>52,320</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	370,000	125,200
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>370,000</i>	<i>125,200</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	1,000,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	4,004	918,102
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>4,004</i>	<i>918,102</i>
	HAITI Country Total Authorized	374,225	2,095,622
	HAITI Country Total Shipments		1,258,000
HONDURAS			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
HONDURAS (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,085	8,718,436
	(i) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>7,086</i>	<i>8,718,936</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	11	459,959
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>459,959</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	187	123,850
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>123,850</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>HONDURAS Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>7,287</i>	<i>9,305,745</i>
	<i>HONDURAS Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>11,314,000</i>
HONG KONG			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	63	45,982
	(f) Riflescopes	22	13,101
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	100	6,358
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	303	15,039
	(i) Technical data	6	1,870
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>82,350</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	21,665,535	3,546,358
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>21,665,535</i>	<i>3,546,358</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
HONG KONG (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	1,000	19,120
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>19,120</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	3,360	329,964
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	3,120	331,188
	(d) Oxidizers	5,100	112,200
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>11,580</i>	<i>773,352</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	201	37,901
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>37,901</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	20	1,600
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	2	6,500
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>8,100</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	1,667
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,667</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	1,212
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,212</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	12,835	317,757
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>12,835</i>	<i>317,757</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental or multi-mission satellites	1	82,362,412

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
HONG KONG (cont.)			
Category XV (cont.)	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	1	1,350,000
	(f) Technical data	8	200,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	10	83,912,412
	HONG KONG Country Total Authorized	21,691,717	88,700,229
	HONG KONG Country Total Shipments		8,198,000
 HUNGARY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	44,524	1,008,606
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	50	1,500
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	250	6,250
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	44,824	1,016,356
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	3,835,900	913,298
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	3,835,900	913,298
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	28	9,260,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	14	802,438
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	42	10,062,438
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	36	17,124
	(i) Technical data	40	6
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	76	17,130
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	1	82,000
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	16	85,088
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	441	75,225
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	458	242,313

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
HUNGARY (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	162	660,511
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	18	38,700
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	941	64,609
	(f) Technical data	12	70
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>763,890</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	48	798
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>798</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	6,615	130,571
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	23	1,408
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	2,100	39,690
	(m) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>8,739</i>	<i>171,679</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	18	9,730
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9,730</i>
	HUNGARY Country Total Authorized	3,891,238	13,197,632
	HUNGARY Country Total Shipments		7,031,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ICELAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	421	164,023
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	308	66,685
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	11,049	204,310
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>11,778</i>	<i>435,018</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	594,940	107,431
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,755,500	1,200,375
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>2,350,440</i>	<i>1,307,806</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	3,920
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3,920</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	40	20,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>20,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1	108,521
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5	47,043
	(i) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>156,064</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	1	880,000
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	1	505,928
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	1	1,200,900
	* (a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	1	689,293
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1	42,398
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	1	117,792
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	11	65,374
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3,501,685</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ICELAND (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	2	172,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	101	20,239
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>192,239</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	110	2,607
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>2,607</i>
	ICELAND Country Total Authorized	2,362,595	5,619,339
	ICELAND Country Total Shipments		1,471,000
INDIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	2	1,564
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	14	3,465
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	62	1,881
	(i) Technical data	13	3,100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>10,010</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	4	2,200
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2,200</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	82,180	57,695
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	3,750	14,400
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	240,000	21,600
	(e) Technical data	2	21,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>325,932</i>	<i>114,695</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	99	1,985,571
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,407	94,944

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
INDIA (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	50	386,347
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	4,556	2,466,862
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	184	9,648
	(d) Oxidizers	250	34,465
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	434	44,113
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	170	228,553
	(g) Technical data	20	264,101
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	190	492,654
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	134	1,580,656
	(h) Technical data	6,894	12,729,598
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	7,028	12,887,663
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	1	161,987
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	28	128,217,914
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	140	26,809
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	49	721,155
	(f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components	2	13,920
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	40,460	43,704,296
	(i) Technical data	7,406	1,065,984
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	48,086	173,912,065
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	50
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	9	13,500
	(e) Technical data	8	2,910
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	18	16,460
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	5	500
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	81	7,741
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	86	8,241

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
INDIA (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	1	31,200
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	2	154
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3	576,350
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2	49,100
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	74	1,220,400
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	83	8,233,990
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	44,634	17,789,638
	(d) Technical data	1,981	1,354,120
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>46,780</i>	<i>29,254,952</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1,156	781,317
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	43	970,028
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,463	2,712,945
	(f) Technical data	61	84,020
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>23,723</i>	<i>4,548,659</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	5	257,659
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	40	4,720
	(f) Structural materials	9	9
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	2	68,800
	(l) Technical data	2	200
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>331,388</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
INDIA (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	5	54,350
	(m) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	6	54,450
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	12	985,310
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	10,000	11,700
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	1,405	2,210,750
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	2,945	5,491,942
	(f) Technical data	31	467,450
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	14,393	9,167,152
Category XVIII	Directed Energy Weapons		
	(f) Technical data	100	10,000
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	100	10,000
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	59	54,700
	(d) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	60	54,750
	INDIA Country Total Authorized	471,543	233,362,045
	INDIA Country Total Shipments		129,516,000
INDONESIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	798	579,743
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	372	4,344
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,170	584,087
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	800	24,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	800	24,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
INDONESIA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	101,500
	(i) Technical data	10	200
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>101,700</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,769	44,458
	(g) Technical data	2	3,650,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1,771</i>	<i>3,694,458</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	400,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>400,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(b) Military aircraft engines	5	13,900,000
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	16	304,073
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1	22,400
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	11,714	48,671,304
	(i) Technical data	79	4,610
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>11,815</i>	<i>62,902,387</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	2	310,800
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	96	1,977,774
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	3	10,644
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	27,700
	(e) Technical data	20	368,580
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>2,695,498</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	145	85,113
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>85,113</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(3)(i) Search radar	1	65,172
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	6	33,621
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	139	6,117,016
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	4	14,617,725

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
INDONESIA (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,678	255,649
	(d) Technical data	1,402	999,632
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>3,230</i>	<i>22,088,815</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	30	99,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	11	4,338
	(f) Technical data	29	2,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>105,338</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	14	5,005,199
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5,005,199</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	4	353
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>353</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	81,270
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>81,270</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	100	502,000
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>502,000</i>
	INDONESIA Country Total Authorized	19,257	98,270,668
	INDONESIA Country Total Shipments		25,938,000
IRAQ			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,078	1,383,369
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	36	34,992
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	96	75,763
	* (d) Combat shotguns	212	53,424

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRAQ (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	70	33,379
	(f) Riflescopes	52,073	39,157,336
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	11	1,925
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,187,747	83,853,538
	(i) Technical data	4	750
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,241,327</i>	<i>124,594,476</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	36	151,976
	(e) Technical data	120	235,124
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>387,100</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	39,414,850	10,721,411
	(e) Technical data	1	38
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>39,414,851</i>	<i>10,721,449</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	30,800	734,400
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	2,185	3,434,839
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,437	24,793,090
	(i) Technical data	3	6,767
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>37,425</i>	<i>28,969,096</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	288	16,704
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>16,704</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	26	6,240,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,641	413,744
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1,667</i>	<i>6,653,744</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRAQ (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	345	62,980,986
	* (b) Military tanks, combat engineer vehicles, bridge launching vehicles, half-tracks and gun carriers	9	1,585,000
	(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	215	35,534,644
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,358	44,439,211
	(h) Technical data	569	739,090
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>9,496</i>	<i>145,278,931</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	67,378	380,775,101
	(i) Technical data	31	546,511
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>67,409</i>	<i>381,321,612</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	631	20,214,376
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	752	30,900,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	10,000
	(e) Technical data	3,025	3,780,500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>4,409</i>	<i>54,904,876</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	178,555	16,447,950
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed or modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	12	221,083
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	102	1,810,600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>178,669</i>	<i>18,479,633</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	3	60,227,102
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	2	10,000,000
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	16,002	728,600
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	23,204	177,758,546
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military applications and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	5	106,600,000
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	639	1,749,671

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRAQ (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	59,695	348,898,142
	(d) Technical data	665	4,063,352
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>100,215</i>	<i>710,025,413</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	429	40,878,650
	* (b) Lasers	1,422	1,860,853
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	30,146	30,653,500
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,188	49,893,041
	(f) Technical data	25	500
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>35,210</i>	<i>123,286,544</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	1	5,000,000
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	143	1,255,007
	(l) Technical data	1	7,600
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>6,262,607</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	5	1,392,369
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1,392,369</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	4	3,450,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3,450,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRAQ (cont.)			
Category XVII	Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated		
	(a) All articles, technical data, and defense services which are classified in the interests of national security and which are not otherwise enumerated in the USML	3	9,164
	<i>Category XVII Value Total</i>	3	9,164
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	7,046	672,842
	(b) Technical data	1	1,000,000
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	7,047	1,672,842
	IRAQ Country Total Authorized	41,098,326	1,617,426,560
	IRAQ Country Total Shipments		2,830,786,000
IRELAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,374	523,299
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	50	5,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	41,752	167,630
	(i) Technical data	2	2,595
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	43,178	698,524
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	6,706,500	1,461,766
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	302,717	470,436
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	7,009,217	1,932,202
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	710	164,158
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	710	164,158
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(a) Explosives	3	15,875
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	3	15,875

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRELAND (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	403	144,254
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	403	144,254
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	463	5,957,687
	(i) Technical data	9	1,425
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	472	5,959,112
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	8	57,800
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	8	57,800
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1	1,545
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	80	9,730
	(e) Technical data	1	2,900
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	82	14,175
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	1	525,854
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	12	536,438
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	6	320,112
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	696	1,570,500
	(d) Technical data	5	4,524
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	720	2,957,428
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	1	91,031
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	9	441,926
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	7	14,926
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	45	170,481
	(f) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	63	717,796

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
IRELAND (cont.)			
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	40	665
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	40	665
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	*(f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1,090	196,446
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	1,090	196,446
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	100	14,489
	(f) Technical data	1	100,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	101	114,489
	IRELAND Country Total Authorized	7,056,087	12,973,004
	IRELAND Country Total Shipments		11,597,000
ISRAEL			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	21,001	2,215,755
	*(c) Firearms and other weapons	250	500,000
	*(d) Combat shotguns	112	109,166
	*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	2	962
	(f) Riflescopes	21	13,440
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	8,501	455,414
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	142,079	1,294,707
	(i) Technical data	3	75
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	171,969	4,589,519
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(b) Flame throwers	30	1,690
	(g) Tooling and equipment	44	459,209
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	3	161,133
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,288	1,614,977
	(k) Technical data	4	66,750
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	2,369	2,303,759

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ISRAEL (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,283,595	1,804,711
	(c) Equipment and tooling	12	8,292
	* (d) (2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	53,045	525,177
	(d) (3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	838,626	20,174,323
	(e) Technical data	19	170,027
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>11,175,297</i>	<i>22,682,530</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles and demolition blocks and blasting caps	468	608,450
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	3	168,750
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	6,262	236,144
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	8,173	495,478
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	83,824	23,455,617
	(i) Technical data	45	27,932
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>98,775</i>	<i>24,992,371</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	152,419	1,172,599
	* (b) Propellants	730,538	4,431,066
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	76,932	1,379,427
	(d) Oxidizers	27,790	189,562
	* (e) Binders	8,780	59,809
	(h) Technical data	5	203
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>996,464</i>	<i>7,232,666</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	332	589,393
	(g) Technical data	63	9,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>598,393</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a)		
	Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	14	1,849,759

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ISRAEL (cont.)			
Category VII (cont.)	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (b) Military tanks, combat engineer vehicles, bridge launching vehicles, half-tracks and gun carriers	68	2,851,854
	(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	205	5,216,901
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for vehicles in (a), (b) and (e)	13	7,308,940
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	662,986	79,581,246
	(h) Technical data	7,836	1,297,330
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>671,122</i>	<i>98,106,030</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	50,000
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	1	31,295,922
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	392	1,216,705
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	183	2,611,009
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	38,084,321	636,605,349
	(i) Technical data	216	86,324
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>38,085,115</i>	<i>671,865,309</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	164,295	13,556,655
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	300
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,621	1,215,429
	(e) Technical data	34	385,248
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>165,951</i>	<i>15,157,632</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	6,195	2,865,965
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	7	175,000
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	2	284
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	35,126	634,362
	(e) Technical data	505	775
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>41,835</i>	<i>3,676,386</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ISRAEL (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	40	81,960
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	58	1,038,780
	* (a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	2	2,570,000
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	55	11,212,760
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3,217	65,873,145
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	61	677,247
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	112	21,245,757
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,173,629	66,088,369
	(d) Technical data	10,251	913,057
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,187,425</i>	<i>169,701,075</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	6,691	27,055,659
	* (b) Lasers	273	1,036,873
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	3,674	9,792,053
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1,130	7,721,297
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	74,035	18,662,849
	(f) Technical data	124	55,552
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>85,927</i>	<i>64,324,283</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	22	388,925

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ISRAEL (cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	7,681	31,783,769
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	82,321	30,585,186
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	24,191	3,088,428
	(i) Technical data	3	12,010
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>114,218</i>	<i>65,858,318</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	6,804	197,316
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	272,821	5,498,256
	(m) Technical data	4	301
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>279,629</i>	<i>5,695,873</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	1	15,000
	(f) Technical data	114	2,335
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>17,335</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	8	153,900
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>153,900</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(b) Technical data	1	6,600
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6,600</i>
	ISRAEL Country Total Authorized	53,076,615	1,156,981,979
	ISRAEL Country Total Shipments		805,826,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ITALY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	38,075	10,250,901
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	176	270,654
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	60	180,000
	* (e)		
	Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	34	43,063
	(f) Riflescopes	177	157,467
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,846	479,840
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	254,321	2,158,441
	(i) Technical data	20	325,740
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>294,709</i>	<i>13,866,106</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	3	322,400
	(g) Tooling and equipment	9	5,415
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	21,618	829,459
	(k) Technical data	12	1,800
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>21,642</i>	<i>1,159,074</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	21,238,012	2,183,063
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	94	576,599
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	2,500	12,875
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	69,785,673	3,495,876
	(e) Technical data	4	46,002
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>91,026,283</i>	<i>6,314,415</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles and demolition blocks and blasting caps	71	579,362
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	570	448,824
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	5,461	796,050
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,807	2,992,708
	(i) Technical data	60	26,023
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>11,969</i>	<i>4,772,967</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ITALY (cont.)			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (b) Propellants	710	142,725
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	112,875	865,509
	(d) Oxidizers	9,500	41,390
	* (e) Binders	2,000	460,000
	(f) Additives	4	4
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>125,089</i>	<i>1,509,628</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(d) Harbor entrance detection devices and controls	38	13,482
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	183	1,087,665
	(g) Technical data	93	5,506
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>1,106,653</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	220,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	48,280	2,598,007
	(h) Technical data	3	1,010
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>48,284</i>	<i>2,819,017</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	43	88,781,839
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	86	206,069
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	899	599,325
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1,232	26,071,180
	(f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components	9	4,800,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	271,768	384,393,412
	(i) Technical data	786	222,442
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>274,823</i>	<i>505,074,267</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	24	17,474,711
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	5	14,314,133
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	290	227,463
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	128	2,207,122

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ITALY (cont.)			
Category IX (cont.)	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	118	6,628
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	565	34,230,057
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	954	231,544
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,594	278,577
	(e) Technical data	2	3,250
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	2,550	513,371
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	1	7,555
	*(a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	2	1,630,935
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	120	514,916
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	24	99,984
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	102	4,916,213
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	113	4,837,095
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	157	36,659
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	294	9,211,729
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	32,150	91,836,369
	(d) Technical data	483	19,412,666
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	33,446	132,504,121
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	1	15,500
	*(b) Lasers	203	375,356
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1,497	24,714,512

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ITALY (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	222	499,220
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,520	10,781,897
	(f) Technical data	975	12,552
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>11,418</i>	<i>36,399,037</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	118	378,107
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	1	2,000,000
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	925	10,809
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,044</i>	<i>2,388,916</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	176,284	2,325,757
	(m) Technical data	5	500
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>176,289</i>	<i>2,326,257</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	24	54,489,414
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	134	686,184
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	9	40,197
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	785	12,673,328
	(f) Technical data	56	2,465,814
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>70,354,937</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ITALY (cont.)			
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	44	844,396
	(d) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	205	31,620
	(e) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	250	876,116
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Swimmer delivery vehicles	3	44,514
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	56	6,040
	(d) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	60	50,654
	ITALY Country Total Authorized	92,029,743	816,280,593
	ITALY Country Total Shipments		1,198,837,000
 JAMAICA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,250	222,968
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	12	1,679
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,121	25,947
	(i) Technical data	1	200
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	9,384	250,794
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,346,450	845,920
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	1,346,450	845,920
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles and demolition blocks and blasting caps	100	2,550
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	100	2,550
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	4	100,100
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	4	100,100

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAMAICA (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	3,475,438
	(i) Technical data	2	1,500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	4	3,476,938
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	8	44,600
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	8	44,600
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	7	3,090
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	7	3,090
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	29	82,412
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	123	21,392
	(f) Technical data	1	15
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	153	103,819
	JAMAICA Country Total Authorized	1,356,110	4,827,811
	JAMAICA Country Total Shipments		7,572,000
 JAPAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	3,709	1,720,854
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	350	767,500
	(f) Riflescopes	11	5,069
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	5,903	534,887
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	141,166	1,060,680
	(i) Technical data	2,013	485,750
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	153,152	4,574,740
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	8	1,535,274
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,257	2,616,151
	(k) Technical data	6	105
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	4,271	4,151,530
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	11,368,057	4,824,522
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	600	13,356

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAPAN (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1	211,570
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	148,900	58,995
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	3,842,579	1,218,133
	(e) Technical data	5	600
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>15,360,142</i>	<i>6,327,176</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles and demolition blocks and blasting caps	288	1,078,768
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	159	12,123,160
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	943	14,565,875
	* (d) Missile and space launch vehicle powerplants	8	1,467,040
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	17,771	551,778
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	539,596	535,405,358
	(i) Technical data	573	252,147
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>559,338</i>	<i>565,444,126</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	10,172	1,209,718
	* (b) Propellants	3,721	195,898
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	39,435	3,627,215
	(d) Oxidizers	39,828	3,148,247
	* (e) Binders	11,211	269,591
	(f) Additives	3,573	322,048
	(h) Technical data	7	630
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>107,947</i>	<i>8,773,347</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	* (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	240	4,234
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	118,839	93,512,813
	(g) Technical data	19	836,746
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>119,098</i>	<i>94,353,793</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAPAN (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	3	280,332
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,495	7,066,292
	(h) Technical data	120	159,925
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,618</i>	<i>7,506,549</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	13	504,152,634
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	44	9,300,636
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	28,822	4,030,110
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	2	1,079,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	662	11,527,171
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,727,091	1,273,422,582
	(i) Technical data	272	1,687,983
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>5,756,906</i>	<i>1,805,200,116</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	720	44,713,850
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	32	16,809,834
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1,223	1,255,268
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,964	35,501,610
	(e) Technical data	361	121,490
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>98,402,052</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,351	539,369
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,448	304,587
	(e) Technical data	11	308
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>6,810</i>	<i>844,264</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	307	636,914
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	2,160	1,726,790
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	5	56,273,625
	* (a)(3)(ii) Acquisition radar	6	497,878
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	52	5,275,707
	* (a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	4	270,212

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAPAN (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	1	67,000
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	3	10,006,730
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	8,321	13,548,768
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	646	52,387,702
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	178	10,669,931
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	150	114,922
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	173	7,578,521
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,113,466	287,159,194
	(d) Technical data	2,111	2,970,345
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>6,127,583</i>	<i>449,184,239</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	20	533,718
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	8,454	36,287,743
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	490	8,875,246
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	10,244	38,909,400
	(f) Technical data	82	108,229
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>19,290</i>	<i>84,714,336</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	719	4,262,551
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	60	2,542,863
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	2	8,000,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAPAN (cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	81	55,875
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	9	808,184
	(f) Structural materials	25	235,716
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	44	16,397
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	522	600,540
	(l) Technical data	5,018	400,267
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>6,480</i>	<i>16,922,393</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	40,779	6,989,751
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	3,985	377,463
	(m) Technical data	17	8,996
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>44,781</i>	<i>7,376,210</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	1	1,840,202
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	8	75,616
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	5,222	9,872,801
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	169,849	113,871,888
	(f) Technical data	1,267	1,286,803
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>176,347</i>	<i>126,947,310</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JAPAN (cont.)			
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	1	108,000
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>108,000</i>
Category XVIII	Directed Energy Weapons		
	(f) Technical data	8	8
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	167	10,119,578
	(d) Technical data	10	7,736
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>10,127,314</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	4	2,025
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2,025</i>
	<i>JAPAN Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>28,451,253</i>	<i>3,290,931,528</i>
	<i>JAPAN Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>6,491,430,000</i>
 JORDAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	9,963	5,295,918
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	846	939,964
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	50	150,000
	* (d) Combat shotguns	30	27,880
	(f) Riflescopes	3,000	1,623,600
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,506	1,072,465
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	62,057	5,222,595
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>77,452</i>	<i>14,332,422</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	5	2,547
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	60,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>62,547</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	9,768,524	2,817,570
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	80,000	36,000
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	120	16,410

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JORDAN (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(e) Technical data	5	1,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>9,848,649</i>	<i>2,870,980</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	45	1,244,202
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,256	272,865
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>3,301</i>	<i>1,517,067</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	601	91,563
	(h) Technical data	10	5,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>96,563</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	2	17,936
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,279	80,782,631
	(i) Technical data	22	62,400
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>4,303</i>	<i>80,862,967</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	444	1,267,369
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	11	292,236
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	957	105,708
	(e) Technical data	2	48,100
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>1,713,413</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	50	93,907
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	50
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>93,957</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	1	93,756
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	44	1,482,783
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	1	14,259
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	919	382,081
	(d) Technical data	1,307	175,950
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>2,272</i>	<i>2,148,829</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
JORDAN (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	755	7,962,750
	* (b) Lasers	975	1,663,625
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2,014	28,297,462
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	6	63,035
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	992	340,692
	(f) Technical data	6	1,998
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	4,748	38,329,562
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	55,000	1,105,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	55,000	1,105,000
	JORDAN Country Total Authorized	9,997,807	143,133,307
	JORDAN Country Total Shipments		83,658,000
KAZAKHSTAN			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	550	1,578,200
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	550	1,578,200
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,513	71,941
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	1,513	71,941

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
KAZAKHSTAN (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	2	72,464
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	46,569
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	22	119,033
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	16	273,000
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	2	8,190
	(e) Technical data	1	64,500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	19	345,690
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	620	2,990,088
	(d) Technical data	10	115,160
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	630	3,105,248
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	3	50,952
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	74	6,475,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	571	401,139
	(f) Technical data	3	30
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	651	6,927,121
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	6	77,745
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	9,460	3,368,085

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
KAZAKHSTAN (cont.)			
Category XV (cont.)			
	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	1
		<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>9,467</i>
		<i>KAZAKHSTAN Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>12,852</i>
			<i>KAZAKHSTAN Country Total Shipments</i>
			<i>355,491,000</i>
 KENYA			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	443,242
		<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	18	83,691
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,145	16,328,677
	(i) Technical data	13	57,000
		<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,176</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1	18,372
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	16	103,826
		<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>17</i>
		<i>KENYA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>1,194</i>
			<i>KENYA Country Total Shipments</i>
			<i>11,320,000</i>
 KIRIBATI			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	9	7,749
	*(d) Combat shotguns	6	4,002
		<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>
		<i>KIRIBATI Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>15</i>
			<i>KIRIBATI Country Total Shipments</i>
			<i>12,000</i>
 KUWAIT			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	40	57,938
	*(b) Fully automatic firearms	8	9,600
	(f) Riflescopes	144,000	90,285,600

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
KUWAIT (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,434,250	176,935,468
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,578,298	267,288,606
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	*(a) Guns over caliber .50	4	5,600
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	555	90,020
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	559	95,620
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	165,600	56,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	165,600	56,000
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	600	15,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	434,299
	(i) Technical data	1	25,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	602	474,299
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	1	32,000,000
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	9,450
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	13	32,009,450
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	*(a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	4	810,444
	*(f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	1	13,000,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,058	47,436,690
	(h) Technical data	153	555,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	6,216	61,802,134
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	13,806,646
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	31	108,128
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,514	32,370,343

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
KUWAIT (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2	3,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	1,549	46,288,117
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	171	21,133,467
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	48	30,416,953
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	68,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	9	76,175
	(e) Technical data	8	52,700
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	237	51,747,295
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,958	749,577
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	1,958	749,577
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	10	220
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	2	10,000,000
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	30,114	37,359,528
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	58	1,049,800
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	353	31,181,584
	(d) Technical data	33	130,600
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	30,570	79,721,732
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	60,005	115,284,784
	* (b) Lasers	4	5,000
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2	131,962

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
KUWAIT (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	8	38,304
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,065	1,327,027
	(f) Technical data	24	2,501
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>63,108</i>	<i>116,789,578</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	29	290,000
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	4,000	920,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>4,029</i>	<i>1,210,000</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	2,000	37,010
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1,313	10,422,605
	(m) Technical data	1	22,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>3,314</i>	<i>10,481,615</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	(e) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>KUWAIT Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>2,856,054</i>	<i>668,714,033</i>
	<i>KUWAIT Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>1,474,238,000</i>
KYRGYZSTAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1	569
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>569</i>
	<i>KYRGYZSTAN Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>569</i>
	<i>KYRGYZSTAN Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>25,287,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LAOS			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	1	200,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>200,000</i>
	LAOS Country Total Authorized	1	200,000
	LAOS Country Total Shipments		-
LATVIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	304	129,374
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	15	134
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	3,750
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>133,258</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	8,200	6,314
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	17,500	3,150
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>25,700</i>	<i>9,464</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	1,753
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,753</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	8,622
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8,622</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	291	23,424
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>23,424</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	119	2,551,145
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	8	80,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	125	938,135
	(d) Technical data	297	469,011
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>4,038,291</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LATVIA (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	3	1,971
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	411	52,492
	(f) Technical data	1,914	404,463
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	2,328	458,926
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	6	2,000,000
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, of from chemical reaction	26	21,840
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	32	2,021,840
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	498	548,690
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	498	548,690
	LATVIA Country Total Authorized	29,405	7,189,805
	LATVIA Country Total Shipments		3,912,000
LEBANON			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	5,401	3,666,359
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	30	28,025
	(f) Riflescopes	15	17,250
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	403	132,831
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	17,192	178,823
	(i) Technical data	2	200,000
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	23,043	4,223,288
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	15,836,040	1,832,682
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,000	40
	(e) Technical data	14	14,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	15,837,054	1,846,722
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,521	246,035
	(h) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	2,522	246,535

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LEBANON (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	10,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	2	10,000
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	134	74,276
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	134	74,276
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	15	19,785
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	60	195,780
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	5	3,260
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	80	218,825
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(m) Technical data	2	2,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	2	2,000
	LEBANON Country Total Authorized	15,862,837	6,621,646
	LEBANON Country Total Shipments		7,194,000
LIBERIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	795	416,877
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	421	36,300
	(i) Technical data	3	910,000
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,219	1,363,177
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	379,000	102,250
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	379,000	102,250

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LIBERIA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	252	11,169
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	252	11,169
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	50,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	1	50,000
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	500	83,905
	(m) Technical data	1	90,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	501	173,905
	LIBERIA Country Total Authorized	380,973	1,700,501
	LIBERIA Country Total Shipments		889,000
LIBYA			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	370	1,141,160
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	370	1,141,160
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	25,130	45,046,788
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	25,130	45,046,788
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	56,018
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	8	56,018
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	4	9,698
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	4	9,698
	LIBYA Country Total Authorized	25,512	46,253,664
	LIBYA Country Total Shipments		842,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LIECHTENSTEIN			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(e) Technical data	6	240
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	6	240
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	6,255
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	3	6,255
	LIECHTENSTEIN Country Total Authorized	9	6,495
	LIECHTENSTEIN Country Total Shipments		-
 LITHUANIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	854	363,817
	(f) Riflescopes	8	3,192
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	310	202,879
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,172	569,888
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	23,000	1,840
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	10,000	1,900
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	33,000	3,740
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	2	23,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	2	23,000
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	11	198,762
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	11	198,762
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	203	656,156
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	204	656,256
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	96	71,520
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	5,600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	104	77,120
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	1	1,659

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LITHUANIA (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	1	7,075
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	41	45,080
	(d) Technical data	1,688	337,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,731</i>	<i>390,814</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	17	773,397
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	144	4,177
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>777,574</i>
	LITHUANIA Country Total Authorized	36,385	2,697,154
	LITHUANIA Country Total Shipments		943,000
 LUXEMBOURG			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	48	46,614
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	305	6,300
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>52,914</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	40	16,361
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	666	9,034,698
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>9,051,159</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	94,127	2,174,585
	(h) Technical data	7	38,500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>94,134</i>	<i>2,213,085</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	103,126	45,089,159
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>103,127</i>	<i>45,089,259</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LUXEMBOURG (cont.)			
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	6	3,240
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	6	3,240
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	11	24,805
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	40	199,720
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,645	2,405,208
	(d) Technical data	24	101,776
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	2,720	2,731,509
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	5,200
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	480,950
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	16	5,176,291
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	18	5,662,441
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	4	1,000,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	4	1,000,000
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	115	717,988
	(f) Technical data	10	700,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	125	1,417,988

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
LUXEMBOURG			
(cont.)			
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	3	2,500
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	3	2,500
	LUXEMBOURG Country Total Authorized	201,197	67,224,095
	LUXEMBOURG Country Total Shipments		44,199,000
MACEDONIA			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	6	1,631
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	6	1,631
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	11	55,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	11	55,000
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	24	22,600
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	7	273
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	31	22,873
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	273	3,162,676
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	3	54,324
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	345	409,900
	(d) Technical data	1	2,500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	622	3,629,400
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(b) Lasers	112	135,786
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	183	1,433,068
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	3,695
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	395	1,572,549

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MACEDONIA (cont.)			
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	15	52,260
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	15	52,260
	MACEDONIA Country Total Authorized	1,080	5,333,713
	MACEDONIA Country Total Shipments		6,492,000
 MALAYSIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	14,078	17,339,099
	(f) Riflescopes	6,000	3,482,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	56,399	572,390
	(i) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	76,478	21,393,539
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	18	20,475
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	18	20,475
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,387,380	5,596,302
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	9,503	428,100
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	11,937,700	3,885,519
	(e) Technical data	6	85,202
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	13,334,589	9,995,123
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,927	599,129
	(i) Technical data	6	2,220
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	4,933	601,349
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	500	90,385
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	1,080	243,715
	(d) Oxidizers	480	23,280
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	2,060	357,380
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	3,543
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	2	3,543
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	56	1,559,256
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,364	20,453,689

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MALAYSIA (cont.)			
Category VII (cont.)	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,423</i>	<i>22,013,245</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	74	135,201
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	10	944,840
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	92,036	121,249,219
	(i) Technical data	35	5,416
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>92,155</i>	<i>122,334,676</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	2	1,527,700
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	6	6,300
	(e) Technical data	3	201
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,534,201</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	69	106,660
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,559	22,075
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1,628</i>	<i>128,735</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	4	193,200
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	4	1,410,550
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	120	3,742,536
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	1	5,493,597
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,771	1,268,308
	(d) Technical data	352	781,407
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>14,785,056</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	110	361,748
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	782	4,937,086

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MALAYSIA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	20	181,797
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,771	1,268,308
	(f) Technical data	6	600
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>4,689</i>	<i>6,749,539</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	249	2,126,678
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1	45
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>2,126,723</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	15,727	382,114
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>15,727</i>	<i>382,114</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	1	67,000,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>67,000,000</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	16	94,640
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>94,640</i>
	<i>MALAYSIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>13,534,764</i>	<i>269,520,338</i>
	<i>MALAYSIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>69,989,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MALDIVES, REPUBLIC OF			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	6	150,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>150,000</i>
	<i>MALDIVES, REPUBLIC OF Country Total Authorized</i>		
	<i>MALDIVES, REPUBLIC OF Country Total Shipments</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>150,200</i>
			-
MALTA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	398	123,261
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	640
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>123,901</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	807
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>807</i>
	<i>MALTA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>124,708</i>
	<i>MALTA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>150,000</i>
MAURITANIA			
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(b) Technical data	1	100,000
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,000</i>
	<i>MAURITANIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100,000</i>
	<i>MAURITANIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>34,000</i>
MEXICO			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	13,671	10,673,271
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	121	133,100
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	15,263	11,699,954
	(f) Riflescopes	33	27,680
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	358	82,728

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MEXICO (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	17,057	405,264
	(i) Technical data	2	1,000
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>46,505</i>	<i>23,022,997</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	3	7,330
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	4	725
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,728	581,911
	(k) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1,736</i>	<i>590,966</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	4,678,936	943,929
	(c) Equipment and tooling	12	6,258
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	120,200	1,164,176
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>4,799,148</i>	<i>2,114,363</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	248	360,654
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	1	35,785
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	2,625,000
	(i) Technical data	432	54,800
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>3,076,239</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	33,954	6,430,346
	* (b) Propellants	4	92
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	15,000	96,700
	* (e) Binders	180,000	24,120,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>228,958</i>	<i>30,647,138</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	7	34,507,898
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	40,090	17,466,751
	(g) Technical data	66	2,684,948
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>40,163</i>	<i>54,659,597</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MEXICO (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	273,551
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	182,827	41,211,477
	(h) Technical data	35	288,420
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>182,863</i>	<i>41,773,448</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	3	42,021,656
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	6	223,640
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	90,938	88,011,620
	(i) Technical data	4,730	221,770
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>95,677</i>	<i>130,478,686</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	1	1,000
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	105	1,048,669
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	32,646,179
	(e) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>33,696,148</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	9,559	2,763,275
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	9	600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>9,568</i>	<i>2,763,875</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	1	64,205
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	4	165,004
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	1	265,731
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	17,927,814	436,846,867
	(d) Technical data	91	78,634
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>17,927,911</i>	<i>437,420,441</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MEXICO (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	12	1,518,200
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	3	90,623
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	133	641,968
	(f) Technical data	5	11,520
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>2,262,311</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	652	516,053
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	2	181,160
	(f) Structural materials	4	301
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>697,514</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	5,650	37,336
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	352,100	8,247,981
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>357,750</i>	<i>8,285,317</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	140	7,607,000
	(f) Technical data	3	52,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>7,659,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MEXICO (cont.)			
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically deigned or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	1,177	217,131
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>217,131</i>
	<i>MEXICO Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>23,693,302</i>	<i>779,366,251</i>
	<i>MEXICO Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>203,563,000</i>
 MOROCCO			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	57	1,317
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	235	700
	(i) Technical data	10	200
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>2,217</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	60	2,280
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,280</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	6,208
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>6,208</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	88	17,000,000
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	59	1,761,150
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,379	1,424,902
	(h) Technical data	93	17,020,400
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>20,206,452</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	3	600,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	84,325	59,479,580
	(i) Technical data	4	1,601
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>84,332</i>	<i>60,081,181</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	1	80,000
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>80,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
MOROCCO (cont.)			
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	2,350	67,480
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	15	1,635
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>69,115</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	12	1,470,000
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	150	119,500
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	27	684,930
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,167	2,474,667
	(d) Technical data	47	107,301
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>3,403</i>	<i>4,856,398</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	3	369,015
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2	283,164
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	15	13,200
	(f) Technical data	9	2,531
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>667,910</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	170	2,043
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>2,043</i>
	<i>MOROCCO Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>92,213</i>	<i>85,973,804</i>
	<i>MOROCCO Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>28,883,000</i>
 NAMBIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	595	198,922
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	49	23,440
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	9	441
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>222,803</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	2,300	1,655
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>1,655</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	128	59,655
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>59,655</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NAMBIA (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2	6,126
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	67,595
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	3	73,721
	NAMBIA Country Total Authorized	3,084	357,834
	NAMBIA Country Total Shipments		601,000
 NEPAL			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	1	500
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	1	154,096
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	1	154,096
	NEPAL Country Total Authorized	2	154,596
	NEPAL Country Total Shipments		137,000
 NETHERLANDS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	499	361,970
	* (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	75	80,925
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	128	36,569
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,925	156,496
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	4,627	635,960
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	100	24,463,882
	(g) Tooling and equipment	35	71,337
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	275	3,824,738
	(k) Technical data	5	2,500
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	415	28,362,457

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NETHERLANDS			
(cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	13,221,400	1,557,578
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	447	85,702
	(c) Equipment and tooling	344	334,060
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	2,052	222,477
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	3,857,850	1,295,621
	(e) Technical data	2	11,251
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>17,082,095</i>	<i>3,506,689</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	5,000	30,600
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	7	11,394,137
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	10	1,936,922
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	24	708
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,420	8,619,073
	(i) Technical data	6	822
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>27,467</i>	<i>21,982,262</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	17	12,860
	* (b) Propellants	1	22
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	4	1,300
	* (e) Binders	5	475
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>14,657</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,790	64,501
	(g) Technical data	4	500
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>22,794</i>	<i>65,001</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	2	75,000
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	458,901	3,785,679
	(h) Technical data	31,673	729,055
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>490,576</i>	<i>4,589,734</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NETHERLANDS			
(cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	25	2,986,717
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	1	500,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	8	508,920
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	191,021	889,340
	(i) Technical data	200	78,646
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>191,255</i>	<i>165,963,623</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	128	35,927
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	6	5,002
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	40,773
	(e) Technical data	23	55,722
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>137,424</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,571	2,299,222
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	58	17,385
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1,230	140,200
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	13,610	622,330
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>16,469</i>	<i>3,079,137</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	140	51,800
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	2	168,500
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	26,089	3,911,552
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	127	11,324,266
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	38	1,213,340
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	47	20,390,406
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	75,770	21,039,869

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NETHERLANDS			
(cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	177	348,077
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>102,390</i>	<i>58,447,810</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	240	1,356,373
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	137	2,512,037
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance , control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1,399	6,740,237
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,134	4,328,634
	(f) Technical data	2	200
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>8,961</i>	<i>14,667,886</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	3	74,084
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	4	4,000,000
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	12	642
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, pr from chemical reaction	8,650	535,842
	(l) Technical data	2	200
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>8,671</i>	<i>4,610,768</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	51,578	2,387,772
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	148	2,483
	(m) Technical data	2	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>51,728</i>	<i>2,390,265</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NETHERLANDS (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	3	5,250
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	811	106,347
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	6,381	4,754,574
	(f) Technical data	60	139,030
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>7,255</i>	<i>5,005,201</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Swimmer delivery vehicles	8	631,450
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	65	530,049
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>1,161,499</i>
	NETHERLANDS Country Total Authorized	18,014,968	314,620,373
	NETHERLANDS Country Total Shipments		494,982,000
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5	868
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>868</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	226,000	40,640
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	900	234
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>226,900</i>	<i>40,874</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	60	141,065
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>141,065</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	277	3,003,654
	(i) Technical data	48	9,600
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>3,013,254</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	48	1,200,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>1,200,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	8	1,440,000
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	8	1,440,000
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	40	720,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	40	720,000
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	1	22,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	1	22,000
	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Country Total Authorized	227,387	6,578,061
	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Country Total Shipments		10,170,000
 NEW CALEDONIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,010	376,208
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	192	1,989
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,202	378,197
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	858,300	288,695
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	130,250	30,884
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	988,550	319,579
	NEW CALEDONIA Country Total Authorized	989,752	697,776
	NEW CALEDONIA Country Total Shipments		772,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NEW ZEALAND			
Category I	Firearms, Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	31,610	8,316,866
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	16	158,288
	* (e)		
	Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	6	4,305
	(f) Riflescopes	103	77,335
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	3,909	707,408
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	11,831	492,997
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>47,475</i>	<i>9,757,199</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	103	529,484
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	258	1,075,956
	(k) Technical data	100	1,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1,606,440</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	8,470,950	1,510,775
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	918	2,264
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	16,598,138	1,025,421
	(e) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>25,070,009</i>	<i>2,538,760</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	20	495,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	14	12,808
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	144	27,039
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>534,847</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	2,685	66,178
	* (b) Propellants	4,412	28,016
	(h) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>7,098</i>	<i>94,195</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	78,914
	(g) Technical data	1	20,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>98,914</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NEW ZEALAND			
(cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	5	90,000
	(h) Technical data	12	205,100
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	17	295,100
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	3,400,000
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	48	65,640
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	20,963	40,548,399
	(i) Technical data	23	130,966
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	20,766	44,145,005
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	120	1,158,381
	(e) Technical data	160	1,641
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	280	1,160,022
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	286	59,082
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	200	100,506
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	486	159,588
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	144	255,024
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	1,104	1,274,856
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	69	1,220,497
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	20	497,585
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,309	1,364,294
	(d) Technical data	13	8,916
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	2,659	4,621,172
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	7	4,930
	* (b) Lasers	476	628,429

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NEW ZEALAND			
(cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	188	1,518,527
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	38	623,741
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,089	655,836
	(f) Technical data	10	5,550
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>3,808</i>	<i>3,437,013</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	2,855	2,217,760
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	81	1,021,690
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	24	53,739
	(i) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>2,961</i>	<i>3,293,190</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	235	25,397
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	2,004	29,318
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>2,239</i>	<i>54,715</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NEW ZEALAND (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	450	249,000
	(f) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	451	249,500
	NEW ZEALAND Country Total Authorized	25,158,989	72,045,660
	NEW ZEALAND Country Total Shipments		50,009,000
 NICARAGUA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,602	406,997
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	30	4,500
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,135	12,975
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	3,767	424,472
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,333,120	494,745
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,030,000	20,600
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	11,363,120	515,345
	NICARAGUA Country Total Authorized	11,366,887	939,817
	NICARAGUA Country Total Shipments		512,000
 NIGER			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	3,023,860
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	3	3,023,860
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	500	700
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	500	700
	NIGER Country Total Authorized	503	3,024,560
	NIGER Country Total Shipments		35,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NIGERIA			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	100,000	12,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>12,000</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	40	60,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>60,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	885	1,028,856
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>1,028,856</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	111	5,066,389
	(i) Technical data	12	645
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>5,067,034</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	580	103,820
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>103,820</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	1	308,972
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	5	195,675
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	111	252,698
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>757,345</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	75	470,850
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	21	23,300
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>494,150</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	2	1,937,634
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	758	389,057
	(f) Technical data	2	1,100
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>2,327,791</i>
	<i>NIGERIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>102,603</i>	<i>9,850,996</i>
	<i>NIGERIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>2,000,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NORWAY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	6,185	3,314,412
	* (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	236	97,386
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	401	198,566
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,293	292,380
	(i) Technical data	4	301
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>15,119</i>	<i>3,903,045</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	1	2,458
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	388	365,318
	(k) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>368,076</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	19,413,500	4,312,008
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	233,490	927,260
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	400,000	312,000
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	117,500	471,695
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	41,775,580	2,611,034
	(e) Technical data	2	101
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>61,940,072</i>	<i>8,634,098</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	11,518	3,199,460
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	1,000	43,980
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	45,955	2,390,617
	(i) Technical data	32	26,554
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>58,505</i>	<i>5,660,611</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	8,200	226,643
	* (b) Propellants	26,000	406,420
	(d) Oxidizers	33,662	242,333
	* (e) Binders	3,280	27,880
	(f) Additives	152	31,195
	(h) Technical data	5	500
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>71,299</i>	<i>934,971</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NORWAY (cont.)			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	16	25,739
	(g) Technical data	14	1,300
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	30	27,039
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	122,656
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	35,877	6,073,917
	(h) Technical data	78	143,250
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	35,956	6,339,823
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	1	3,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	105	2,919,000
	* (g) Ground effect machines and components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed for use with such machines	3	40,347
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	42,015	70,753,429
	(i) Technical data	2,710	28,500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	44,834	73,744,276
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	1	100
	(e) Technical data	4	2,800
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	5	2,900
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		32,963
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	18	4,500,000
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	165,744
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	130	4,698,707
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	149	
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	2,020	3,168,000
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	36	31,320
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3,097	11,533,327

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NORWAY (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	1	300,000
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	60	466,567
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	13,836	43,277,714
	(d) Technical data	163	495,524
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>19,213</i>	<i>59,272,452</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	157	2,900,200
	* (b) Lasers	533	842,543
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	10,652	17,043,028
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	259	2,609,227
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	43,464	3,511,362
	(f) Technical data	79	3,659
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>55,144</i>	<i>26,910,019</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	2	20,374
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	3	3,000,000
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1,500	115,890
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>3,136,264</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
NORWAY (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	11,817	301,751
	(m) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>11,820</i>	<i>202,051</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	2	1,174
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	41	998,546
	(f) Technical data	7	35,374
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1,035,094</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	1	559,733
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>559,733</i>
	NORWAY Country Total Authorized	62,254,094	195,429,159
	NORWAY Country Total Shipments		151,962,000
OMAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	5,440	1,931,469
	(f) Riflescopes	2,000	798,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	94,674	1,058,505
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>102,114</i>	<i>3,787,974</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	15	154,450
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>154,450</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	188,000	125,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>188,000</i>	<i>125,000</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	8,865

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
OMAN (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	1	2,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>10,865</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	540	2,247,488
	(g) Technical data	4	32,001,002
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>34,248,490</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,231	255,136
	(h) Technical data	2,562	46,355
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>5,793</i>	<i>301,491</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	4	102,353
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,491	20,386,358
	(i) Technical data	14	402
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>5,509</i>	<i>20,489,113</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	1	360,720
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>360,720</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	6	2,592
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	14	2,460,649
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2	49,580
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	984	2,089,430
	(d) Technical data	1,010	28,250
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>2,016</i>	<i>4,630,501</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	5	135,610
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	34	214,274

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
OMAN (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	22	6,675
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	61	356,559
	OMAN Country Total Authorized	304,094	64,465,163
	OMAN Country Total Shipments		15,767,000
 PAKISTAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,220	797,005
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	13	15,456
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	885	93,559
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,118	906,020
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	270	93,312
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	270	93,312
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,100	6,340
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	10,915	33,236
	(e) Technical data	200	25,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	13,215	64,576
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	35	71,750
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	917	1,955,908
	(i) Technical data	32	45,201
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	984	2,072,859
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	309	465,871
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	309	465,871
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(c) Military trucks, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipment to mount or carry weapons	26	15,314
	*(f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	29	401,650
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,460	2,466,288
	(h) Technical data	5	500
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	19,520	2,883,752

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PAKISTAN (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	149,262	54,666,748
	(i) Technical data	15	6,350
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>149,277</i>	<i>54,673,098</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	7	15,135
	(e) Technical data	14	500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>15,635</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,070	571,564
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	1	3,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	15,544	788,989
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>16,615</i>	<i>1,363,553</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	106	21,020
	* (a)(3)(ii) Acquisition radars	3	32,994
	* (a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	2	207,360
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	29	776,966
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	10	124,948
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2	160,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	32,757	8,481,038
	(d) Technical data	1,530	209,980
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>34,439</i>	<i>10,014,306</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	344	26,838,982
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	3	49,872
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,947	8,655,460

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PAKISTAN (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	396	17,791
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>3,690</i>	<i>35,562,105</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	601	131,212
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>131,212</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	11	14,939
	(m) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14,949</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	PAKISTAN Country Total Authorized	241,072	108,262,248
	PAKISTAN Country Total Shipments		106,806,000
PANAMA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,446	384,481
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,446</i>	<i>384,481</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	3,358,000	464,020
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>3,358,000</i>	<i>464,020</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	2,600	20,850
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>20,850</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PANAMA (cont.)			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	* (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	24	34,858
	(g) Technical data	1	32,000,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	25	32,034,858
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	4,000,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	1	4,000,000
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	1	500
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1,200	26,400
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	1,200	26,400
	PANAMA Country Total Authorized	3,363,273	36,931,109
	PANAMA Country Total Shipments		2,530,000
 PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	3,000	6,300
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,000	1,450
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	4,000	7,750
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,200	65,175
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	1,200	65,175
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA Country Total Authorized	5,200	72,925
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA Country Total Shipments		13,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PARAGUAY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,136	178,265
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	110	1,250
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>179,515</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	16,850,800	523,446
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,000,000	20,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>17,850,800</i>	<i>543,446</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	1	150
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>150</i>
	PARAGUAY Country Total Authorized	17,852,047	723,111
	PARAGUAY Country Total Shipments		782,000
PERU			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,765	254,382
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	25	1,702
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	89	2,147
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,879</i>	<i>258,231</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	9,463,702	1,197,770
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	1,500	7,725
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>9,465,202</i>	<i>1,205,495</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	63	43,090
	(i) Technical data	110	2,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>45,090</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	2	32,040,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>32,040,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(c) Military trucks, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipment to mount or carry weapons	7	325,850
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	12,296
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>338,146</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PERU (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	2	140,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,324	11,331,689
	(i) Technical data	2	10,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>5,328</i>	<i>11,481,689</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	202	47,087
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	263	21,320
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>68,407</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	41	7,052
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	3	92,443
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	8	56,870
	(d) Technical data	1,294	174,500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,346</i>	<i>330,865</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	398	3,035,860
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	111	44,910
	(f) Technical data	7	7
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>3,080,777</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	2	765,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>765,000</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	18,531	291,168
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1	1,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>18,532</i>	<i>292,168</i>
	PERU Country Total Authorized	9,493,460	49,905,868
	PERU Country Total Shipments		10,891,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PHILIPPINES			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	25,861	7,314,508
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	500	219,800
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	4	8,000
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	26,868	735,353
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	72,768	1,448,733
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>126,002</i>	<i>9,726,494</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	12,883,399	1,188,228
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	1	17,200
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	30,523	37,361
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	120,043,561	3,121,949
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>132,957,484</i>	<i>4,364,738</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (b) Propellants	100,000	670,000
	(h) Technical data	2	2
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>100,002</i>	<i>670,002</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	32,000,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32,000,000</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b) and (e)	6	153,660
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	357	812,451
	(h) Technical data	9	3,668
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>969,779</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	1	100,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	11	262,856
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	31,109	31,365,159
	(i) Technical data	25	500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>31,146</i>	<i>31,728,515</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	25	500
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>500</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	199	204,017
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>204,017</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PHILIPPINES (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	27	1,240,075
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	3	69,687
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,618,138	27,965,138
	(d) Technical data	673	321,560
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>19,618,841</i>	<i>29,596,460</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	8	20,800
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	250	1,000,000
	(f) Technical data	26	600
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>1,021,400</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	87	10,789
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>10,789</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	8	178,952
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>178,952</i>
	PHILIPPINES Country Total Authorized	152,834,451	110,471,646
	PHILIPPINES Country Total Shipments		28,241,000

POLAND

Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,178	617,027
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	1	1,295
	(f) Riflescopes	323	215,096
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	13	1,638
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	47	6,327

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
POLAND (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(i) Technical data	1	323,450
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>1,164,833</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	15	1,840
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,840</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,118,800	482,394
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	11,800	440,730
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	400	17,500
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	1,293,000	958,455
	(e) Technical data	5	40,350
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>3,424,005</i>	<i>1,939,429</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	52	954
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	46	29,088
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,606	80,198
	(i) Technical data	5	5,280
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>1,709</i>	<i>115,520</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	14,260	336,071
	* (b) Propellants	2,540	35,560
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	1,459	46,494
	(h) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>18,260</i>	<i>418,225</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	90,400
	(g) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>90,500</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	54,441	1,575,480
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>54,441</i>	<i>1,575,480</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
POLAND (cont.)			
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	9	832,500
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	40,605	55,880,473
	(i) Technical data	4,874	207,119
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>45,488</i>	<i>56,920,092</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	79	23,621
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	5	229
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>23,850</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	1	64,149
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	34	1,847,509
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	498	12,536,345
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,362	4,727,761
	(d) Technical data	2,180	518,282
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>4,075</i>	<i>19,694,046</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	644	6,554,942
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	737	7,656,555
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	29	581,506
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	15,534	11,378,639
	(f) Technical data	9	320
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>16,953</i>	<i>26,171,962</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	4	221,132
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>221,132</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
POLAND (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	1,235	119,195
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>1,235</i>	<i>119,195</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	16	2,497,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>2,497,000</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Swimmer delivery vehicles	6	422,426
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	18	75,594
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>498,020</i>
	<i>POLAND Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>3,567,874</i>	<i>11,451,124</i>
	<i>POLAND Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>154,689,000</i>
PORTUGAL			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	259	120,443
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	28,408	1,377,788
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	20	127
	(i) Technical data	1	390
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>28,688</i>	<i>1,498,748</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	2	358,000
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	240,000
	(k) Technical data	14	1,210
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>599,210</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	899,300	726,985
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>899,300</i>	<i>726,985</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PORTUGAL (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	33	802,020
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	310	1,224,220
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	39	95,590
	(i) Technical data	3	6,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	385	2,127,830
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	48	28,983
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	48	28,983
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	17	3,271,180
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,492	185,870
	(h) Technical data	14	3,464
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	1,523	3,460,514
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	3	359,700
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	53,946	76,728,962
	(i) Technical data	7	2,801
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	53,956	77,091,463
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	4	357,368
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	25,880
	(e) Technical data	100	440
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	116	383,688
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	32	16,482
	(b) Permanents or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	5	211,050
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	500
	(e) Technical data	4	1,100
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	42	229,132

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
PORTUGAL (cont.)			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	2	480,934
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	7,500	216,750
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	22	969,000
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	3	5,889
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,266	7,009,080
	(d) Technical data	14	72,370
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	8,807	8,754,023
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	47	7,573,509
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	426	359,642
	(f) Technical data	5	700
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	478	7,933,851
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	2	2,000,000
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	6	255,198
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	5	3,918
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	13	2,259,116
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	413	26,228
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	413	26,228
	PORTUGAL Country Total Authorized	993,825	105,119,771
	PORTUGAL Country Total Shipments		28,441,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
QATAR			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,183	1,772,230
	* (d) Combat shotguns	10	28,964
	(f) Riflescopes	69	81,339
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,109	68,560
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>3,371</i>	<i>1,951,093</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	11	28,666
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>28,666</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	163,200	112,300
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>163,200</i>	<i>112,300</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	9	225
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>225</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	71,392
	(g) Technical data	2	32,000,100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>32,071,492</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	13,191,946
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	166	2,087,534
	(i) Technical data	172	33,200
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>15,312,680</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	1	290,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	10,000
	(e) Technical data	21	30,200
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>330,200</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	58	1,049,800
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	62	1,270,359
	(d) Technical data	262	132,380
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>2,452,539</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
QATAR (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	13	526,893
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	30	25,463
	(f) Technical data	24	300
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	67	552,656
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	29	290,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	29	290,000
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	100	800
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	98	20,018,838
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	198	20,019,638
	QATAR Country Total Authorized	167,633	73,121,489
	QATAR Country Total Shipments		876,465,000
 ROMANIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	33	428,240
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	30	515
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	63	428,755
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1	10,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	1	10,000
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	4,010	79,915
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	1,405	5,381
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	5,415	85,296
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	1,918	138,307

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ROMANIA (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	310	46,609
	(i) Technical data	6	2,400
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	2,233	187,316
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	* (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	110	15,311
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	104	21,664
	(g) Technical data	2	32,000,100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	216	32,037,075
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	114,032
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,736	40,047
	(h) Technical data	71	147,848
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	1,808	301,927
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	2	2,263,760
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	7	225,428
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	100,857	30,015,665
	(i) Technical data	6	1,701
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	100,872	32,506,554
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	20	22,473
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	20	22,473
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	140	2,455,526
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military applications and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	162	1,451,682

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ROMANIA (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	678	16,463,637
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,177	9,521,486
	(d) Technical data	633	614,764
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	3,790	30,507,095
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	11	11,330
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, controls and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	10	682,224
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	349	163,894
	(f) Technical data	15	5,662
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	385	863,110
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	1	2,395
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	1	2,395
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment	4	10,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	4	10,000
	ROMANIA Country Total Authorized	114,808	96,961,996
	ROMANIA Country Total Shipments		44,632,000
RUSSIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,231	593,067
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,378	54,724
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,609	647,791
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	888,720	475,217
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	102,400	21,282
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	991,120	496,499

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
RUSSIA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	500	916,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	300	2,744,727
	(i) Technical data	2	901,600
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	802	4,562,327
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	149	10,406
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	149	10,406
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	16,984
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	13	32,789
	(f) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	15	49,783
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	56	118,940
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	2,446	5,077,036
	(f) Technical data	1,038	837,950
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	3,540	6,033,926
	RUSSIA Country Total Authorized	998,235	11,800,732
	RUSSIA Country Total Shipments		15,371,000
RWANDA			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	40,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	1	40,000
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	486	8,068
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	486	8,068
	RWANDA Country Total Authorized	487	48,068
	RWANDA Country Total Shipments		155,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SAUDI ARABIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,057	126,330
	(i) Technical data	100	10,000
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>136,330</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(c) Devices for launching or delivering ordnance	60	86,400
	(g) Tooling and equipment	200	599,000
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	200	599,000
	(k) Technical data	101	2,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>1,286,400</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	106,300	109,446
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	1,182,107	3,118,140
	(e) Technical data	102	10,300
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>1,288,509</i>	<i>3,237,886</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	4,800	3,161,680
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	116	4,508,920
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	4	341,916
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	20,491	45,393,522
	(i) Technical data	29	38,111
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>25,440</i>	<i>53,444,149</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	275	15,326
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>15,326</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	2	5,963,700
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	18	1,986,723
	(g) Technical data	4	32,001,600
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>39,952,023</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SAUDI ARABIA			
(cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	278	9,107,734
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	38,002	55,025,383
	(h) Technical data	473	1,337,447
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>38,753</i>	<i>65,470,564</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	15	510,842,700
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	5	86,785
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	71,003	453,636,549
	(i) Technical data	202	593,522
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>71,225</i>	<i>965,159,556</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	3	12,135,590
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	1	5,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,759	15,171,876
	(e) Technical data	116	249,702
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>1,879</i>	<i>27,562,168</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1,804	922,200
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	3	4,432,419
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	50
	(e) Technical data	101	13,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1,909</i>	<i>5,367,669</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	224	12,367,265
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2	86,000
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	84	2,343,277
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	307,843	24,850,528
	(d) Technical data	2,633	977,073
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>310,786</i>	<i>40,624,143</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SAUDI ARABIA (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	32	2,621,824
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	51	975,354
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	708	2,131,675
	(f) Technical data	106	6,995
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	897	5,735,848
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	2	109,150
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	154	2,004,325
	(l) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	157	2,113,525
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	40,087	4,801,604
	(m) Technical data	4	120
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	40,091	4,801,724
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	384	8,899,696
	(f) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	385	8,899,697
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	5	3,125
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	5	3,125
	SAUDI ARABIA Country Total Authorized	1,782,053	1,223,810,133
	SAUDI ARABIA Country Total Shipments		232,082,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SENEGAL			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
	SENEGAL Country Total Authorized	1	100
	SENEGAL Country Total Shipments		1,645,000
 SEYCHILLES			
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	327,225
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>327,225</i>
	SEYCHILLES Country Total Authorized	2	328,225
	SEYCHILLES Country Total Shipments		304,000
 SINGAPORE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	605	171,729
	(f) Riflescopes	94	35,720
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	10	850
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,508	43,750
	(i) Technical data	7	1,000,060
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2,224</i>	<i>1,252,109</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over .50 caliber	22	3,634,000
	(g) Tooling and equipment	27	73,050
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,448	1,044,929
	(k) Technical data	3	11,041
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>4,763,020</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	3,624,567	2,862,415
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	20,458	810,006
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	2,000,000	40,000
	(e) Technical data	193	80,165
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>5,645,218</i>	<i>3,792,586</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SINGAPORE (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	9,667	347,017
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	42	1,060,340
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	99	180,969
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	18	630
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	23,254	531,913
	(i) Technical data	14	20,210
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>33,094</i>	<i>2,141,079</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	7	885,757
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	238	56,153
	(g) Technical data	6	2,100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>944,010</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	1	43,600
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	11	813,845
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	236,516	7,364,341
	(h) Technical data	68	601,161
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>236,596</i>	<i>8,822,947</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	4	578,860
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	6	7,500,600
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	49	3,222,752
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	58,318	139,101,744
	(i) Technical data	561	355,831
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>58,938</i>	<i>150,759,787</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SINGAPORE (cont.)			
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	14	475,232
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	1	5,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	202	262,365
	(d) Technical data	6	205,096
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	223	947,693
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	850	688,602
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,358	672,599
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	3,208	1,361,201
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	4	614,400
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	60	13,714,531
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	36,005	1,744,644
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	131	5,367,202
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	16	282,474
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	4	60,359
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	53,657	31,973,161
	(d) Technical data	1,452	306,015
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	91,329	54,062,786
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	9	8,524
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2,270	35,919
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	150	2,802,939
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	334,309	8,603,988
	(f) Technical data	620	1,615
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	337,358	11,452,985

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SINGAPORE (cont.)			
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	45	5,310
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	2	4,325
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	1,126	371,279
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>380,914</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,500	21,525
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	736	569,201
	* (g) Antibodies, polynucleoides, biopolymers or biocatalysts specifically designed or modified for use with articles controlled in (f)	20	4,800
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	29,580	311,784
	(m) Technical data	6	300
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>31,842</i>	<i>907,610</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	14	2,761,260
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	9	133,867
	(f) Technical data	22	2,300,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>5,195,127</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SINGAPORE (cont.)			
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	4	532,696
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	8	245,970
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	12	778,666
	SINGAPORE Country Total Authorized	6,446,011	247,562,520
	SINGAPORE Country Total Shipments		442,016,000
 SLOVAKIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,191	497,001
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	68	12,700
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,856	52,421
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	3,115	562,122
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,845,500	142,127
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	345,000	6,900
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	2,190,500	149,027
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	26	531,048
	(i) Technical data	4	400
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	30	531,448
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	17	16,403
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	17	16,403
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	15	682,719
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	100	190,999
	(d) Technical data	292	168,564
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	407	1,042,282
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	47	46,436

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SLOVAKIA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	324
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,065	190,582
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>237,342</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	2	15,260
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>15,260</i>
	<i>SLOVAKIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>2,195,184</i>	<i>2,553,884</i>
	<i>SLOVAKIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>3,507,000</i>
 SLOVENIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	12	4,708
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4,708</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over .50 caliber	6	1,074,000
	(k) Technical data	19	650
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>1,074,650</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	130,050	16,119
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	81,250	2,060
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>211,300</i>	<i>18,179</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	13,345	331,894
	(i) Technical data	1	44,937
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>13,346</i>	<i>376,831</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	911	616,600
	(h) Technical data	37	201,138
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>817,738</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	57	672,890
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>672,990</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SLOVENIA (cont.)			
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	30	61,094
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	6	4,830
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	36	65,924
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2	16,434
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	556	3,305,258
	(d) Technical data	4	2,100
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	562	3,323,792
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	6	89,121
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	220	1,100,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	268	21,390
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	494	1,210,511
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	190	56,810
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	190	56,810
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,000	3,500
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	1,000	3,500
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	10	14,950
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	10	890
	(f) Technical data	1	188
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	21	16,028

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SLOVENIA (cont.)			
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	7	10,081
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	7	10,081
	SLOVENIA Country Total Authorized	227,999	7,651,742
	SLOVENIA Country Total Shipments		2,808,000
 SOUTH AFRICA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,530	1,112,414
	(f) Riflescopes	90	9,000
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	472	117,679
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,427	10,255,436
	(i) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>22,520</i>	<i>11,494,530</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	38,289
	(k) Technical data	5	1,250
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>39,539</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	15,177,745	2,198,596
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	1,686,650	1,104,728
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	22,239,030	2,674,482
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>39,103,425</i>	<i>5,977,806</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	90	3,542,472
	(i) Technical data	4	119,950
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>3,662,422</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	25	1,536
	(h) Technical data	1	25,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26,536</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	32,000,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32,000,000</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH AFRICA (cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	7,423	9,920,705
	(h) Technical data	180	66,895,457
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>7,603</i>	<i>76,816,162</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	5	3,355,000
	*(b) Military aircraft engines	1	1,127,900
	*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	236	76,228
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	51,453	49,559,457
	(i) Technical data	64	148,180
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>51,759</i>	<i>54,266,765</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2	1,001
	(e) Technical data	12	640
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,641</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	191	103,494
	(e) Technical data	2	600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>104,094</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	4	231,429
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems in include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	215	2,303,520
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	35	369,075
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,343	2,265,342
	(d) Technical data	135	68,545
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>3,732</i>	<i>5,237,911</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	66	1,347,047
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	91	1,537,383

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH AFRICA (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	268	222,851
	(f) Technical data	6	38,075
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>3,145,356</i>
Category XIII	Military Auxiliary Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	1	89,000
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	1	5,000,000
	(l) Technical data	5	351,650
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5,440,650</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	13	699,000
	(f) Technical data	2	300,100
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>999,100</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	8	7,700
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7,700</i>
	<i>SOUTH AFRICA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>39,189,834</i>	<i>199,220,302</i>
	<i>SOUTH AFRICA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>34,014,000</i>
SOUTH KOREA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,706	982,853
	*(c) Firearms and other weapons	9	19,916
	*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	6	8,213
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	4	450
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	31,853	124,373
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>33,578</i>	<i>1,135,805</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(c) Devices for launching or delivering ordnance	2,517	312,347
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	34,925	4,005,209

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH KOREA			
(cont.)			
Category II (cont.)	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	16	16
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>37,458</i>	<i>4,317,572</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	41,450	34,920
	(c) Equipment and tooling	103	472,500
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	59,720	496,900
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	200	23,900
	(d)(3) All other components, parts, and associated equipment	540	53,903
	(e) Technical data	3	121,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>102,016</i>	<i>1,203,123</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	187	476,888
	*(b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	2	8,163,354
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	1,182	2,122,342
	*(e) Military explosive excavating devices	2,800	908,684
	*(f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	551	74,912
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	22,202	85,368,283
	(i) Technical data	543	66,298
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>27,467</i>	<i>97,180,761</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(a) Explosives	560	14,920
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	12,365	911,335
	*(e) Binders	333,540	2,885,121
	(f) Additives	270	4,536
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>346,735</i>	<i>3,815,912</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	*(c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	1	6,576,216

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH KOREA			
(cont.)			
Category VI (cont.)	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	50,334	20,028,061
	(g) Technical data	97	91,123
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>50,432</i>	<i>26,695,400</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	10	418,250
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	527,629	77,540,916
	(h) Technical data	65,167	6,077,027
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>592,806</i>	<i>84,036,193</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	8	5,901,954
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	6	5,334,042
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	50	86,812
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	18	1,140,233
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	177	5,773,941
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	239,251	767,260,830
	(i) Technical data	385	2,885,227
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>239,895</i>	<i>788,383,039</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	220	51,457,997
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	20	322,923,502
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	36	86,453
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	90	1,313,889
	(e) Technical data	379	270,333
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>86,052,174</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	253	109,404
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	312	4,087
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>113,491</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	158	21,115,875
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	65	12,526,674
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	2	2,446
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	340,461	4,587,309

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH KOREA			
(cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems in include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	76	27,524,437
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	85	108,074,475
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	11	14,802
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	190	15,115,448
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	84,435	261,722,140
	(d) Technical data	1,033	2,724,377
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>426,486</i>	<i>453,407,983</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equip; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	309	141,896,314
	* (b) Lasers	50	32,410
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1,785	35,440,874
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1,128	8,607,976
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	55,993	75,985,474
	(f) Technical data	652	122,404
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>59,917</i>	<i>262,085,452</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	33	34,204
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	32	690,789

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH KOREA			
(cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	1,544	3,321,863
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	562	1,193,559
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	7,350,508	34,423,064
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	66	13,413
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	7	133,652
	(k) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	1,081
	(l) Technical data	6	600
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>7,352,759</i>	<i>39,812,225</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	154,925	22,458,454
	(m) Technical data	2	2,800
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>154,927</i>	<i>22,461,254</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	238	72,301
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	100	115,671
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	1,503	46,615,606
	(f) Technical data	35	83,099
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>1,876</i>	<i>46,615,606</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SOUTH KOREA (cont.)			
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	2	288,106
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	215	88,863
	(d) Technical data	1	50
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	218	377,019
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	21	11,970
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	21	119,970
	<i>SOUTH KOREA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>9,427,901</i>	<i>1,918,084,050</i>
	<i>SOUTH KOREA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>2,687,340,000</i>
 SPAIN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	11,753	3,880,942
	(f) Riflescopes	417	296,185
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	876	75,688
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	18,479	394,809
	(i) Technical data	2	323,600
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	31,527	4,971,224
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(h) Test and evaluation equipment	1	23
	(k) Technical data	1,003	5,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	1,004	5,023
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	17,344,860	5,183,517
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	593	42,327
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	176,284,712	38,906,762
	(e) Technical data	1	200
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	193,630,166	44,132,806

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SPAIN (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	58	365,000
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) or (b)	556	9,431,447
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	59	9,546
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,368	5,335,008
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>3,041</i>	<i>15,161,001</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (b) Propellants	787,039	4,913,128
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	15,536	672,989
	(f) Additives	230	12
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>802,805</i>	<i>5,586,129</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	709	4,034,316
	(g) Technical data	424	479,476
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>4,513,792</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	104,363	3,134,192
	(h) Technical data	295	20,319
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>104,658</i>	<i>3,154,511</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	11	2,779,001
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	11	1,391
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	42	1,722,786
	(f) Development aircraft, engines, and components	3,112	258,542
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	138,067	249,040,824
	(i) Technical data	2,157	205,586
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>143,400</i>	<i>254,007,980</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	1	579,785

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SPAIN (cont.)			
Category IX (cont.)	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	46	59,253
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	4	10,138
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,051	
	(e) Technical data	7	266,087
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>36,203</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		951,466
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	336	154,158
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1,000	258,750
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	345	30,605
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1,681</i>	<i>443,513</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	120	149,793
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	2	11,974
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	2	90,000
	* (a)(3)(v) Imaging radar systems	115	22,425,000
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	18	10,356,408
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	27,740	618,953
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	524	8,118,301
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	35	3,546,096
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	73	3,782,262
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	129,496	43,918,543
	(d) Technical data	648	351,773
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>158,773</i>	<i>93,369,103</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equip; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	8	3,244,428
	* (b) Lasers	48	174,361

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SPAIN (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	2,260	17,297,702
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	189	4,017,660
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	4,295	8,254,362
	(f) Technical data	61	6,932
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>6,861</i>	<i>32,995,445</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	31	293,182
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	4	253,244
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	2,224	406,447
	(l) Technical data	1	15,000
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>2,260</i>	<i>967,873</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	3,300	106,786
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>106,786</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	2	13,559
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	478	4,213,734

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SPAIN (cont.)			
Category XV (cont.)	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	425	3,594,395
	(f) Technical data	9	206,625
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>8,028,313</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	(d) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	121	274,510
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>274,510</i>
	SPAIN Country Total Authorized	194,892,753	468,669,475
	SPAIN Country Total Shipments		258,292,000
 SRI LANKA			
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	250,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>250,000</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(b) Military aircraft engines	1	937,800
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	231	5,522,890
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>6,460,790</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,994	106,272
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,994</i>	<i>106,272</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	150	439,950
	(f) Technical data	21	300
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>440,250</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	20	58,740
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>58,740</i>
	SRI LANKA Country Total Authorized	2,419	7,316,052
	SRI LANKA Country Total Shipments		10,665,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	36	14,295
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	36	14,295
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	24,000	6,405
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	24,000	6,405
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,472,200	147,161
	(i) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	1,472,201	174,261
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	600	6,900
	(d) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	601	7,400
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1	3,295
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	1	3,295
	ST. KITTS AND NEVIS Country Total Authorized	1,496,839	205,656
	ST. KITTS AND NEVIS Country Total Shipments		1,460,000
ST. LUCIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	85	31,492
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	4	320
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	89	31,812
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	891,900	398,500
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	891,900	398,500
	ST. LUCIA Country Total Authorized	891,989	430,312
	ST. LUCIA Country Total Shipments		201,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ST. VINCENT and GRENADINES			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	134	34,488
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	45	40,580
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	437	5,904
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>80,972</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,065,250	247,397
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>1,065,250</i>	<i>247,397</i>
	ST. VINCENT and GRENADINES Country		
	Total Authorized	1,065,866	328,369
	ST. VINCENT and GRENADINES Country		
	Total Shipments		251,000
 SUDAN			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1	500,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>500,000</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	60	13,875
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>13,875</i>
	SUDAN Country Total Authorized	61	513,875
	SUDAN Country Total Shipments		31,000
 SURINAME			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	92	43,772
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	230	1,124
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>44,896</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	415,000	103,900
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>415,000</i>	<i>103,900</i>
	SURINAME Country Total Authorized	415,322	148,796
	SURINAME Country Total Shipments		184,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWAZILAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2	968
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2	968
	SWAZILAND Country Total Authorized	2	968
	SWAZILAND Country Total Shipments		92,000
 SWEDEN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	4,509	1,983,663
	(f) Riflescopes	105	46,095
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,195	133,095
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	16,242	915,932
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	22,051	3,078,740
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	2	2,580
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	40	8,500
	(k) Technical data	150	15,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	192	26,080
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	21,174,132	3,945,998
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	3	500,425
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	50	27,675
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	11,137,001	2,547,926
	(e) Technical data	3	11,450
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	32,311,189	70,334,774
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	10	93,400
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) or (b)	90	1,126,648
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	295	22,333,514
	(i) Technical data	26	30,927
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	421	3,484,489

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWEDEN (cont.)			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	311	51,617
	* (b) Propellants	53,900	845,672
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	850	35,088
	(d) Oxidizers	1,100	7,865
	(f) Additives	2,850	50,589
	(h) Technical data	6	1,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>59,017</i>	<i>991,831</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	387	28,336
	(g) Technical data	4	200
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>28,536</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,805	3,430,266
	(h) Technical data	20	235,001
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>3,665,267</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	15	493,169
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,189	38,304,643
	(i) Technical data	180	17,335
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>3,384</i>	<i>38,815,147</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	100	71,967
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	75	23,405
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	2	9,500
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	250	949,449
	(e) Technical data	2	600
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>1,054,921</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	78	36,175
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	41,198
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,487	420,251
	(e) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>5,567</i>	<i>497,724</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures	10	21,490

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWEDEN (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	12	11,313,750
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	640	19,200
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	161	2,524,388
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	40	547,720
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	11	32,000
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	48	724,330
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,416	50,574,503
	(d) Technical data	174	41,322
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>20,512</i>	<i>65,798,703</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equip; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	4	11,450
	* (b) Lasers	142	1,938,466
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	25,099	42,330,207
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	727	4,638,952
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,019	2,644,690
	(f) Technical data	43	24,730
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>29,034</i>	<i>51,588,495</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	30	600,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWEDEN (cont.)			
Category XIII (cont.)	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	15	19,032
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	12,864	797,272
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>12,909</i>	<i>1,416,304</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	2	50
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	6,000	117,600
	(m) Technical data	1	20,000
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>6,003</i>	<i>137,650</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	149	1,577,320
	(f) Technical data	702	64,161
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>1,641,481</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	15	29,835
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>29,835</i>
Category XVIII	Directed Energy Weapons		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in (a) through (d)	1	225,000
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>225,000</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	2	8,458

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWEDEN (cont.)			
Category XX (cont.)	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Technical data	2	20,001
		<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	28,459
		32,474,795	179,542,136
			138,332,000
SWITZERLAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	4,285	1,787,268
	*(c) Firearms and other weapons	250	500,000
	(f) Riflescopes	3	1,971
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1,098	240,152
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,637	139,068
	(i) Technical data	1,000	1,000
		<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,669,459
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(g) Tooling and equipment	6	5,799
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	222	525,140
		<i>Category II Value Total</i>	530,939
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	5,282,204	882,466
	*(d)(1) Guidance and control components	7,000	3,566
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	7,396,534	1,376,934
	(e) Technical data	2	100
		<i>Category III Value Total</i>	2,263,066
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,681	1,758,871
	(i) Technical data	4	100
		<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	1,758,971
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	*(a) Explosives	520	33,041
	*(e) Binders	372	6,082
	(h) Technical data	1	100
		<i>Category V Value Total</i>	39,223
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	25
	(g) Technical data	2	2,500
		<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	2,525

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWITZERLAND			
(cont.)			
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	56,693	1,171,798
	(h) Technical data	2	2,000
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>56,695</i>	<i>1,173,798</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	150	28,643
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	62	235,465
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,666	83,875,457
	(i) Technical data	351	33,722
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>7,229</i>	<i>84,173,287</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	4	9,218,333
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	2	1,766,863
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,002	13,318
	(e) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>5,009</i>	<i>10,999,514</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	27	27,677
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	3,292
	(e) Technical data	1	3,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>33,969</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	23	736,230
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2	17,974
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	6	39,670
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	41,327	11,259,847
	(d) Technical data	1,050	518,749
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>42,408</i>	<i>12,572,470</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWITZERLAND (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equip; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	4	15,924
	* (b) Lasers	26	37,310
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1,052	1,348,081
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	63	97,821
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	574	263,776
	(f) Technical data	6	370
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,725</i>	<i>1,763,282</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	36	11,490
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	480	88,386
	(l) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>99,886</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	190,140	2,964,239
	* (g) Antibodies, polynucleoides, biopolymers or biocatalysts specifically designed or modified for use with articles controlled in (f)	52	12,480
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	30,561	1,161,318
	(m) Technical data	3	300
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>220,756</i>	<i>4,138,337</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
SWITZERLAND (cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	1	887
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	12	72,543
	(f) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>73,930</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	1	11,500
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11,500</i>
	SWITZERLAND Country Total Authorized	13,033,327	122,304,156
	SWITZERLAND Country Total Shipments		126,784,000
TAIWAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(f) Riflescopes	36	25,230
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	5	1,863
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	8,742	54,353
	(i) Technical data	1	323,450
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>8,784</i>	<i>404,896</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	1,001	1,100
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>1,100</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	30,400	25,840
	(c) Equipment and tooling	1	10,400
	*(d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	800,000	13,840,000
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	31,300	17,077
	(e) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>861,702</i>	<i>13,893,417</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	57	82,994

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TAIWAN (cont.)			
Category IV (cont.)	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	6,653	102,964
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	39	2,597
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	33,199	1,605,295
	(i) Technical data	78	13,291
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>40,026</i>	<i>1,807,141</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (b) Propellants	9,000	132,300
	(h) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>9,001</i>	<i>132,400</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	721	161,376
	(g) Technical data	3	1,201
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>162,577</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	5,235	577,469
	(h) Technical data	499	529,505
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>5,734</i>	<i>1,106,974</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	6	28,536
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	2	44,700
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	198,084	297,900,619
	(i) Technical data	252	83,120
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>198,344</i>	<i>298,056,975</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	96	1,254,716
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	14	452,511
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	503	904,591
	(e) Technical data	119	201,598
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>2,813,416</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TAIWAN (cont.)			
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	1	16,475
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,023	69,207
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	2,024	85,682
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	17	170,000
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	20	2,160
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	317	1,527,762
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	75,695	31,669,965
	(d) Technical data	703	220,019
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	76,752	33,589,906
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	11	949,936
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	12,500
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,519	1,720,904
	(f) Technical data	708	426,347
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	2,239	3,109,687
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	1,627	222,167
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	40	17,480
	(g) Concealment and deception equipment	38	326,338
	(l) Technical data	5	400,400
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	1,710	966,385

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TAIWAN (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	8,800	1,016,120
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	8,800	1,016,120
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	1	550
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	28	6,568,091
	(f) Technical data	6	59,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	35	6,627,641
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	1	525
	(d) Technical data	1	1,725
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	2	2,250
	TAIWAN Total Authorized	1,217,610	363,776,567
	TAIWAN Total Shipments		363,776,000
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,480	1,240
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	2,480	1,240
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	6	18,546
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	6	18,546
	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF Country Total Authorized	2,486	19,786
	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF Country Total Shipments		86,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
THAILAND			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	22,518	11,497,475
	* (b) Fully automatic firearms	3,199	3,128,894
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	18	32,260
	* (d) Combat shotguns	400	36,000
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	2,481	651,822
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	38,636	742,832
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>67,252</i>	<i>16,089,283</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	70,682,172	5,758,591
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components	285	80,692
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	750	3,863
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	24,309,500	1,305,505
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>94,992,707</i>	<i>7,148,651</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	32,991	691,663
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	242	11,780,529
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	25,009	5,891,650
	(i) Technical data	6	4,100
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>58,248</i>	<i>18,367,942</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	870	954,320
	* (b) Propellants	1,000	6,550
	(h) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>1,871</i>	<i>960,871</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	327	149,867
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>149,867</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	10	1,161,085
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	506	654,033

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
THAILAND (cont.)			
Category VII (cont.)	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	16	12,257
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	532	1,827,375
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(b) Military aircraft engines	1	85,000
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	110	4,393,978
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	138,514	111,369,340
	(i) Technical data	5	15,150
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	138,630	115,863,468
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	54	11,898,057
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	3	10,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	372	1,706,722
	(e) Technical data	121	860
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	550	13,615,639
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	100	76,600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	100	76,600
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(3)(i) Search radar	1	13,000,000
	*(a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	8	1,733,088
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	31,062	1,032,308
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	347	6,763,804
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	7	29,500
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	231,385	16,788,538
	(d) Technical data	733	328,464
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	263,543	39,675,702
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equip; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	3	237,000
	*(b) Lasers	161	198,620

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
THAILAND (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	437	6,374,544
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	21,853
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,066	380,685
	(f) Technical data	89	588
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>1,757</i>	<i>7,213,290</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	6	4,522,101
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	3,048	29,355
	(l) Technical data	2	397,748
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>4,949,204</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	6,638	257,656
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>6,638</i>	<i>257,656</i>
	THAILAND Country Total Authorized	95,535,211	226,195,548
	THAILAND Country Total Shipments		74,589,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,619	1,159,973
	* (c) Firearms and other weapons	4	1,280
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2,623</i>	<i>1,161,253</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	* (a) Guns over caliber .50	9	1,964,811
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	10	68,950
	(k) Technical data	50	62,564
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>2,096,325</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (cont.)			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	2,364,000	603,880
	(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment	650	13,975
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	275,000	5,500
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>2,639,650</i>	<i>623,355</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	286	172,434
	(g) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>173,434</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(i) Technical data	2	1,500
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	6	300
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>300</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	30	55,179
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>55,179</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	304	3,742
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>3,742</i>
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Country Total		
	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>2,642,971</i>	<i>4,115,088</i>
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Country Total Shipments		3,708,000
TUNISIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	12	17,820
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	150	9,836
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>27,656</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(c) Devices for launching or delivering ordnance	135	67,500
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>67,500</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,604	22,026
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>1,604</i>	<i>22,026</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TUNISIA (cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	3	460
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	10	1,570
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2,030</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	192,628
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>192,628</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	2	135,600
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	400,157	77,797,519
	(i) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>400,160</i>	<i>77,934,119</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3	196,500
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	26,647
	(d) Technical data	2,299	171,100
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>2,305</i>	<i>394,247</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	27,502	254,405
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	29,335	446,325
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>56,837</i>	<i>700,730</i>
	TUNISIA Country Total Authorized	461,219	79,340,936
	TUNISIA Country Total Shipments		3,671,000
TURKEY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,992	1,733,719
	* (e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	9	9,855
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	60	4,968

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TURKEY (cont.)			
Category I (cont.)	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	101	1,000,180
	(i) Technical data	1	323,450
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2,163</i>	<i>3,072,172</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,098	1,014,881
	(k) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1,099</i>	<i>1,015,881</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	470,200	131,400
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	123,065	2,306,864
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	89,115,015	1,944,600
	(e) Technical data	4	44,201
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>89,708,284</i>	<i>4,427,065</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	255	165,065
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	3,050	194,762
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	178,844	6,211,115
	(i) Technical data	50	137,981
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>182,199</i>	<i>6,708,923</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	1,135,900	1,261,536
	* (b) Propellants	58,634	888,098
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	12,015	173,790
	* (e) Binders	150	31,500
	(f) Additives	598	70,277
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>1,207,297</i>	<i>2,425,201</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	287	1,195,334
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>1,195,334</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	17,365	19,730,207
	(h) Technical data	378	13,838,897
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>17,743</i>	<i>33,569,104</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	13	10,016,360

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TURKEY (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles (a)	1	12,079
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	6,235	18,634,175
	(f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components	8	104,451
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	309,247	528,974,489
	(i) Technical data	237	125,800
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>315,741</i>	<i>557,867,354</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	2	1,009,258
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	494	294,872
	(e) Technical data	4	1,280
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>1,305,410</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	108	297,069
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	1	3,000
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	509	1,025,585
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>1,325,654</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(a) Electronic equipment not included in Category XII	10	85,777
	* (a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	18	290,425
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	117	19,183
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	483	12,913,290
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	532	90,994,701
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	14	214,665
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	54,928	96,936,437
	(d) Technical data	342	913,698
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>56,444</i>	<i>202,368,176</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	23	2,615,895

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TURKEY (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	123	18,632,872
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	898	11,851,030
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	19,866	13,480,166
	(f) Technical data	631	142,376
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>21,541</i>	<i>46,722,339</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	4	4,000,000
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	6	1,900
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	500	4,900
	(l) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>4,006,801</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	30,014	619,290
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	17	21,627
	(m) Technical data	5	500
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>30,036</i>	<i>641,417</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	10	700,000
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	15	117,500

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
TURKEY (cont.)			
Category XV (cont.)	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	283	262,554
	(f) Technical data	12	700,026
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	320	1,780,330
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	1	1
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	1	1
	TURKEY Country Total Authorized	91,544,787	868,431,162
	TURKEY Country Total Shipments		474,126,000
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	21	11,220
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	21	11,220
	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS Country Total Authorized	21	11,220
	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS Country Total Shipments		33,000
UGANDA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	500	260,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,000	15,000
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	1,500	275,000
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	150,000	633,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	150,000	633,000
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	3	92,443
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	547	759,064

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UGANDA (cont.)			
Category XI (cont.)	Military Electronics		
	(d) Technical data	1	1,000
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	551	852,507
	UGANDA Country Total Authorized	152,051	1,760,507
	UGANDA Country Total Shipments		3,687,000
 UKRAINE			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,921	977,031
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	1	2,350
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,430	136,872
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	5,352	1,116,253
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	1,251,150	290,271
	*(d)(1) Guidance and control components	28	385,973
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	4,200	3,288
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	1,255,378	679,532
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(i) Technical data	500	5,000
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	500	5,000
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1	22,700
	(i) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	2	22,710
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	12	15,972
	(f) Technical data	1	500
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	13	16,472
	UKRAINE Country Total Authorized	1,261,245	1,839,967
	UKRAINE Country Total Shipments		2,705,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	1,736	10,554,270
	(f) Riflescopes	4	8,049
	* (g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	198	24,562
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	10,656	14,182,842
	(i) Technical data	11	14,777
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>12,605</i>	<i>24,784,500</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	10	1,000
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	197,400	1,147,836
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	700,000	109,000
	(e) Technical data	13	28,850
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>897,413</i>	<i>1,285,686</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	205	102,500,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	387	29,695,842
	(i) Technical data	221	29,175
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>132,225,017</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(h) Technical data	10	1,000
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	47	32,031,600
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>32,031,600</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	15	3,990,733
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	381	1,422,415
	(h) Technical data	54	42,001
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>5,455,149</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	2	21,491,353

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont.)			
Category VIII (cont.)	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	8	10,000
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	27	774,500
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	290,825	132,990,023
	(i) Technical data	31	171,532
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>290,893</i>	<i>155,433,664</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	3	242,954
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	3	1,575,000
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	6	9,041
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	74	1,092,807
	(e) Technical data	20	2,360,733
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>5,281,035</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	101	96,453
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	727	29,276
	(e) Technical data	11	4,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>129,729</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(3)(i) Search radar	8	1,107,666
	* (a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	3	33,900,000
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	19	23,635
	* (a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	1,302	3,665,302
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	336	12,270,279
	* (b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	6	3,123,994
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	29,013	34,257,185
	(d) Technical data	281	689,127
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>30,968</i>	<i>89,037,188</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	8	1,888,038

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	* (b) Lasers	2,148	5,215,245
	* (c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	1,417	72,101,863
	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	500,000
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,221	4,209,321
	(f) Technical data	97	70,043
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	4,892	83,984,510
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	3	9,957
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	60	7,080
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	500	7,250
	(j) Technical data	30	2,500
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	593	26,787
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	181	2,348,185
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	2	39
	(m) Technical data	1	10
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	184	2,348,234

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<i>Country Name</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont.)		
Category XV		
Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	635	23,631,417
(f) Technical data	19	66,959
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	23,698,376
Category XVIII		
Directed Energy Weapons		
(f) Technical data	10	100
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	100
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Country Total	
	<i>Authorized</i>	1,240,487
		555,723,575
		UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Country Total
		Shipments
		1,034,029,000
 UNITED KINGDOM		
Category I		
Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	6,846	3,793,703
*(b) Fully automatic firearms	20	282,966
*(c) Firearms and other weapons	12	12,000
*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	6,508	1,857,335
(f) Riflescopes	1,248	941,295
*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	3,409	911,612
(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	138,792	16,358,116
(i) Technical data	5	2,995
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	24,162,022
Category II		
Guns and Armament		
(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,294	4,371,743
(k) Technical data	271	467,527
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	4,839,270
Category III		
Ammunition/Ordnance		
*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	37,494,375	25,608,832
(c) Equipment and tooling	2	230
*(d)(1) Guidance and control components	7,540	90,104
*(d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components	2,100	89,460
(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	226,985,470	13,401,429
(e) Technical data	93	799,329
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	264,489,580
		39,989,384

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM			
(cont.)			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	* (a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	11,959	40,365,749
	* (b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	52	11,049,710
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	14,786	6,346,758
	* (f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	550	287,106
	* (g) Non-nuclear warheads for rockets and guided missiles	5	1,125
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	296,821	38,448,312
	(i) Technical data	414	374,840
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>324,587</i>	<i>96,873,600</i>
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	* (a) Explosives	120,869	3,001,691
	* (b) Propellants	367,102	2,280,299
	(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	9,925	767,245
	(d) Oxidizers	960	46,560
	* (e) Binders	205	41,745
	(f) Additives	300	32,200
	(h) Technical data	17	40,752
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>499,378</i>	<i>6,210,492</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	* (c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	8	20,088,802
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	3,826	68,549,909
	(g) Technical data	418	3,288,707
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>4,252</i>	<i>91,927,418</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	3	250,000

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM			
(cont.)			
Category VII (cont.)	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	2	370,908
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	39	1,642,928
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	72,517	75,802,411
	(h) Technical data	2,381	16,873,671
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>74,342</i>	<i>94,939,918</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	207	245,782,005
	* (b) Military aircraft engines	13	14,575,697
	* (c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	1,310	2,016,950
	(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	1,486	956,044
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	901	17,830,582
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	859,749	754,017,721
	(i) Technical data	4,302	2,984,148
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>867,976</i>	<i>1,038,165,307</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	106	5,710,227
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	808	5,845,684
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	756	340,962
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,505	15,393,531
	(e) Technical data	89	1,610,128
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>3,264</i>	<i>28,900,532</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	4,159	507,960
	(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	61	390,000
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	10	448,669
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	59,831	4,124,951

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM			
(cont.)			
Category X (cont.)	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(e) Technical data	12	1,349,018
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>64,073</i>	<i>6,820,598</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	*(a)(1) Underwater sound equipment	6	51,200
	*(a)(3)(ii) Acquisition radar	120	4,265,220
	*(a)(3)(iii) Tracking radar	97	351,489
	*(a)(3)(iv) Moving target indication radar	2	16,000
	(a)(3)(vi) Ground air traffic control radar	31	84,909
	*(a)(4) Electronic combat equipment	439,340	26,237,383
	*(a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	2,001	37,742,084
	(a)(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2,285	17,003,989
	(a)(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	8	746,250
	*(b) Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2,772	30,958,467
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	6,818,997	420,831,846
	(d) Technical data	2,955	5,760,369
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>7,268,614</i>	<i>544,049,206</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	10	10,300,900
	*(b) Lasers	1,255	13,584,091
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	11,808	102,166,329
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	4,642	43,621,722
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	119,786	62,537,865

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM			
(cont.)			
Category XII (cont.)	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	(f) Technical data	290	1,125,594
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>137,791</i>	<i>233,336,501</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	1	23,000
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	118	913,388
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	5,292	3,212,314
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	59	954,658
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	40,215	306,673
	(f) Structural materials	1	300
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	85,658	5,115,588
	(l) Technical data	332	1,145,501
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>131,676</i>	<i>11,671,422</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	5	167
	* (f) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	101,230	2,524,256
	(h) Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	51,200	549,250
	(i) Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment	2	50
	(m) Technical data	14	97,561
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>152,451</i>	<i>3,171,284</i>

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<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM			
(cont.)			
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	2	140,616,801
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	10	700,000
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	484	1,545,945
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	60	18,900
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	12,504	27,618,566
	(f) Technical data	124	640,957
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>13,184</i>	<i>171,141,169</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	* (a) Any article, material, equipment, or device which is specifically designed or modified for use in the design, development, or fabrication of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices	1	17,275
	* (c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	2	1,560
	(d) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	10	1,225,105
	(e) Technical data	8	50,070
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>1,294,010</i>
Category XVIII	Directed Energy Weapons		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in (a) through (d)	315	75,162
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>75,162</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	* (a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	4	4,178,233

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)			
Category XX (cont.)	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(c) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	1,205	1,084,764
	(d) Technical data	12	103,356
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>5,366,353</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	1,752	347,250
	(b) Technical data	7	660,700
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>1,759</i>	<i>1,007,950</i>
	UNITED KINGDOM Country Total Authorized	274,194,489	2,404,004,777
	UNITED KINGDOM Country Total Shipments		3,103,868,000
UNITED NATIONS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	24	5,076
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5,076</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(e) Technical data	2	1,700
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,700</i>
	UNITED NATIONS Country Total Authorized	26	6,776
	UNITED NATIONS Country Total Shipments		<i>N/A</i>
URUGUAY			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,139	321,360
	*(b) Fully automatic firearms	40	38,080
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	24	240
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2,203</i>	<i>359,680</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,420,000	609,200

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
URUGUAY (cont.)			
Category III (cont.)	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	1,042,000	37,740
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>11,462,000</i>	<i>646,940</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	*(a) Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	250	7,064
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>7,064</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns and auxiliary vessels	16	2,716,096
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>2,716,096</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	208	3,127,512
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>3,127,512</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(a) Protective personnel equipment	1	1,238
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	12	12,660
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13,898</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	70	6,920
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>6,920</i>
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	6	71,880
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	3	65,862
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>137,742</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	2	7,650
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7,650</i>

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
URUGUAY (cont.)			
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	1,050	21,460
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>21,460</i>
	URUGUAY Country Total Authorized	11,465,821	7,044,962
	URUGUAY Country Total Shipments		1,302,000
UZBEKISTAN			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	* (a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	10	18,250
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18,250</i>
	UZBEKISTAN Country Total Authorized	10	18,250
	UZBEKISTAN Country Total Shipments		81,000
VANUATU			
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	100,000	3,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>
	VANUATU Country Total Authorized	100,000	3,000
	VANUATU Country Total Shipments		-
VARIOUS			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	(i) Technical data	7	700
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>700</i>
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(k) Technical data	15	1,500
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	(e) Technical data	22	3,320
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>3,320</i>
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	10	500
	(i) Technical data	14,929	315,906
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>14,939</i>	<i>316,406</i>

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
VARIOUS (cont.)			
Category V	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents		
	(h) Technical data	1	200
	<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>200</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(f) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	250
	(g) Technical data	327	126,260
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>126,510</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	* (f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	20	291,500
	(g) Components, parts and associated equipment	112	917,500
	(h) Technical data	699	2,584,700
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>3,793,700</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	* (e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	1	1,000
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	14	1,400
	(i) Technical data	1,437	3,341,357
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,452</i>	<i>3,343,757</i>
Category IX	Military Training Equipment and Training		
	(a) Training equipment	5	800
	(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	371	35,670,880
	(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	15	64,083
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	25	500
	(e) Technical data	6,847	9,628,335
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	<i>7,263</i>	<i>45,364,598</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(d) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	250
	(e) Technical data	7	5,600
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5,850</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	* (a)(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	3,000	300,000
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	49	34,077
	(d) Technical data	6,900	51,270,212
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>9,949</i>	<i>51,604,289</i>

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
VARIOUS (cont.)			
Category XII	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment		
	*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	1	1,000
	(f) Technical data	260	221,363
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>222,363</i>
Category XIII	Auxiliary Military Equipment		
	(l) Technical data	39	2,352,426
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>2,352,426</i>
Category XIV	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment		
	(m) Technical data	58	1,360
	<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>1,360</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	3	74,000
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	3	132,000
	(f) Technical data	41,633	58,018,757
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>41,639</i>	<i>58,224,757</i>
Category XVI	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items		
	(e) Technical data	2	10,100
	<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10,100</i>
Category XVIII	Directed Energy Weapons		
	(f) Technical data	121	13,600
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>13,600</i>
Category XX	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment		
	(d) Technical data	102	1,000,100
	<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>1,000,100</i>
Category XXI	Miscellaneous Articles		
	(b) Technical data	53	9,430,671
	<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>9,430,671</i>
	<i>VARIOUS Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>77,090</i>	<i>175,816,207</i>
	<i>VARIOUS Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>N/A</i>

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
VIET NAM			
Category IV	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines		
	(c) Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) or (b)	71	2,104,799
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,202	261,400
	(i) Technical data	1	1
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	<i>2,274</i>	<i>2,366,200</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	10	423,090
	(i) Technical data	16	16
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>423,106</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(e) Technical data	1	3,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3,000</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	10
	(d) Technical data	15	208,501
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>208,511</i>
Category XV	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment		
	*(a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	1	84,702,750
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	5	514,999
	(f) Technical data	1	50,000
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>85,267,749</i>
	<i>VIET NAM Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>2,324</i>	<i>88,268,566</i>
	<i>VIET NAM Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>96,000</i>
WESTERN SOMOA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2	895
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>895</i>
	<i>WESTERN SAMOA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>895</i>
	<i>WESTERN SAMOA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>5,000</i>

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part I – Authorized Defense Articles, FY 2008**

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
YEMEN			
Category II	Guns and Armament		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	1	195
	<i>Category II Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>195</i>
Category VI	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment		
	(g) Technical data	1	100
	<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>
Category VII	Tanks and Military Vehicles		
	(h) Technical data	1,032	1,336,040
	<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>1,336,040</i>
Category VIII	Aircraft and Associated Equipment		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,570	17,747,392
	(i) Technical data	8	6,550
	<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	<i>1,578</i>	<i>17,753,942</i>
Category X	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters		
	(e) Technical data	1	3,000
	<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3,000</i>
Category XI	Military Electronics		
	(c) Components, parts and associated equipment	1,510	89,550
	(d) Technical data	10	150
	<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>1,520</i>	<i>89,700</i>
	<i>YEMEN Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>4,133</i>	<i>19,182,977</i>
	<i>YEMEN Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>99,000</i>
ZAMBIA			
Category I	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	32	9,672
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>9,672</i>
Category III	Ammunition/Ordnance		
	*(a)		
	Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	500,000	120,000
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	<i>500,000</i>	<i>120,000</i>
	<i>ZAMBIA Country Total Authorized</i>	<i>500,032</i>	<i>129,672</i>
	<i>ZAMBIA Country Total Shipments</i>		<i>1,000</i>
	<i>GLOBAL TOTAL AUTHORIZED</i>	<i>3,130,377,192</i>	<i>34,190,869,901</i>
	<i>GLOBAL TOTAL SHIPMENTS</i>		<i>33,488,890,000</i>

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

PART II

FY 2008 Authorized Defense Services Under Section 38 of the AECA

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
AFGHANISTAN	IV	\$ 24,796,885
	VIII	\$ 50,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 24,846,885
ALGERIA	VIII	\$ 11,000,000
	VIII, IX and XI	\$ 30,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 41,000,000
ANGOLA	XI	\$ 100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 100,000
ARGENTINA	VIII	\$ 9,825,000
	IX	\$ 1,231,920
	XII and XV	\$ 2,700,000
	XV	\$ 54,526,731
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 68,283,651
ARMENIA	XI and XIII	\$ 100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 100,000
AUSTRALIA	I, II and III	\$ 1,575,000
	II, VII, IX and XII	\$ 3,100,000
	II and XII	\$ 4,000,000
	IV	\$ 91,534,618
	IV and VII	\$ 300,000
	IV, IX and XI	\$ 5,484,754
	V	\$ 1,101,000
	VI	\$ 60,352,000
	VII	\$ 54,021,000
	VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII and XVIII	\$ 300,000
	VIII	\$ 389,405,841
	VIII, IX and XI	\$ 1,000
	VIII and XI	\$ 12,090,335
	VIII and XII	\$ 20,750,000
	IX	\$ 90,702,170
	IX and XI	\$ 2,575,000
	IX and XIII	\$ 18,752,820
	X	\$ 2,150,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
AUSTRALIA (cont.)		
	XI	\$ 315,451,982
	XI and XII	\$ 100
	XI, XII and XV	\$ 25,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 1,900,000
	XI, XIII and XV	\$ 35,000
	XI and XV	\$ 3,000,000
	XII	\$ 41,431,750
	XIII	\$ 32,821,500
	XIV	\$ 220,000
	XV	\$ 44,681,330
	XVII	\$ 1,000,000
	XVIII	\$ 150,000
	XX	\$ 50,001,000
	XXI	\$ 28,920,500
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,277,833,700
 AUSTRIA		
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 220,000
	IV	\$ 20,000
	VII	\$ 2,795,000
	VIII	\$ 6,110,000
	XI	\$ 3,450,000
	XV	\$ 25,500,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 38,095,000
 AZERBAIJAN		
	IX	\$ 7,200,156
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 7,200,156
 BAHAMAS		
	IX and XI	\$ 489,200
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 489,200
 BAHRAIN		
	VIII	\$ 47,727,000
	XII	\$ 35,550
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 47,762,550
 BANGLADESH		
	XI	\$ 3,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 3,000,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
BARBADOS		
	VIII	\$ 375,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 375,000
 BELGIUM		
	I	\$ 725,000
	I, II and VII	\$ 2,000,000
	I and VIII	\$ 750,000
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 220,000
	IV	\$ 3,070,000
	IV and XI	\$ 2,401,000
	VIII	\$ 45,685,000
	X	\$ 3,325,000
	XI	\$ 8,145,997
	XI and XIII	\$ 100,000
	XII	\$ 1,720,000
	XV	\$ 600,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 68,741,997
 BOTSWANA		
	VIII	\$ 5,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 5,000,000
 BRAZIL		
	I	\$ 151,000
	IV	\$ 100,000
	VII	\$ 78,300,000
	VIII	\$ 389,932,614
	VIII and XI	\$ 300,000
	IX	\$ 1,230,000
	XI	\$ 17,716,115
	XII	\$ 2,475,000
	XV	\$ 10,600,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 500,804,729
 BRUNEI		
	VIII	\$ 13,000,000
	IX	\$ 5,579,462
	XI	\$ 450,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 450,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 19,479,462
 BULGARIA		
	IV	\$ 500,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	X and XII	\$	16,000,000
BULGARIA (cont.)			
	VIII	\$	42,000,000
	XI	\$	3,100,000
	XIII	\$	49,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$	<i>45,649,462</i>
CANADA			
	I	\$	360,000
	I and IX	\$	1,230,000
	II	\$	14,771,816
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$	220,000
	II, III, VII, XI, XII and XIV	\$	40,000
	II, VII and XII	\$	5,500,000
	III	\$	32,545,500
	III and XIV	\$	100,000
	IV	\$	43,781,000
	IV, VI, XI and XII	\$	2,500,000
	IV, VIII, X, XI and XII	\$	12,575,000
	IV, VIII, XI, XII and XV	\$	1,460,000
	IV, IX and XI	\$	901,000
	IV and XI	\$	5,000,000
	IV, XI, XII and XVII	\$	620,000
	IV and XV	\$	2,598,640
	VI	\$	99,840,410
	VI, VII, VIII and X	\$	13,000,000
	VI and XI	\$	241,000,000
	VII	\$	69,154,115
	VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIV and XV	\$	200,000
	VII and XI	\$	820,000
	VII, XI and XII	\$	2,560,000
	VII and XIII	\$	25,500,000
	VIII	\$	868,226,538
	VIII, IX and XI	\$	1,441,766,040
	VIII, X, XI and XII	\$	2,363,700
	VIII and XI	\$	12,770,000
	VIII, XI and XII	\$	3,250,000
	VIII and XII	\$	400,000
	VIII and XV	\$	200,000
	IX	\$	75,565,000
	XI	\$	814,540,411
	XI, XII and XV	\$	21,560,000
	XI and XIII	\$	19,055,000
	XI, XIII and XV	\$	3,000,000
	XI and XV	\$	600,000
	XII	\$	407,565,000
	XII and XIII	\$	2,689,650
	XII and XV	\$	3,800,000
	XIII	\$	44,780,848
	XIV	\$	15,475,500

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
CANADA (cont.)		
	XV	\$ 613,078,806
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 4,942,963,974
 CAYMAN ISLANDS		
	I, II, III, IV, V, VII and XI	\$ 31,932,000
	I, II, VII, XI and XIII	\$ 2,200,000
	II and VII	\$ 258,000
	VII	\$ 40,068,000
	VII and XIII	\$ 2,300,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 15,351,600
 CHILE		
	I	\$ 151,000
	II	\$ 450,000
	IV	\$ 500,000
	VI, IX, XI and XII	\$ 200,000
	VIII	\$ 1,000
	IX	\$ 10,000,000
	XI	\$ 13,672,144
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 24,974,144
 COLOMBIA		
	I	\$ 751,000
	II	\$ 396,083
	VIII	\$ 17,980,280
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 5,956,000
	VIII, XI, XIII and XV	\$ 2,622,600
	IX	\$ 1,500,000
	XI	\$ 16,084,500
	XII	\$ 6,991,040
	XV	\$ 5,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 57,281,503
 CONGO		
	IX	\$ 6,965,272
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 6,965,272
 COSTA RICA		
	I	\$ 14,414,788
	XI	\$ 5,410,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 19,824,788

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
CROATIA		
	VI	\$ 119,560
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 119,560
CYPRUS		
	VIII	\$ 500,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 500,000
CZECH REPUBLIC		
	VI	\$ 2,750,000
	VIII	\$ 71,830,000
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 5,150,000
	XI	\$ 1,360,000
	XV	\$ 5,608,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 86,698,000
DENMARK		
	IV	\$ 3,477,000
	VI	\$ 1,969,000
	VII	\$ 90,000
	VIII	\$ 107,387,443
	VIII and XI	\$ 1,500,000
	XI	\$ 16,921,155
	XI and XIII	\$ 200,000
	XII	\$ 6,800,000
	XIII	\$ 5,818,455
	XV	\$ 15,645,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 159,808,053
DJIBOUTI		
	IX	\$ 74,500
	XI	\$ 500,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 574,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
	XI	\$ 171,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 171,000
ECUADOR		
	VIII	\$ 11,182,000
	XI	\$ 3,000,000
	XI and XV	\$ 1,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 15,182,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
EGYPT		
	III	\$ 20,000
	IV and XI	\$ 1,100,000
	VII	\$ 1,015,000
	VIII	\$ 18,600,000
	VIII and XI	\$ 14,000,000
	XI	\$ 6,250,000
	XII	\$ 7,044,378
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 48,029,378
FINLAND		
	VI	\$ 51,000
	VIII	\$ 20,710,160
	XI	\$ 146,848
	XII	\$ 42,500,000
	XIII	\$ 700,000
	XXI	\$ 350,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 644,580,008
FRANCE		
	III	\$ 13,695,000
	IV	\$ 66,205,000
	VI	\$ 3,177,764
	VII	\$ 1,600,000
	VII and VIII	\$ 800,000
	VII and IX	\$ 50,000,000
	VIII	\$ 275,648,434
	IX	\$ 3,178,888
	XI	\$ 94,003,342
	XI and XII	\$ 41,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 173,000
	XI and XV	\$ 1,882,000
	XII	\$ 12,753,000
	XIV	\$ 20,000,500
	XV	\$ 387,665,691
	XVIII	\$ 600,000
	XXI	\$ 40,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 931,463,619
GERMANY		
	I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XV, XVIII and XX	\$ 100
	I, III VI, VII, VIII, XI XII, XV and XX	\$ 8,400,000
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 220,000
	III	\$ 26,787,785
	IV	\$ 644,148,786

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
GERMANY (cont.)		
	IV and V	\$ 1,085,000
	IV, V, VII, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,000,000
	IV, VI and VIII	\$ 600,000
	IV, VI, VIII and XI	\$ 15,000
	IV, VII, IX, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,300,000
	IV and XII	\$ 300,000
	IV, XII and XV	\$ 10,000,000
	IV and XV	\$ 55,000
	VI	\$ 4,245,010
	VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI	\$ 600,000
	VII	\$ 39,016,500
	VII and VIII	\$ 88,850,000
	VII and XII	\$ 280,000
	VIII	\$ 826,781,163
	VIII and X	\$ 5,175,000
	IX	\$ 23,990,435
	IX and XI	\$ 2,098,778
	XI	\$ 193,178,473
	XI and XIII	\$ 700,000
	XII	\$ 206,927,580
	XIII	\$ 319,862
	XIV	\$ 14,615,000
	XV	\$ 64,033,700
	XXI	\$ 10,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 2,174,723,172
 GREECE		
	III	\$ 170,000
	IV	\$ 1,500,000
	VI	\$ 1,700,000
	VII	\$ 81,990,000
	VIII	\$ 51,510,000
	IX	\$ 800,000
	XI	\$ 53,673,715
	XV	\$ 4,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 195,343,715
 GUATEMALA		
	I, II, VIII, X and XIII	\$ 6,560,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 6,560,000
 HONG KONG		
	XI	\$ 20,150,000
	XV	\$ 12,053,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 32,203,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
INDIA		
	IV	\$ 2,616,300
	IV and VII	\$ 51,990,000
	IV, VIII, XI, XII and XV	\$ 400,000
	IV, XI and XII	\$ 3,650,000
	VI	\$ 5,507,360
	VI, VII and VIII	\$ 3,000,000
	VI and XX	\$ 30,000,000
	VII	\$ 200,000
	VII and VIII	\$ 8,805,000
	VIII	\$ 459,200,178
	VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII and XV	\$ 10,000,000
	VIII, XI and XIV	\$ 50,000
	XI	\$ 19,323,500
	XI and XV	\$ 9,500,000
	XII	\$ 68,000
	XIII	\$ 72,000
	XV	\$ 72,815,564
	Country Total	\$ 677,197,902
 INDONESIA		
	VI	\$ 150,000
	VIII	\$ 6,300,000
	XI and XV	\$ 35,000,000
	XV	\$ 10,800,000
	Country Total	\$ 52,250,000
 IRAQ		
	I, II, III, IV, IX and XXI	\$ 1,000,000
	IV	\$ 36,066,945
	IV, VIII and IX	\$ 25,162,000
	VII	\$ 199,011
	VIII	\$ 3,441,589
	VIII and XI	\$ 15,214,586
	IX and XXI	\$ 1,000,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 215,000
	XXI	\$ 1,262,083
	Country Total	\$ 83,561,214
 IRELAND		
	VII	\$ 3,250,000
	VIII	\$ 5,400
	XV	\$ 50,000
	Country Total	\$ 3,305,400

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
ISRAEL		
	II	\$ 420,030,000
	III	\$ 194,602,000
	IV	\$ 90,353,069
	IV and V	\$ 63,000
	IV, V and XII	\$ 5,000,000
	IV, V, XII, XIII and XVII	\$ 1,750,000
	IV and VII	\$ 1,990,000
	IV, VIII, XI and XII	\$ 525,000
	IV, IX and XI	\$ 1,400,487
	IV and XI	\$ 19,200
	VI	\$ 25,040,000
	VII	\$ 45,210,000
	VII and XIII	\$ 47,000,000
	VII and XIV	\$ 1,500,000
	VIII	\$ 439,929,994
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 1,090,000
	VIII and XIII	\$ 45,167,000
	IX	\$ 41,318,396
	X	\$ 1,961,972
	X and XII	\$ 5,500,000
	XI	\$ 328,951,302
	XI and XIII	\$ 1,588,000
	XI and XV	\$ 350,000
	XII	\$ 101,146,585
	XIII	\$ 1,677,101
	XV	\$ 5,570,000
	XXI	\$ 5,000,009
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,813,722,115
ITALY		
	I	\$ 39,670,000
	II	\$ 96,873,816
	III	\$ 22,000,000
	IV	\$ 82,926,000
	IV, V, VII, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,000,000
	IV, VII, IX and XII	\$ 7,000,000
	VI	\$ 14,800,000
	VII	\$ 2,704,000
	VII and VIII	\$ 350,000
	VIII	\$ 1,344,253,891
	VIII, IX and XII	\$ 149,817
	VIII and XI	\$ 150,000
	VIII, XI and XV	\$ 10,000
	IX	\$ 20,924,900
	IX and XII	\$ 30,000
	X	\$ 305,762
	XI	\$ 144,772,082
	XII	\$ 34,983,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
ITALY (cont.)		
	XIII	\$ 99,462
	XV	\$ 79,291,530
	Country Total	
 JAPAN		
	I	\$ 217,725,000
	II	\$ 12,000,000
	II and III	\$ 13,000,000
	II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII and XV	\$ 7,800,000
	II and VII	\$ 112,025,000
	IV	\$ 3,234,935,513
	IV and V	\$ 648,700,000
	IV, VI, VII, XI, XII and XV	\$ 200,000
	IV and XII	\$ 5,050,000
	IV and XV	\$ 25,500
	VI	\$ 42,350,000
	VI and XXI	\$ 480,000
	VII, VIII, XI, XII and XV	\$ 70,000
	VIII	\$ 2,089,007,418
	VIII and XI	\$ 5,210,000
	IX	\$ 91,056,375
	IX and XIV	\$ 20,000
	X	\$ 525,697
	XI	\$ 1,305,645,496
	XII	\$ 711,444,019
	XII and XIII	\$ 4,364,990
	XIV	\$ 1,179,103
	XV	\$ 307,139,804
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 8,809,953,915
 JORDAN		
	III	\$ 1,700,000
	IV, XI and XII	\$ 10,000,000
	VII	\$ 4,862,785
	VIII	\$ 17,031,365
	XI	\$ 6,465,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 40,159,150
 KAZAKHSTAN		
	XI	\$ 2,670,750
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 2,670,750

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
KENYA	XI	\$ 100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 100,000</i>
KUWAIT	II, III, IV, VII, IX and XXI	\$ 200,000
	IV	\$ 1,675,000
	VII	\$ 22,330,000
	VIII	\$ 15,407,207
	IX	\$ 600,000
	IX and X	\$ 506,000
	X	\$ 3,084,695
	XI	\$ 57,688,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 101,490,902</i>
LEBANON	XI	\$ 504,612
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 504,612</i>
LIBYA	IX	\$ 100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 100,000</i>
LITHUANIA	VIII	\$ 42,000,000
	XIII	\$ 49,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 42,049,462</i>
LUXEMBOURG	IV	\$ 5,480,000
	VIII	\$ 29,060,000
	XII	\$ 11,323,209
	XIII	\$ 249,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 46,112,671</i>
MALAYSIA	III	\$ 75,000
	IV	\$ 22,264,640
	VIII	\$ 14,316,000
	IX	\$ 200,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
MALAYSIA (cont.)		
	XI	\$ 41,460,565
	XI and XIII	\$ 200,000
	XII	\$ 1,000,000
	XV	\$ 4,192,000
	VIII	\$ 11,250,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 94,958,205
 MEXICO		
	I	\$ 17,947,886
	II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII, XIII and XV	\$ 8,050,000
	II, VI, VII, VIII, XI and XX	\$ 27,500,000
	II and XII	\$ 2,200,000
	III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 220,000
	IV	\$ 33,065,206
	IV, VI and VII	\$ 200,000
	IV, VI, VII and VIII	\$ 1,466,833,250
	IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XIII	\$ 41,400,000
	IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI and XII	\$ 9,500,000
	IV, VI, VIII and XII	\$ 3,060,000
	IV, VIII and XI	\$ 41,602,000
	IV, VIII, XI and XII	\$ 538,500,000
	V, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,998,904
	VI	\$ 20,931,122
	VI, VII and VIII	\$ 17,472,000
	VI and VIII	\$ 268,000
	VI and XX	\$ 22,000,000
	VII	\$ 509,552,946
	VII and VIII	\$ 225,000
	VIII	\$ 858,662,150
	VIII and IX	\$ 2,650,000
	IX	\$ 1,520,000
	XI	\$ 123,769,799
	XII	\$ 1,291,388
	XV	\$ 14,300,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 3,764,719,651
 MONTENEGRO		
	XXI	\$ 25,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 25,000
 MOROCCO		
	II, III, VII, XI and XII	\$ 39,100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 39,100,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
NETHERLANDS		
	II, VIII and XI	\$ 30,000
	IV	\$ 9,216,000
	IV, V, VII, X, XI and XII	\$ 500,000
	VI	\$ 1,750,000
	VII	\$ 10,500,000
	VIII	\$ 359,224,767
	VIII and XI	\$ 1,438,000
	VIII, XI and XV	\$ 671,309
	IX	\$ 257,133,200
	XI	\$ 52,639,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 1,000,000
	XII	\$ 5,495,000
	XIII	\$ 778,462
	XIV	\$ 916,075
	XV	\$ 3,534,500
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 704,826,313
 NEW ZEALAND		
	IV	\$ 500,000
	VI	\$ 290,000
	VIII	\$ 50,000
	IX	\$ 677,120
	XI	\$ 18,412,500
	XI and XIII	\$ 100,000
	XIII	\$ 3,262,500
	XIV	\$ 252,000
	XV	\$ 500
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 23,544,620
 NIGER		
	IV	\$ 488,367
	IX	\$ 4,466,323
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 4,954,690
 NIGERIA		
	I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 2,500,000
	XI	\$ 500,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 3,000,000
 NORWAY		
	I	\$ 6,000,000
	I and II	\$ 1,500,000
	I, II and III	\$ 85,000
	I,II and IV	\$ 195,000
	II	\$ 100,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
NORWAY (cont.)		
	II and III	\$ 5,350,000
	III	\$ 37,066,000
	IV	\$ 184,999,339
	IV and IX	\$ 319,773,005
	VI	\$ 770,000
	VII	\$ 15,100,000
	VII and XII	\$ 300,000
	VIII	\$ 219,923,792
	IX	\$ 42,550,000
	XI	\$ 81,546,384
	XI and XIII	\$ 145,000
	XI and XV	\$ 385,367
	XII	\$ 11,370,000
	XV	\$ 2,950,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 930,108,887
OMAN		
	IV	\$ 220,000
	VIII	\$ 34,700,000
	XI	\$ 775,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 500,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 36,195,000
PAKISTAN		
	IV	\$ 2,300,000
	VII	\$ 300,000
	VIII	\$ 15,887,709
	IX	\$ 1,800,000
	XI	\$ 8,200,600
	XI and XIII	\$ 2,000,000
	XII	\$ 6,485,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 36,973,309
PARAGUAY		
	VIII	\$ 4,400,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 4,400,000
PERU		
	IV	\$ 10,500,000
	VIII	\$ 43,375,000
	IX	\$ 473,410
	XI	\$ 3,000,000
	XI and XV	\$ 1,000,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
PERU (cont.)		
	XII	\$ 1,052,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 59,400,410
PHILIPPINES		
	IX	\$ 1,050,000
	XI	\$ 2,346,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 3,396,000
POLAND		
	IV	\$ 3,200,000
	VII and VIII	\$ 150,000
	VIII	\$ 1,067,000,000
	IX	\$ 3,000,000
	XI	\$ 1,126,329
	XI and XIII	\$ 150,000
	XIII	\$ 3,249,462
	XV	\$ 3,024,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,080,899,791
PORTUGAL		
	I	\$ 210,225,000
	IV	\$ 1,600,000
	VIII	\$ 46,360,000
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 250,000,000
	IX	\$ 700,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 200,000
	XIII	\$ 549,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 509,634,462
QATAR		
	I, II, III and XIV	\$ 448,589
	VIII	\$ 4,597,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 5,045,589
ROMANIA		
	IV	\$ 1,600,000
	VIII	\$ 48,400,000
	XI	\$ 130,926,500
	XII	\$ 1,545,000
	XIII	\$ 49,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 182,520,962

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
RUSSIA		
	IV	\$ 26,549,000
	IV, VIII, XI and XV	\$ 2,000,000
	IV and XV	\$ 1,814,447,000
	XV	\$ 2,571,028
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,845,567,028
 SAUDI ARABIA		
	IV	\$ 157,057,281
	VI, XI and XII	\$ 12,000,000
	VII	\$ 5,572,000
	VIII	\$ 1,385,000,265
	VIII and XI	\$ 1,303,035
	IX	\$ 77,828,034
	XI	\$ 118,521,319
	XII	\$ 49,550,000
	XV	\$ 5,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,811,831,934
 SINGAPORE		
	III	\$ 10,200,000
	IV	\$ 2,218,500
	IV and VII	\$ 45,000,000
	VI	\$ 29,070,000
	VII	\$ 13,650,000
	VIII	\$ 142,630,000
	VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,299,470,116
	IX	\$ 35,815,146
	XI	\$ 81,169,361
	XI and XIII	\$ 1,100,000
	XII	\$ 120,167,930
	XIII	\$ 100,000
	XIV	\$ 4,300,000
	XV	\$ 45,350,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,830,241,053
 SLOVAKIA		
	XI	\$ 880,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 880,000
 SLOVENIA		
	VII	\$ 111,130
	XI	\$ 10,050,000
	XIII	\$ 49,462
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 10,210,592

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
SOUTH AFRICA		
	III	\$ 115,000
	VI	\$ 162,000
	VII	\$ 542,651,000
	VIII	\$ 28,100,000
	IX	\$ 3,474,000
	XI	\$ 4,283,700
	XI and XIII	\$ 750,000
	XII	\$ 211,790
	XV	\$ 12,600,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 592,347,490
 SOUTH KOREA		
	II	\$ 700,000
	II and III	\$ 1,105,000
	II and IV	\$ 1,060,000
	II and XI	\$ 11,300,000
	III	\$ 49,695,000
	IV	\$ 72,942,576
	VI	\$ 24,623,212
	VI and XI	\$ 460,000
	VII	\$ 151,090,400
	VIII	\$ 1,068,994,547
	VIII, IX and XI	\$ 1,000
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 1,434,629
	IX	\$ 11,226,566
	XI	\$ 254,699,315
	XI and XV	\$ 225,000
	XI and XXI	\$ 100,000
	XII	\$ 92,438,703
	XIII	\$ 6,300,000
	XIV	\$ 2,300,000
	XV	\$ 49,857,815
	XXI	\$ 668,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,801,221,763
 SPAIN		
	I and II	\$ 30,350,000
	II	\$ 33,000,000
	II, IV and XII	\$ 81,000,000
	IV	\$ 23,500,000
	VI	\$ 39,578,270
	VIII	\$ 64,330,000
	IX	\$ 800,000
	XI	\$ 81,007,509
	XII	\$ 65,220,000
	XV	\$ 16,885,900
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 435,671,679

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
SRI LANKA		
	VIII	\$ 1,000,000
	IX	\$ 1,100,000
	XI	\$ 9,700,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 11,800,000
 SWEDEN		
	I and II	\$ 75,000
	II	\$ 2,645,000
	IV	\$ 13,850,000
	VI	\$ 2,617,717
	VII	\$ 9,505,500
	VIII	\$ 131,560,720
	IX	\$ 685,000
	X, XIV and XVII	\$ 883,500
	XI	\$ 152,622,568
	XI and XIII	\$ 250,000
	XII	\$ 54,722,500
	XV	\$ 7,460,017
	XXI	\$ 2,700,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 379,577,522
 SWITZERLAND		
	III	\$ 20,000
	IV	\$ 500,000
	VI	\$ 6,150,000
	VII	\$ 3,500,000
	VIII	\$ 36,755,000
	VIII and XV	\$ 20,000
	IX	\$ 41,590,000
	XI	\$ 52,561,000
	XII	\$ 13,121,000
	XV	\$ 8,100,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 162,317,000
 TAIWAN		
	III	\$ 13,919,110
	VI	\$ 6,580,001
	VII	\$ 21,900,000
	VII and XI	\$ 6,800,000
	VIII	\$ 1,275,980,000
	VIII and IX	\$ 2,000,000
	VIII, IX and XV	\$ 400,000
	IX	\$ 7,487,250
	XI	\$ 187,759,002
	XII	\$ 11,724,000
	XII and XIII	\$ 12,600,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
TAIWAN (cont.)		
	XIII	\$ 418,050
	XV	\$ 51,750,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,599,317,413
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF		
	IX	\$ 1,050,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,050,000
THAILAND		
	II	\$ 15,000,000
	VI, VII, VIII and XI	\$ 2,675,492
	VIII	\$ 39,492,501
	IX	\$ 800,000
	XI	\$ 21,235,500
	XII	\$ 12,947,992
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 92,151,485
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
	VIII	\$ 5,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 5,000
TUNISIA		
	VIII	\$ 17,600,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 17,600,000
TURKEY		
	III and VII	\$ 744,000,000
	IV	\$ 28,538,014
	VII	\$ 4,800,000
	VIII	\$ 221,270,021
	VIII and XI	\$ 6,621,000
	IX	\$ 10,988,032
	XI	\$ 289,773,183
	XII	\$ 11,100,000
	XIII	\$ 49,462
	XV	\$ 350,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 1,317,489,712
UGANDA		
	XI and XIII	\$ 126,325
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 126,325

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
UKRAINE		
	VIII	\$ 5,000,000
	XI	\$ 100,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 200,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 5,300,000
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		
	I, II, III, IV and VII	\$ 45,050,000
	I, III, VI VII, VIII X, and XII	\$ 1,014,374
	I, VII, VIII, XI and XII	\$ 53,190,630
	I, VIII, IX, XI and XII	\$ 387,585
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 220,000
	IV	\$ 17,550,000
	IV and IX	\$ 5,000,000
	VII	\$ 230,000
	VIII	\$ 410,149,950
	IX	\$ 5,800,000
	IX and VIII	\$ 1,459,634
	XI	\$ 82,182,000
	XII	\$ 12,933,040
	XV	\$ 4,250,000
	XVII	\$ 4,914,000
	XXI	\$ 13,572,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 657,903,213
 UNITED KINGDOM		
	I, II and III	\$ 5,750,000
	I, II, III and IV	\$ 100,000
	I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XV, XVIII and XX	\$ 100
	II	\$ 33,049,000
	II and III	\$ 3,775,000
	II, III, IV, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII XV and XVI	\$ 24,000,000
	II, III, IV, X and XIV	\$ 440,000
	II, III and XII	\$ 3,250,000
	II and VII	\$ 3,400,000
	III	\$ 500,000
	IV	\$ 301,204,148
	IV and V	\$ 6,827,212
	IV, V and XIV	\$ 900,000
	IV, VI, IX, XI, XII and XX	\$ 2,500,000
	IV, VI, IX, XII and XX	\$ 1,000,000
	IV, VII and VIII	\$ 760,000
	IV, VII, VIII and XIII	\$ 1,200,000
	IV and VIII	\$ 52,000
	IV and XI	\$ 1,299,612
	IV, XI, XII and XV	\$ 10,000,000
	IV and XII	\$ 42,500,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)		
	IV and XIV	\$ 1,300,000
	IV and XV	\$ 3,200,000
	IV and XV	\$ 50,000
	IV and XX	\$ 1,040,000
	V	\$ 140,000
	VI	\$ 272,031,322
	VI, VII, VIII, XVIII and XXI	\$ 3,050,000
	VI, XI and XII	\$ 500,000
	VI and XX	\$ 42,000,000
	VII	\$ 218,425,600
	VII, X and XIV	\$ 50,000
	VII and XI	\$ 2,777,850
	VII and XII	\$ 7,350,000
	VII and XIII	\$ 19,125,000
	VIII	\$ 3,072,921,039
	VIII and IX	\$ 1,000,000
	VIII and X	\$ 4,050,000
	VIII and XI	\$ 145,441,213
	VIII and XII	\$ 800,000
	VIII and XIII	\$ 7,623,611
	VIII and XIV	\$ 93,000
	IX	\$ 321,605,892
	IX and XI	\$ 500
	IX and XII	\$ 11,416,140
	IX and XIII	\$ 2,000,000
	X	\$ 12,681,500
	X and XI	\$ 45,000,000
	X and XII	\$ 10,810,000
	X and XXI	\$ 1,200,000
	XI	\$ 2,366,595,545
	XI and XII	\$ 34,500,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 3,385,000
	XI and XV	\$ 13,165,000
	XII	\$ 385,717,122
	XIII	\$ 68,075,939
	XIII and XV	\$ 1,600,000
	XIII and XXI	\$ 20,000
	XIV	\$ 97,308,142
	XIV and XVI	\$ 10,000,000
	XV	\$ 268,854,240
	XVI	\$ 7,000,000
	XX	\$ 4,952,118
	XXI	\$ 40,355,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	<i>\$ 7,951,717,845</i>
URUGUAY		
	VI	\$ 11,000,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
URUGUAY (cont.)		
	IX	\$ 410,640
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 11,410,640
 VARIOUS		
	I and II	\$ 8,200,000
	I, II and III	\$ 23,500,000
	I, II, III, IV, VII, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV	\$ 1,100,000
	I, II and VII	\$ 45,897,000
	I, II, VII, XI and XII	\$ 179,250,000
	I, IV, VIII, XI, XII, XIII and XV	\$ 4,859,190
	I, VII, X and XIV	\$ 5,000,000
	II	\$ 231,716,000
	II and III	\$ 35,250,000
	II, III, IV, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV	\$ 64,000,000
	II, III, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 910,000
	II, III, VII and XII	\$ 100,000
	II, III and XII	\$ 7,910,000
	II and IV	\$ 8,000,000
	II, IV, VI, XI and XII	\$ 30,000,000
	II, IV, VIII, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 15,000,000
	II and VI	\$ 2,200,000
	II, VII, IX and XI	\$ 40,946,380
	II, VII, IX and XII	\$ 30,000,000
	II and XII	\$ 12,811,196
	III	\$ 64,961,500
	III, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV	\$ 200,000
	IV	\$ 5,605,677,996
	IV, V, VI and XV	\$ 1,785,000,000
	IV, V, VII, X, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 1,000,000
	IV, V and XV	\$ 7,600,000
	IV, VI and VIII	\$ 500,000
	IV and VII	\$ 1,846,500
	IV, VII, VIII and XIII	\$ 53,200,000
	IV, VII, IX and XII	\$ 7,000,000
	IV, VII, XI and XII	\$ 14,000,000
	IV, VIII and XI	\$ 40,100,000
	IV, VIII, XI, XIII and XXI	\$ 6,000
	IV and XI	\$ 18,358,453
	IV, XI and XII	\$ 1,000
	IV, XI and XV	\$ 1,200,000
	IV and XV	\$ 52,791,800
	V	\$ 1,725,000
	V and VI	\$ 2,500,000
	VI	\$ 198,950,720
	VI, VII, VIII and X	\$ 21,150,000
	VI, VII, VIII, XI and XII	\$ 1,380,000
	VI and VIII	\$ 325,000

**Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act
Part II – Authorized Defense Services, FY2008**

Country	USML Category (ies)	License Value
VARIOUS (cont.)		
	VI, VIII, XI, XII and XX	\$ 3,000,000
	VI and XI	\$ 500,000
	VI and XX	\$ 56,006,000
	VII	\$ 435,954,370
	VII and VIII	\$ 1,466,000
	VII and X	\$ 250,000
	VII, XI and XII	\$ 2,546,000
	VII and XII	\$ 5,860,000
	VII and XIII	\$ 36,230,000
	VII and XV	\$ 40,000
	VII and XVII	\$ 330,000
	VIII	\$ 2,546,580,273
	VIII and IX	\$ 1,336,000
	VIII, IX and XI	\$ 39,818,959
	VIII, IX, XI and XII	\$ 543,221,130
	VIII, IX, XI and XIII	\$ 59,490,393
	VIII, IX, XI, XIII, XV and XVII	\$ 3,500
	VIII, IX and XII	\$ 1,000,000
	VIII and XI	\$ 549,847,212
	VIII, XI and XII	\$ 10,008,300
	VIII, XI, XII and XIII	\$ 2,250,000
	VIII, XI and XIII	\$ 11,000,000
	VIII and XII	\$ 25,220,000
	IX	\$ 276,650,035
	IX and XI	\$ 46,600,000
	IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVI and XVII	\$ 1,250,000
	IX, XII, XXI and XV	\$ 400,000
	IX and XXI	\$ 100,000
	X	\$ 1,805,000
	X and XI	\$ 240,000
	XI	\$ 2,718,438,786
	XI and XII	\$ 16,350,000
	XI and XIII	\$ 6,951,000
	XI, XIII and XV	\$ 13,000,000
	XI and XV	\$ 75,250,000
	XII	\$ 419,806,380
	XII and XV	\$ 5,293,471
	XIII	\$ 11,927,750
	XIV	\$ 2,005,400
	XV	\$ 2,799,582,851
	XXI	\$ 13,808,507
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 19,367,541,052
 VIETNAM		
	XV	\$ 2,000,000
	<i>Country Total</i>	\$ 2,000,000
	<i>Global Total</i>	\$ 71,261,033,636

Foreign Military Financing
Direct Loan Financing Account – Total Program (11X4122)
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Financing Authority
1992	313.961	345.000 (a)
1993	360.000	855.000 (b)
1994	855.000	769.500 (c)
1995	770.000	619.650 (d)
1996	765.000	544.000 (e)
1997	370.028	540.000 (f)
1998	699.500	200.000 (g)
1999	167.024	117.855 (h)
2000	0.000	0.000
2001	0.000	0.000
2002	0.000	0.000
2003	3,800.000	3,800.000 (i)
2004	550.000	550.000 (j)
2005	0.000	0.000
2006	0.000	0.000
2007	0.000	0.000
2008	0.000	0.000
2009	0.000	0.000
2010	0.000	0.000

- (a) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145).
- (b) P.L. 102-391 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$855M for FY 1993.
- (c) P.L. 103-87 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$769.5M for FY 1994.
- (d) P.L. 103-306 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$619.65M for FY 1995.
- (e) P.L. 104-107 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$544M for FY 1996.
- (f) P.L. 104-208 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$540M for FY 1997.
- (g) P.L. 105-118 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$200M for FY 1998.
- (h) P.L. 105-277 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$167M for FY 1999.
- (i) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 107-229)
- (j) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 108-84); Authority expired unused on 9/3/2004.

**Foreign Military Financing
Direct Loan Subsidy Element**
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Appropriated
1992	57.490	50.148 (a)(b)
1993	63.332	149.200 (c)
1994	120.457	46.530 (d)
1995	59.598	47.917 (e)
1996	89.888	64.400 (f)
1997	40.000	60.000 (g)
1998	66.000	60.000 (h)
1999	20.000	20.000 (i)
2000	0.000	0.000
2001	0.000	0.000
2002	0.000	0.000
2003	0.000	0.000
2004	0.000	0.000
2005	0.000	0.000
2006	0.000	0.000
2007	0.000	0.000
2008	0.000	0.000
2009	0.000	0.000
2010	0.000	0.000

- (a) Authorization waived under P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145.
- (b) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$50.9M for FY 1992 and reduced the appropriation by \$.752M for a net availability of \$50.148M.
- (c) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$149.2M for FY 1993. The Authorization was waived.
- (d) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$46.53M for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived.
- (e) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$47.917M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (f) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$64.4M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (g) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$60M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (h) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$60M for FY 1998. \$40M will be transferred to the FMF Grant Account. The Authorization was waived.
- (i) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$20M for FY 1999. The Authorization was waived.

Foreign Military Financing Grants (11-1082)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Appropriated Funds			
Egypt Grant	1,289.470	1,300.000	1,300.000
Israel Grant	2,380.560	2,380.000	2,775.000
Jordan Grant	298.380	235.000	300.000
Other Countries Grants	541.999	668.580	844.926
Administrative Costs	41.561	51.420	54.464
Rescission	36.355	—	—
Total FMF Appropriation	<u>4,588.325</u>	<u>4,635.000</u>	<u>5,274.390</u>
Less: Appropriation Rescinded	-36.355		
Plus: Transfers In (FY08 ACP)		2.480	
Less: Transfers Out (FY 08 D&CP)	-3.968		
Plus: Supplemental Appropriation	170.500	302.500	
Less: Supplemental Appropriation Unobligated	-18.191		
Plus: FY 08 Supplemental Appropriation Obligated		18.191	
Plus: Resources available from MAP Sales	.073		
Less: MAP Receipts Unobligated at E-O-FY	-.073		
Total Budgetary Resources Obligated	<u>4,700.311</u>	<u>4,958.171</u>	<u>5,274.390</u>
Total FMF Outlays (Net)	4,661.000	4,910.000	5,220.000

Foreign Military Financing Program Account (11-1085)

(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Budget Authority			
Direct Loan Subsidy Appropriation	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subsidy Re-estimates	22.377	86.000	0.000
Total Budget Authority	<u>22.377</u>	<u>86.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total Obligations	22.377	86.000	0.000
Outlays (Net)	22.377	86.000	0.000

Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (11X4121)

(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Budget Authority for Guarantee Claims:			
Permanent Indefinite Authority	10.544	9.700	8.707
Collections of Guarantee Claims	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Budget Authority	<u>10.544</u>	<u>9.700</u>	<u>8.707</u>
Total Obligations and Disbursements for Guaranteed Claims	10.544	9.700	8.707
Offsetting Collections			
Loan Purchase for Debt Reduction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Repayment of Direct Loans	-207.724	-56.000	-60.000
Repayment of FFB Loans	0.000	-135.000	-128.000
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-207.724</u>	<u>-191.000</u>	<u>-188.000</u>
Outlays (Net)	-197.000	-181.000	-179.000

Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request		Authorized		Appropriated	
	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program
1970 (1)	275.000	350.000	250.000	340.000	70.000	0.000
1971	772.500	885.000	750.000 (a)	840.000 (a)	700.000 (a)	0.000
1972	510.000	582.000	400.000	550.000	400.000	0.000
1973	527.000	629.000	400.000 (b)	550.000	400.000 (b)	0.000
1974	2,725.000	2,960.000	2,525.000 (c)	2,930.000 (c)	2,525.000 (c)	0.000
1975	555.000	872.000	405.000	872.500	300.000	0.000
1976 (d)	2,430.200	2,430.200	1,298.750	2,968.375	1,205.000	0.000
1977	2,179.600	2,179.600	740.000	2,022.100	740.000	0.000
1978	707.750	2,217.500	682.000	2,152.350	675.850	0.000
1979 (e)	1,042.500	5,767.500	1,044.300	6,155.500	1,024.500	0.000
1980	658.880 (f)	2,188.000 (f)	673.500	2,235.000	645.000 (b)	0.000
1981	734.000	2,840.000 (g)	500.000	3,116.000	500.000 (b)	3,046.187 (b)
1982	1,481.800	4,054.400	800.000	4,069.525	800.000	3,883.500
1983	950.000 (h)	5,273.300 (h)	800.000	4,169.525	1,175.000 (b)	5,106.500 (b)
1984	1,000.000	5,656.000	1,315.000	5,761.500	1,315.000 (b)	5,716.250 (b)
1985	5,100.000	5,100.000	(i)	(i)	4,939.500 (b)	4,939.500 (b)
1986	5,655.000	5,655.000	5,371.000	5,371.000	5,190.000	5,190.000 (j)
1987	5,861.000 (k)	5,661.000	(i)	(i)	4,053.441 (l)	4,053.441 (l)
1988	4,421.150	4,421.150	(m)	(m)	4,017.000 (n)	4,049.000
1989	4,460.000	4,460.000	(o)	(o)	4,272.750	4,272.750
1990	5,027.000	5,027.000	(p)	(p)	4,827.642	4,827.642 (q)
1991	5,016.900	5,016.900	(r)	(r)	4,663.421 (s)	4,663.421 (s)
1992	4,610.000	4,610.000	(t)	(t)	3,928.548 (u)	3,928.548 (u)
1993	4,099.225	4,099.225	(v)	(v)	3,245.414 (w)	3,245.414 (w)
1994	3,231.657	3,232.157	(x)	(x)	3,052.397 (x)	3,052.397 (x)
1995	3,130.858	3,130.858	(y)	(y)	3,151.279 (y)	3,151.279 (y)
1996	3,262.020	3,262.020	(z)	(z)	3,208.390 (z)	3,208.390 (z)
1996 Sup	70.000 (A)	70.000 (A)	(A)	(A)	70.000 (A)	70.000 (A)
1997	3,228.250	3,228.250	(B)	(B)	3,224.000 (B)	3,224.000 (B)
1998	3,274.250	3,274.250	(C)	(C)	3,296.550 (C)	3,296.550 (C)
1999	3,275.910	3,275.910	(D)	(D)	3,380.000 (D)	3,380.000 (D)
2000	3,430.000	3,430.000	(E)	(E)	4,819.994 (E)	4,819.994 (E)
2001	3,538.200	3,538.200	3,550.000	3,550.000	3,576.000 (F)	3,576.000 (F)
2002	3,674.000	3,674.000	3,627.000	3,627.000	3,650.000 (G)	3,695.000 (H)
2002 Sup	387.000	387.000	(I)	(I)	357.000 (I)	357.000 (I)
2003	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,072.000 (J)	4,072.000 (J)
2003 Sup	2,059.100	2,059.100	(K)	(K)	2,059.100 (K)	2,059.100 (K)
2004	4,414.000	4,414.000	(L)	(L)	4,337.182 (L)	4,337.182 (L)
2004 Sup	287.000	287.000	(M)	(M)	287.000 (M)	287.000 (M)
2005	4,957.500	4,957.500	(N)	(N)	4,783.500 (N)	4,783.500 (N)
2005 Sup	250.000	250.000	(O)	(O)	250.000 (O)	250.000 (O)
2006	4,538.600	4,538.600	(P)	(P)	4,464.900 (P)	4,464.900 (P)
2007	4,550.900	4,550.900	(Q)	(Q)	4,560.800 (Q)	4,560.800 (Q)
2007 Sup	265.000	265.000	(R)	(R)	265.000 (R)	265.000 (R)
2008	4,536.000	4,536.000	(S)	(S)	4,551.970 (S)	4,551.970 (S)
2008 Sup	170.500	170.500	(T)	(T)	170.500 (T)	170.500 (T)
2009	4,812.000	4,812.000	(U)	(U)	4,635.000 (U)	4,635.000 (U)
2009 Sup	302.500	302.500	(V)	(V)	302.500 (V)	302.500 (V)
2010	5,274.390	5,274.390				

NOTE (1): Military Assistance Program included Foreign Military Financing program prior to FY 1969.

Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants

(\$ in millions)

- (a) Includes \$500M for Israel authorized by P.L. 91-441 and appropriated by P.L. 91-665.
- (b) CRA limitation.
- (c) Includes \$2,200M for Emergency Security Assistance requested, authorized and appropriated for Israel.
- (d) Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).
- (e) Includes \$2,200M supplemental program for Israel and a \$1,500M supplemental program for Egypt.
- (f) Includes a \$10M amendment for Sudan and \$15M for Oman.
- (g) Includes \$200M proposed budget amendment for Egypt.
- (h) Reflects the amended budget request but not the supplemental budget request for program increase of \$525M for guarantee loans.
- (i) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473 for FY 1985, and P.L. 99-500 for FY 1987).
- (j) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), \$223.17M not available for obligation.
- (k) Includes a supplemental request of \$200M.
- (l) Includes \$4,040.441 authorized by P.L. 99-500 CRA limitation and \$13.000 authorized by P.L. 100-71.
- (m) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).
- (n) P.L. 100-202 appropriated \$4,049M for FY 1988. Also included in the law was a \$32M rescission applicable to the FY 1985 and FY 1986 appropriation resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$4,017M, as shown in the FY 1989 President's Budget.
- (o) Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.
- (p) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.
- (q) Congress appropriated \$4,828.403M, which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs. In addition, \$20M was transferred into the FMF account from the DOD budget (P.L. 101-165) resulting in \$4,827.641M available to the FMF program.
- (r) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-513.
- (s) P.L. 101-513 appropriated \$5,066.921M for FY 1991. Section 401(a) of P.L. 102-27 subsequently reduced that amount to \$4,663.421M.
- (t) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-109, P.L. 102-145, and P.L. 102-266.
- (u) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$4,100M for FY 1992, reduced the amount appropriated by \$60.602M and provided for the transfer of \$63.75M of funds appropriated to the Demobilization and Transition Fund. P.L. 102-298 rescinded an additional \$47.100 of the FY 1992 appropriation for a net appropriation of \$3,928.548M.
- (v) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (w) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$3,300M for FY 1993, rescinded \$25.586M of prior year balance, and provided for the transfer of \$29M to the Demobilization and Transition Fund for a net budget authority of \$3,245.414M.
- (x) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$3,149.279M, including deobligation/reobligation authority. The authorization was waived. During FY 1994, an Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act was passed (P.L. 103-211) and it rescinded \$91.282M of FY 1993 and prior year balances. Subsequently, an additional \$5.6M was transferred to the IMET and Economic Support Fund accounts leaving a net appropriation of \$3,052.397M.
- (y) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$3,151.279M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (z) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$3,208.390M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (A) Pending FY 1996 FMF supplemental request of \$140M supports Jordan F-16 program; P.L. appropriated \$70M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (B) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$3,224M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (C) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$3,296.55M for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.
- (D) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$3,380M for FY 1999 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (E) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$4,788.994M for FY 2000 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (F) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$3,576M for FY 2001 FMF Grants. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$7.867M of the FMF appropriation.
- (G) P.L. 107-115 appropriated \$3,650M for FY 2002 FMF Grants.
- (H) Includes \$45M appropriated under P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Response Fund. The Authorization was waived.
- (I) P.L. 107-206 appropriated \$357M for FY 2002 Supplemental FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (J) P.L. 108-7 appropriated \$4,072M for FY 2003, of which \$26.468M was rescinded and \$93M was transferred to State for Colombia Andean Counter narcotics Initiative (ACI).
- (K) P.L. 108-11 appropriated \$2,059.1M for FY 2003 Supplemental, of which \$20M was transferred to State for Colombia Andean Counter narcotics Initiative (ACI). The Authorization was waived.
- (L) P.L. 108-199 appropriated \$4,294M for FY 2004, of which \$25,334M was rescinded and \$10.9M was transferred to State

Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants

(\$ in millions)

for Economic Support Fund (ESF) needs. Additionally, the account received \$.372M from USAID funds for Afghanistan and \$2.0M in deobligation/reobligation authority for Kenya and \$0.045M of funding from MAP sales. Includes \$77M appropriated under P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Response Fund, transferred to FMF in October 2003 for Afghanistan. The Authorization was waived.

- (M) P.L. 108-106 appropriated \$287M for FY 2004 Supplemental for Afghanistan. The Authorization was waived.
- (N) P.L. 108-447 appropriated \$4,783.5M for FY 2005 of which \$38.268M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (O) P.L. 109-13 appropriated \$250M for FY 2005 Supplemental for Jordan and Pakistan. The Authorization was waived.
- (P) P.L. 109-102 appropriated \$4,510M for FY 2006 of which \$45.1M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (Q) P.L.110-5 appropriated \$4,550.8M under the FY 2007 continuing resolution. P.L. 110-28 provided a technical amendment clarifying FMF appropriation level of \$4,560.8M. The authorization was waived.
- (R) P.L. 110-28 appropriated \$265M for FY 2006 Supplemental for Jordan and Lebanon. The Authorization was waived.
- (S) P.L.110-161 appropriated \$4,588.325M for FY 2008 of which \$36.355M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (T) P.L.110-252 appropriated \$170.5M for FY 2008 Supplemental for Jordan, Mexico and Operation Enduring Friendship. The Authorization was waived.
- (U) P.L.111-8 appropriated \$4,635M for FY 2009. The authorization was waived.
- (V) P.L.110-252 appropriated \$302.5M for FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental for Israel, Jordan and Lebanon. The Authorization was waived.

Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (11X4121)
(Formerly Guaranty Reserve Fund)
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Appropriated	Actual	Estimated
1985	274.000	109.000	0.000	—
1988	0.000	532.000	0.000	—
1989	0.000	0.000	452.065	—
1990	0.000	0.000	731.510	—
1991	0.000	0.000	127.014	—
1992	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
1993	0.000	0.000	62.678	—
1994	0.000	0.000	49.608	—
1995	0.000	0.000	39.300	—
1996	0.000	0.000	23.577	—
1997	10.599	0.000	16.500	—
1998	28.000	0.000	28.000	—
1999	31.000	0.000	37.500	—
2000	35.000	0.000	38.000	—
2001	31.000	0.000	58.000	—
2002	27.000	0.000	27.000	—
2003	25.500	0.000	25.500	—
2004	40.000	0.000	40.000	—
2005	8.000	0.000	7.500	—
2006	5.000	0.000	5.000	—
2007	8.400	0.000	8.400	—
2008	10.600	0.000	10.600	—
2009	9.700	0.000	9.700	—
2010	8.707	0.000	—	8.707

Use of borrowing from U.S. Treasury under authority of P.L. 100-202 in FY 1989, P.L. 101-167 in FY 1990, and P.L. 101-513 in FY 1991. Use of permanent indefinite appropriation authority in FY 1993 through FY 2009.

Direct Loan Financing Account (11X4122)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Direct Loans	5.000	78.000	0.000
Interest on Treasury Borrowing	5.000	8.000	0.000
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest on Downward Re-estimate	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	<u>10.000</u>	<u>86.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Disbursements	-5.000	217.000	303.000
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections on Upward Subsidy Re-estimate	-0.000	-86.000	0.000
Interest on Uninvested Funds - Treasury	-3.000	0.000	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-95.000	-61.000	-61.000
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-98.000</u>	<u>-147.000</u>	<u>-61.000</u>
Outlays (Net)	93.000	364.000	364.000

Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (11X4174)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Loan Purchase from Liquidating Account	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest on Debt to Treasury	11.324	0.000	0.000
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	124.335	0.000	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	<u>135.659</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Disbursements	-191.000	-9.000	-12.000
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections from Loan Subsidy Account	-21.000	-9.000	-12.000
Collection on Upward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest on Uninvested Funds	-9.000	0.000	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-318.000	-0.000	-0.000
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-348.000</u>	<u>-9.000</u>	<u>-12.000</u>
Outlays (Net)	-136.000	-0.000	-0.000

International Military Education & Training Program (11-1081)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2008	Estimated FY 2009	Proposed FY 2010
Appropriation	85.877	91.000	110.283
Rescission	-0.696	-	-
Total CY budgetary resources available for obligation	85.181		110.283
Obligations from Current Year Appropriation	85.137	91.000	110.283
“X” Year unobligated funds available SOY	.966	2.288	2.288
Unobligated funds transferred from prior years	2.272	-	-
New Allocations in “X” Year	1.194	-	-
“X” Year unobligated funds available EOY	2.288	2.288	2.288
Net Outlays	80.0	92.79	112.571

International Military Education & Training Program
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1976	37.000	33.750	28.750
1977	32.200	30.200	25.000
1978	35.000	31.000	30.000
1979	32.100	31.800	27.900
1980	32.900	31.800	25.000 (a)
1981	32.500	34.000	28.400 (a)
1982	42.000	42.000	42.000
1983	53.700 (b)	43.000	46.000
1984	56.532	56.452	51.532 (a)
1985	60.910	– (c)	56.221 (a)
1986	65.650	56.221	54.490 (d)
1987	68.830	56.000	56.000
1988	56.000	– (e)	47.400
1989	52.500	– (f)	47.400
1990	54.500	– (g)	47.196 (h)
1991	50.500	– (i)	47.196
1992	52.500	– (j)	47.196 (k)
1993	47.500	– (l)	42.500 (m)
1994	42.500	– (n)	22.250 (n)
1995	25.500	– (o)	25.500 (o)
1996	39.781	– (p)	39.000 (p)
1997	45.000	– (q)	43.475 (q)
1998	50.000	– (r)	50.000 (r)
1999	50.000	– (s)	49.951 (s)
2000	50.000	– (t)	49.810 (t)
2001	57.875	55.000	57.748 (u)
2002	70.000	65.000	70.000 (v)
2003	80.000	85.000	79.480 (w)
2004	91.700	– (x)	91.159 (x)
2005	89.730	– (y)	89.012 (y)
2006	86.744	– (z)	85.877 (z)
2007	88.900	– (A)	85.877 (A)
2008	89.500	– (B)	85.181 (B)
2009	90.500	– (C)	91.000 (C)
2010	110.283	–	–

NOTE: The Military Assistance Program included International Military Education and Training Program prior to FY1976.

- (a) CRA limitation.
- (b) Reflects initial budget request; excludes \$1M supplemental request.
- (c) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).
- (d) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) \$33.626M of MAP and \$2.343M of IMET are not available for obligation.
- (e) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).
- (f) Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.
- (g) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.

International Military Education & Training Program

(\$ in millions)

- (h) Congress appropriated \$47.4M which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs, resulting in \$47.196M available to the IMET program.
- (i) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-513.
- (j) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145.
- (k) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$47.196M for FY 1992. P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$1.925M and P.L. 102-381 reduced it an additional \$.698M for a net availability of \$44.573M.
- (l) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (m) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$42.5M for FY 1993.
- (n) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$21.25M for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived. During FY 1994, an additional \$1.M was transferred into IMET from FMF making a total of \$22.25M of appropriated funds available.
- (o) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$25.5M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived. Subsequent to the release of the President's FY 1996 Budget, \$.85M was transferred out of the PKO account and into the IMET account (\$.35M for Botswana and \$.5M for Senegal) to enhance PKO training.
- (p) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$39M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (q) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$43.475M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (r) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$50M for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.
- (s) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$50M for FY 1999. The Authorization was waived. P.L. 106-51 rescinded \$.041M. The Authorization was waived.
- (t) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$49.810M for FY 2000. The Authorization was waived.
- (u) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$55M for FY 2001 and \$2.875M for an emergency supplemental in support of the Southeast Europe Initiative. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$.127M.
- (v) P.L. 107-115 appropriated \$70M for FY 2002.
- (w) P.L. 108-7 appropriated \$80M for FY 2003, of which \$.52M was rescinded.
- (x) P.L. 108-199 appropriated \$91.7M of which \$.541M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (y) P.L. 108-447 appropriated \$89.73 of which \$.718M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (z) P.L. 109-102 appropriated \$86.744M of which 0.867M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (A) P.L. 109-289 appropriated \$85.877M. The Authorization was waived.
- (B) P.L. 110-161 appropriated \$85.877M of which \$.696M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (C) P.L. 111-8 appropriated \$91M. The Authorization was waived.

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Africa:			
Angola	–	16	20
Benin	27	27	37
Botswana	42	39	38
Burkina Faso	41	46	68
Burundi	2	7	7
Cameroon	6	5	6
Cape Verde	4	2	2
Central African Republic	–	3	3
Chad	7	10	15
Comoros	3	3	3
Cote d'Ivoire	–	4	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	76	1	2
Djibouti	7	8	7
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	2
Eritrea	–	–	–
Ethiopia	2	3	4
Gabon	8	8	8
Gambia	6	6	6
Ghana	27	28	39
Guinea	97	2	1
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	3
Kenya	15	31	42
Lesotho	4	2	4
Liberia	23	16	20
Madagascar	194	60	64
Malawi	13	13	13
Mali	7	11	14
Mauritania	122	1	2
Mauritius	127	28	28
Mozambique	4	4	6
Namibia	2	3	4
Niger	2	5	13
Nigeria	35	34	40
Republic of the Congo	23	11	15
Rwanda	60	64	61
Sao Tome and Principe	2	3	3
Senegal	31	26	29
Seychelles	1	1	1
Sierra Leone	157	157	157
South Africa	30	34	36
Southern Sudan	2	25	19
Swaziland	6	4	4
Tanzania	12	12	14
Togo	4	7	6

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Uganda	26	24	23
Zambia	57	46	53
Subtotal - Africa	1,317	843	946
East Asia & Pacific:			
Cambodia	–	2	6
East Timor	48	92	132
Fiji	–	–	–
Indonesia	24	35	42
Kiribati	–	1	–
Laos	2	8	8
Malaysia	46	38	61
Marshall Islands	22	22	22
Mongolia	49	50	52
Nauru	–	1	–
Pacific Islands	–	–	36
Papua New Guinea	8	9	–
Philippines	61	68	80
Samoa	21	38	40
Solomon Islands	3	8	–
Thailand	71	83	83
Tonga	9	11	–
Tuvalu	–	1	–
Vanuatu	6	7	–
Vietnam	37	39	60
Subtotal - East Asia & Pacific	407	513	622
Europe & Eurasia:			
Albania	27	36	42
Armenia	32	46	27
Azerbaijan	26	25	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32	33	33
Bulgaria	59	57	61
Croatia	38	67	120
Czech Republic	163	158	204
Estonia	116	109	125
Georgia	29	36	42
Greece	64	14	14
Hungary	68	62	74
Kosovo	4	6	8
Latvia	102	103	113
Lithuania	96	89	98
Macedonia	13	12	29
Malta	6	2	6
Moldova	26	22	30

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Montenegro	–	6	20
Poland	94	100	100
Portugal	14	3	3
Romania	274	256	288
Russia	2	6	2
Serbia	15	50	72
Slovakia	31	29	26
Slovenia	93	77	77
Turkey	205	228	221
Ukraine	5	5	6
Subtotal – Europe & Eurasia	1,634	1,637	1,866
Near East:			
Algeria	16	18	22
Bahrain	46	48	52
Egypt	37	39	42
Iraq	25	79	87
Jordan	179	189	231
Kuwait	–	1	1
Lebanon	97	140	164
Morocco	42	42	47
Oman	57	58	66
Qatar	–	1	1
Saudi Arabia	–	1	1
Tunisia	36	36	48
UAE	–	1	1
Yemen	34	36	40
Subtotal - Near East	569	689	803
South & Central Asia:			
Afghanistan	39	33	35
Bangladesh	34	33	50
India	82	73	73
Kazakhstan	24	18	19
Kyrgyz Republic	37	37	37
Maldives	8	9	9
Nepal	99	91	137
Pakistan	85	92	120
Sri Lanka	19	19	25
Tajikistan	8	8	10
Turkmenistan	5	5	6
Uzbekistan	–	–	–
Subtotal - South & Central Asia	440	418	521

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Western Hemisphere:			
Antigua and Barbuda	11	12	16
Argentina	306	305	305
Bahamas	15	10	18
Barbados	11	10	12
Belize	14	13	13
Bolivia	2	7	14
Brazil	21	36	93
Chile	125	119	223
Colombia	199	196	237
Costa Rica	21	40	50
Dominica	6	7	11
Dominican Republic	64	54	61
Eastern Caribbean	-	-	-
Ecuador	5	7	15
El Salvador	206	204	242
Grenada	7	7	8
Guatemala	47	53	81
Guyana	6	6	7
Haiti	15	18	18
Honduras	208	156	156
Jamaica	52	52	55
Mexico	8	18	25
Nicaragua	35	36	72
Panama	53	90	250
Paraguay	16	14	17
Peru	59	45	85
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9	10	14
Saint Lucia	6	6	10
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	20	4	5
Suriname	9	9	17
Trinidad and Tobago	8	13	23
Uruguay	84	33	64
Venezuela	-	-	-
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	1,648	1,590	2,217
Total	6,015	5,690	6,975